30.24—10615

UNDATED ANNIVERSARY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUST 25 YEARS AGO TODAY (WED) THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION WITH BA PLAYING AND FLAGS HIGH CROSSED THE SAUER AND MOSELLE RIVERS INTO DEFEATED GERMANY.

THE ARMISTICE HAD BEEN SIGNED AND THEY HAD MARCHED THROUGH CELEBRATING LIBERATED LUXEMBOURG. IN GERMAN TERRITORY THEY WERE GREETED BY A STRANGE, CALM SILENCE. THERE WAS NO SIGN OF HOSTILITY. THE GERMANS SIMPLY STOOD IN DOORWAYS AND WATCHED THEM PASS.

THE CROSSING, ON A FRONT OF 56 MILES, REACHED TREVES ON DEC. 1. THE AMERICAN ADVANCE CONTINUED UNTIL IT REACHED THE RHINE AND COBLENZ DEC. 16.

(EDS: 1ST LINE READ XXX WITH BANDS PLAYING ETC)

DEC 2 1943

WE1144PEW

F.D.R., Churchill Now Believed in Iran With Stalin

DEC 2 1943

Official Communique of Three-Power Parley on Page 2

By JOHN F. CHESTER

CAIRO, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek have held an historic five-day conference, have bound their nations in an agreement to beat Japan into unconditional surrender and to strip her of all her imperialistic gains of the last half century and have left for unannounced destinations.

It was also considered probable that the Allied leaders had concluded details for a new front in Europe and for actions concerning Mediterranean and Middle East affairs. A reliable source tonight confirmed reports that British-American general staffs had gathered in greater strength than ever before in a separate session, with the Chinese not participating.

(In Washington it was assumed that an even more important meeting, particularly on the European phases of the war, would be held with Premier Josef Stalin. Reuters dispatches from Lisbon, Portugal, said the three had left for Teheran, capital of Iran, there to meet Stalin in the biggest United Nations conference of the war.

PARLEY REPORTED UNDER WAY IN IRAN

(Berlin broadcasts said the conference already was under way in Teheran—on the Russian supply corridor where British-American-Russian war-time cooperation has had its most conspicuous success.)

In an extraordinary atmosphere of secrecy and precaution, the three leaders of the United States, Britain and China,

CRUSHING OF JAPAN MAPPED AT CAIRO PARLEY; EMPIRE WILL BE STRIPPED TO PRE-1895 STATUS; 8TH ARMY DRIVES ON; U. S. FLIERS AGAIN HIT REICH

representing more than 1,000,000,000 people, counting all those of the British Empire, met for five days—from Nov. 22 through Nov. 26—while surrounded by the highest galaxy of military, supply and political advisers, and departed at least three days before the news was given to the public.

The conferences were held in a strictly guarded zone which restrictions even yet will permit only to be described as in North Africa. (In Washington it was presumed that the meeting took place in Cairo or nearby, since the news came under that dateline, and the principal participants visited the Sphinx and Pyramids, which are in the vicinity.)

ALLIES PLEDGE 'UNRELENTING PRESSURE'

A communique issued at the close declared they had agreed upon a plan of military operations against Japan which would "bring unrelenting pressure against their brutal enemies by sea, land and air."

Declaring their purpose to drive Japan back into her home islands, the three powers outlined this specific four-point program:

1. Japan must disgorge all the islands she has seized in the Pacific since the beginning of the first World War in 1914 (from which she gained, from Germany, the Marshall, Caroline and Mariana archipelagoes in which she planted bases for her attack on the United States).

2. Manchuria, Formosa, the Pescadores (the 21 islands lying between Formosa and the Chinese mainland) and all other territories taken from China must be restored to her.

3. Korea is to be made free and independent "in due course."

4. Japan must be expelled from "all other territories which she has taken by violence and greed." (This would cover all the lands she has seized since Pearl Harbor, the Philippines, Wake and Guam; British Hong Kong, Malaya, Burma and islands of the Pacific; the Netherlands East Indies and also French Indo-China.

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WOULD LOSE LOOT OF FIVE WARS

The above blueprint for breaking up the Japanese empire and liberating its conquered peoples in effect would divest Japan of the territorial loot won by aggression or trickery in five wars—from the Sino-Japanese war of 1894 to the present conflict, climaxed by her surprise attack on Pearl Harbor and her rapid conquests in the South Pacific.

(Japan's possessions would be reduced from some 3,000,000 square miles and 500,000,000 people to a little more than 148,000 square miles and a Japanese population of 75,000,000.

(Thus, the three chief conferees apparently had agreed on a program which did not specifically include Sakhalin island, half of which Japan acquired from Russia in the treaty of Portsmouth in 1904. Presumably this was because Russia was not represented at the conference and is not now at war with Japan.)

DIRECT ACTION AWAITED

That the decisions reached were no matter of mere long-range planning was suggested by the fact that good fighting weather now prevails in China, Burma and India and that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell and Major General Claire L. Chennault, the three Allied commanders in that theater, had plenty of time to present their plans to the conference.

The Southwest Pacific Command of General Douglas MacArthur was not ignored, for it was learned that his chief of staff, Major General Richard K. Sutherland, was present. Sutherland's name was not included in the communique of conference headliners, but it also had omitted naming Mountbatten, Stillwell, and Chennault.

Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang arrived by plane on the morning of Nov. 21, Prime Minister Churchill arrived by sea the same evening after stops at Gibraltar, Algiers and Malta, and President Roosevelt arrived the next morning by plane.

THOUSANDS ON GUARD

Behind a guard of thousands of soldiers and secret agents who toured the bedlam of bars, hotels and night spots seething with rumors, the three chiefs of government, their chiefs of staff and highest advisers conferred morning, noon and night.

Newspaper correspondents were not permitted to see a single principal in the drama, and the only news given out by four non-journalistic observers was largely limited to the physical facts, such as who conferred with whom, and various social phases of the discussions.

From such outlines it was learned that these men took an important role:

FOR THE UNITED STATES—Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff to President Roosevelt; Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the fleet and Chief of Naval Operations; General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff; General Henry H. Arnold, chief of Army Air Forces; Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell, chief of Army Service of Supply; General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean theater; John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War; Lewis W. Douglas, Deputy Shipping Administrator; Harry Hopkins, adviser to the President; W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador to Russia; John G. Winant, Ambassador to Britain; Laurence A. Steinhardt, Ambassador to Turkey and former Ambassador to Russia; Major General George E. Stratemeyer, U. S. Army theater air officer in China, Burma and India; General Stilwell, commander of U. S. forces in China, Burma and India; and General Chennault, American Air Force commander in China.

FOR THE BRITISH—Lord Mountbatten, Allied commander-in-chief in Southeast Asia; Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary; Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, Ambassador to Russia; Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, chief of the naval staff; Baron Leathers, Minister of War Transport; Field Marshal Sir John Dill, member of the Combined Chiefs of Staffs in Washington; General Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the Imperial General Staff; Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, chief of air staff; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, air chief in the Mediterranean; Brigadier R. E. Laycock, chief of the Commandos; Lieutenant General Sir Hastings Ismay, Churchill's chief of staff; General Sir Thomas Riddell-Webster, quartermaster general; Major General Adrian Carton de Wiart, special military representative to China, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

FOR THE CHINESE—Wang Chung-hui, former Foreign Minister; Admiral Shuen Chen-yang, director of military intelligence, and Generals Cheng Chen and Chow Chi-shou.

Altogether there were 101 British, more than 100 Americans and 20 Chinese.

Although the conference ostensibly was devoted chiefly to the Pacific theater, it was noticeable that the Chinese were absent from the biggest military meeting of all, near the close, when General Eisenhower presided. A spokesman said it was devoted to the Mediterranean campaign and European grand strategy.

Reliable reports said the American and British general staffs engaged in a long discussion on the details of a European invasion.

A British source said the controversial subject of "island hopping" in the Pacific—already combed over in public by General MacArthur—was gone into thoroughly.

5 PARAMOUNT ISSUES

This source outlined these five issues as in the forefront of discussions on the British-American side:

1. Carrying the sea-air offensive to the gates of Japan. The determination to do this was reflected in the strength of the naval staffs present. The British Admiralty alone was represented by 58 officials.

2. Avoidance of local operations. This was where "island hopping" was reported to have come in for extended talks.

3. Correlating future strategy on the basis of broader liaison between staffs.

4. Settling the enormous problems of transporting troops and supplies.

5. Developing the weight of the Pacific air assault.

CHINESE PROGRAM

The same source said the four main and urgent problems brought to the conference by the Chinese were:

1. Combined strategy for the Pacific, southeast Asia and China for the quick defeat of Japan by an all-out offensive.

2. Reopening the Burma Road by attack from India.

3. Badly needed supplies for the Chinese armies and people.

4. Post-war reconstruction in China and help from the British and United States Governments.

While the generals and admirals weighed their plans, the three chiefs of government were said to have talked in an atmosphere of warmest friendship, with Chiang's serene demeanor, unbowed by his years of bitter warfare, contrasting with Churchill's buoyant enthusiasm and Roosevelt's engaging spirits.

CONFER AT NIGHT

The trio generally conferred alone in great secrecy at night after their advisers had held separate or joint meetings in the morning and afternoon.

The later sessions were held in a huge room furnished with a broad table and 28 chairs, with a huge global map on the wall in which the Pacific was the center.

Taking Part In Conference

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Cairo, Dec. 1 (AP)—Among those who had important roles in the conferences of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and President Chiang, as indicated by information from non-journalistic observers, were:

For The United States

ADMIRAL WILLIAM D. LEAHY, chief of staff to President Roosevelt.

ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING, commander in chief of the fleet and chief of naval operations.

GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, army chief of staff.

GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, chief of army air forces.

LIEUT. GEN. BREHON B. SOMERVELL, chief of army service of supply.

GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, Allied commander in chief in the Mediterranean theater.

JOHN J. MCCLOY, Assistant Secretary of War.

LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, deputy shipping administrator.

HARRY HOPKINS, adviser to the President.

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, Ambassador to Russia.

JOHN G. WINANT, Ambassador to Britain.

LAURENCE A. STEINHARDT, Ambassador to Turkey and former Ambassador to Russia.

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER, United States Army theater air officer in China, Burma and India.

LIEUT. GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL, commander of United States forces in China, Burma and India.

MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT, American air force commander in China.

For Great Britain

LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, Allied commander in chief in Southeast Asia.

ANTHONY EDEN, Foreign Secretary.

SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR, Ambassador to Russia.

BARON LEATHERS, Minister of War Transport.

ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM, chief of the naval staff.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN DILL, member of the combined chiefs of staff in Washington.

GENERAL SIR ALAN BROOKE, chief of the imperial general staff.

AIR MARSHAL SIR CHARLES PORTAL, chief of air staff.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR TEDDER, air chief in the Mediterranean.

BRIGADIER R. E. LAYCOCK, chief of the Commandos.

LIEUT. GEN. SIR HASTINGS ISMAY, Churchill's chief of staff.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS RIDDLE-WEBSTER, quartermaster general.

MAJ. GEN. ADRIAN CARTON DE WIART, special military representative to China.

SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

For China

WANG CHUNG-HUI, former Foreign Minister.

ADMIRAL SHUEN CHEN-YANG, director of military intelligence.

GEN. CHENG CHEN.

GEN. CHOW CHI-SHOU.

Chiang an Early Riser

CAIRO, Dec. 1 (AP).—Probably the earliest riser at the conference was Chiang Kai-shek, who got up at 5 a. m. daily, as at home, and prayed half an hour before breakfast—which was the same English fare as the other delegates ate.

The only Chinese food the Generalissimo got was while in Cairo when the wife of Tang Wu, Chinese Charge d'Affaires, did the cooking. Never before had Chiang such steady Western diet, but caterers said he was not hard to please, as his tastes were "very American."

High light of the meeting concerned the tea served at Chiang Kai-shek's final day of the conference for twenty guests, at which the guests became so absorbed with conversation that they forgot to eat the special Chinese dumplings or drink the tea and whisky that were provided.

Caviar Is Non-Political

Because of restrictions on what actually occurred, the most sparkling points reported to correspondents were social. One was that fourteen pounds of caviar had been received for the conference dining table, but an official spokesman added that there was no political significance in that.

G-Men on the Job

Allied security officers had their biggest headache during the three-power talks. G-men and experts of the Chinese, British and American security departments toured the social centers, hotels and bars of this city, a Babel of many languages seething with rumors.

The detectives watched for any attempt to get out information, and it was impossible for civilians or unauthorized military personnel to approach the conference zone. All persons were challenged at least twice before reaching the inner ring of guards.

Altogether there were 201 British, more than 100 Americans and 20 Chinese representatives at the conference.

LEADERS TRAVELED IN RANGE OF ENEMY

30.24—10617

MCGAFFIN

CAIRO, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—The leading characters reached the site of the American-British-Chinese conference after journeys entailing probably greater risks than they ever had taken before.

It is known that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Chiang Kai-shek all came within potential range of the enemy somewhere along the various ways.

ESCORTED BY FIGHTERS

Mr. Roosevelt and Churchill had a strong fighter escort part of the way, but their trips, like that of Chiang's, were uneventful, according to official sources.

Mr. Roosevelt, whose arrival Nov. 22 was closely guarded, was greeted by what a member of the party facetiously called "a bunch of Arabs."

Mr. Roosevelt made a quick exit from the airdrome in a curtained limousine, following an escort of motorcycles and jeeps to a villa along the road which was guarded by closely spaced U. S. soldiers, who were ordered to turn their backs as the convoy sped by.

ACCOMPANIED BY WINANT

Churchill devoted one day on his voyage to conferences with various American and British officials. John G. Winant, U. S. Ambassador to Britain, accompanied the Prime Minister on the trip.

Generalissimo and Mrs. Chiang and a party flew from Chungking in two American planes, with American crews, across the towering Himalayas, deserts and seas on a trip taking a total of four days, with stopovers in India and Africa. The Generalissimo, who never had been so far west before, and never had met Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill before, brought along top-ranking military men on his first trip out of China this year.

was an ill-kept secret under the circumstances which made it impossible to preserve secrecy, newspaper correspondents were asked in effect to name the conference site only as "North Africa."

After leaving the Sphinx, which they inspected for half an hour, Mr. Roosevelt and Churchill drove up the sandy hill crowned by the three Giza pyramids, of which Cheops is the largest. The sun was setting as they reached the hilltop, and they stopped the car twice to admire the magnificent desert view before inspecting the time-worn crumbling structures themselves.

Two days later Chiang followed suit in visiting the pyramids. He was dressed in a blue Chinese robe, with khaki trousers showing underneath.

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PROBABLY the earliest riser at the conference was Chiang, who got up at 5 A. M. daily, as at home, and prayed half an hour before breakfast—which was the same English fare as the other delegates ate.

The prayers of the devout Methodist Generalissimo had nothing to do with the English breakfast, according to defenders of British cooking, who maintain he thrived on the fare. The prayers and meditation are a part of Chiang's daily routine, in keeping with Eastern philosophy.

The only Chinese food the Generalissimo got was while in Cairo when the wife of Tang Wu, Chinese Charge D'Affaires, did the cooking. Never before had Chiang such steady Western diet, but caterers said he was not hard to please as his tastes were "very American."

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CHURCHILL was Mr. Roosevelt's guest at the traditional American Thanksgiving Day dinner on the night of Nov. 25, when a menu of shrimp cocktail, vegetable soup, olives, roast turkey with wild rice dressing, cranberry sauce, candied sweet potatoes, buttered asparagus, peas, fruit salad, crackers and cheese, orange sherbet, pumpkin pie and cookies was served.

Among the guests were Churchill's daughter, Sarah; Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Admiral William D. Leahy, W. Averell Harriman, Harry Hopkins and Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of American forces in Burma, China and India.

An American band played and Churchill and the President joined with other guests in singing.

Almost all military leaders attending the conference went to the Thanksgiving Day semi-public service in the evening at the Anglican Church.

• • •

Late in the afternoons the Generalissimo and Mrs. Chiang, who interpreted for him during the conversations with Mr. Roosevelt and Churchill, would walk for half an hour in the garden exchanging views on the latest problems. Madame Chiang was in poor health when she arrived, but quickly improved under the stimulus of the African sun.

Sphinx Supplies Name For Historic Conference

CAIRO, Dec. 1 (A. P.).

THE meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Chiang Kai-shek in North Africa probably will go down in history as the "Sphinx Conference" since the heads of the governments visited the monument during the conference.

Despite the fact the conference

Gabby Hadji Ali No. 1 Outdoes Our Orators

CAIRO, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, two of the greatest public speakers alive, finally met their match in the person of Hadji Ali No. 1—of all places —in front of the Sphinx.

Hadji Ali No. 1 is senior dragoman, or guide, at the Geza pyramids which Roosevelt and Churchill and his daughter, Sarah Oliver of the WAAFS, visited.

Hadji Ali No. 1 took complete charge of the proceedings like a seasoned campaigner. He was not a whit abashed by the fact he was talking to two of the world's most famous personages.

OUR MEN SAY NOTHING

In fact he talked 15 minutes straight, hardly pausing for breath. Evidence that he figuratively talked Roosevelt and Churchill off their collective feet was provided in an interview with Hadji Ali No. 1 after the biggest event of his life. Asked whether the President or Prime Minister had made any comments during his talk, he replied with the uncharacteristically brief monosyllabic, "No."

He caused some incredulity, however, when he claimed that he was offered a tip but declined. If this is widely circulated he may be expelled from the local dragoman's union.

SLIGHTLY OFF THE BEAM

His fez bobbing as he talked, Hadji Ali No. 1 got a little off the beam so far as the King's English is concerned when not discussing his favorite subject, the Sphinx, but he managed a masterful understatement afterward in the assertion, "I was very glad to see them here."

Red-robed Hadji Ali No. 1 is no newcomer to the "big time," but it was the proudest day of his life. He boasts of having carried the golf clubs of the Prince of Wales, now the Duke of Windsor, when the latter climbed the giant Cheops pyramid to see how far he could drive a golf ball.

The Yorkshire Post declared "it should answer those American critics who have persistently complained that Britain, having got the United States to devote her vast resources to the war against Germany, had deliberately and selfishly neglected the Far Eastern campaign."

The press raised questions—especially, what was to be done with the territory freed from Japan—but the general feeling was that this would be taken care of in due time.

British Say Parley Ends U. S. Doubts

LONDON, Dec. 2 (Thursday) (A. P.).—British morning newspapers said today the North African conference should wipe out forever any doubt that Br[illegible] was neglecting the Far Easter[illegible]paign or doubt of her determi[illegible]n to fight until every aggressor was beaten.

Prominent Streets Near Parley

CAIRO, Dec. 1 (AP).—American soldiers living in a big, temporary tent camp near by during the American-British-Chinese conference certainly were not under any misapprehension as to what was going on. The three principal thoroughfares of the camp were named Winston Street, Chiang Street and Franklin Street.

Roosevelt Honors Eisenhower

CAIRO, Dec. 1 (AP).—General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief in the Mediterranean area, was personally decorated with the Legion of Merit by President Roosevelt during the North African tri-partite conference. The long citation by the President praised Eisenhower's preparatory work in training United States forces in the United States and Britain, and his "outstanding contributions to the Allied cause and to the successes now being realized."

Cairo Expense Item: 6 Fezzes for the FBI

CAIRO, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—One item listed under expenses of the big three-power conference was for "six fezzes for the FBI."

Apparently it was felt that agents guarding President Roosevelt and watching out for subversive activities could operate less conspicuously in the red native headdress.

Chiang Offers Boettiger A. M. G. Job in Tokio

CAIRO, Dec. 1 (AP).—Major John Boettiger, son-in-law of President Roosevelt, found Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek pretty quick on the uptake at the big conference.

Boettiger has been engaged in Allied Military Government work in Italy, and remarked to Chiang he would be interested in similar work in the Far East. Chiang replied quickly, through an interpreter: "Sure, we'll take you into Tokio with us."

French Group Expects Part In Political Talks

Algiers, Dec. 1 (AP).—France refuses to be bound by German settlements unless she participates in the decisions, authoritative Frenchmen asserted today as the Algiers press printed brief dispatches relating to the epic Big Four conferences.

"If the talks were purely military we wouldn't expect to be invited, but if political questions were discussed we would," a spokesman for the French Committee of National Liberation said.

Turks Say Envoy, Roosevelt In Cairo

Ankara, Nov. 30 (Delayed) (AP). The newspaper *Aksham* said today that President Roosevelt had conferred in Cairo with Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Turkey.

The United States Embassy declined comment, but Steinhardt returned to Ankara last night after an absence of about a week.

All Turkish papers carried stories to the effect that a momentous conference was being held by United Nations leaders.

ENVOYS LAUD PARLEY PLANS

Embassies Of Nations With Pacific Interests Welcome Decisions On Japan

DEC 2 1943

London, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Cairo declaration of determination to smash Japan and strip her of her stolen empire was warmly welcomed in the embassies and legations of London tonight and particularly by the representatives of countries with interests in the Pacific.

Norwegians, Czechs, Poles and other non-colonial nations, however, unofficially confessed greater interest in any possible further meeting involving European questions.

Look For Stalin Meeting

Unofficial British comment reflected a certain disappointment that there was no announcement concerning a meeting of Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin, which is widely rumored from foreign sources.

There also was some British disappointment evident that there was no specific mention of the status of Hongkong.

Chinese Ambassador V. Wellington Koo described the conference as "epoch making" and said it was bound "to have far-reaching effects in Asia as well as Europe. It helps to stress once more that the complete defeat of Japan is as vital to the cause of the United Nations as that of Germany in Europe."

Predicts Peacetime Effect

"The agreements reached at the conference will not only reveal themselves in successive telling blows upon our common enemy but will go far to insure close cooperation and understanding among the Allies in building peace," he added.

Unofficial Chinese comment stressed the heartening effect throughout China of the fact that Generalissimo Chiang, Churchill and Roosevelt finally had talked across the table. It was said that this conference would counteract a fear that China was destined to accept the decisions of others.

The conference's sweeping declaration for the liberation of Korea and the restoration of Manchoukuo and Formosa was seen by Chinese as a recognition of Chinese war aims.

Hailed By Frenchmen

Frenchmen hailed the program as assurance that Indo-China and New Hebrides would be returned to France.

Expressing "wholehearted agreement with the aims" of the conference in North Africa, this statement was issued at the headquarters of the Netherlands Government in exile:

"Japan has misused the islands in the Pacific which she laid her hands on between the outbreak of the two World Wars for the purpose of usurpation and aggression, and it is obviously legitimate that they should be taken back from her. . . ."

Marshall's Presence Cited

The presence of Gen. George C. Marshall, who is widely expected to become commander in chief of an invasion of western Europe, is particularly interesting to this island, which is gaining strength daily as a base for such a climactic blow against Hitler.

There was speculation that the American's appointment to that post might be announced perhaps as a climax to any meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, which would symbolize the united front against Hitler as the Cairo sessions symbolized solidarity against Tojo and his Shoguns.

The American and British staffs in long, frank argumentative sessions may have clarified the European-Mediterranean picture so much that an almost ready-to-roll plan could be laid before Stalin.

"Worst-Kept" Secret

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP).—Although the journey of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill was one of the worst-kept Allied war secrets, American and British newspaper readers and radio listeners had to take most of their advance news of the conference from enemy and foreign reports.

Even seventy Allied newspaper men on the scene never got a glimpse of the principals themselves, but received all of their news from a terse communique and accounts of four official observers which were mainly social notes—who drank tea with whom.

Parley Now On, Berlin Assumes

London, Dec. 1 (AP)—The German radio said today that a meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Premier Stalin and President Chiang Kai-shek "apparently is now taking place" in Teheran, the capital of Iran (Persia).

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said German Foreign Office circles regarded the meeting "with perfect equanimity" and declared that "a certain satisfaction actually is felt in these quarters, as the same problems which were discussed in Moscow now are being discussed at Teheran."

DEC 2 1943

Premature Release On Parley Probed

LONDON, Dec. 1 (U. P.).—The diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Telegraph said tonight that an inquiry was being held into the premature publication abroad of news of the North African conferences of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

DISREGARD

"Inquiries, I understand," the correspondent wrote, "will deal with the question whether any messages on the conferences were passed by British censorship before the time arranged for official announcement.

"What is certain, however, is that the news was known to the enemy earlier than the British public."

Cairo Parley Leak Protested By Elmer Davis

American and British Press Knew of Meeting, but Couldn't Publish It

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, was reported tonight to have sent a note of protest to Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information, over the premature publication by Reuters, British news agency, yesterday of the Cairo meeting of United Nations leaders.

This disclosure followed an earlier statement by Mr. Davis that he would "do everything feasible" to protect the American press from being scooped on inter-Allied news while holding to this country's censorship code. Asked specifically what he planned to do, he would not elaborate, but the fact that a stiff protest had been forwarded came out later from other sources.

Mr. Davis pointed out that the story had been distributed to American newspapers to be held in strictest secrecy until 7:30 o'clock, Eastern war time, tonight.

Mr. Davis spurned an explanatory statement issued by Reuters today—which said that its dispatch resulted from "spontaneous journalistic enterprise" at Lisbon, Portugal. He made it clear that he felt there had been a failure in British censorship at London.

Mr. Bracken, as head of the British Ministry of Information, also is in charge of English censorship.

Davis Has 2 Objections

Making no effort to hide his indignation, Mr. Davis said the Reuters story, which gave the first definite announcement on the Cairo conference, was objectionable for two reasons:

American newspapers had the full story, including the agreements reached, at the time but were bound not to print it by warnings to take "extraordinary precautions" to preserve its secrecy until 7:30 tonight.

The premature release gave the Axis propaganda mill a thirty-hour interval, unchallenged by Allied broadcasts, to put its own twist on the conference and discount its importance.

The O. W. I., fearing that the result would be to turn the long-expected political bombshell into a psychological warfare dud, felt that it had to act fast on counter-measures.

Accordingly, the Lisbon dispatch was broadcast by the O. W. I. to the areas where the news could have its most telling effect—the Axis-occupied and neutral countries. Transmission, the O. W. I. said, began within three-quarters of an hour of receipt of the Lisbon report.

The O. W. I., however, said it was restricted by the release time on the Cairo announcement to a bare factful report on what Reuters said, and could not strengthen it with official confirmation and interpretation. That, it was explained, detracted from the immediate propaganda value to counter the Axis blasts.

Also, Mr. Davis said, "when the Germans had picked it up and were spreading it all over Europe, I saw no sense in our pretending ignorance of it."

May Go to Roosevelt

Mindful of the frequency with which British sources have broken Allied news developments prior to disclosure here, a reporter asked Mr. Davis whether he would go to President Roosevelt in an effort to prevent repetitions.

"I'll do everything feasible to try to see that the United States newspapers get a better break, and that our own overseas propaganda organization gets a better break," he said.

Last night Mr. Davis termed the Reuters story "reprehensible." He said tonight he had not changed his mind in spite of an explanatory statement from Reuters.

Sent from London today, this statement expressed surprise that Mr. Davis should criticize "without ascertaining the facts." Reuters said the message was the result of "spontaneous journalistic enterprise" by its Lisbon bureau chief.

There was no embargo on a story breaking in Lisbon, the agency said, and because it broke there instead of at Cairo it could be routed without hindrance through London to the world, although British papers could not use the story.

Mr. Davis said that D. N. B., German news agency, was on the air a half-hour after Reuters' story was distributed. In another half-hour the Germans were broadcasting a fully developed propaganda line: The Allies were being taken into camp by the Bolsheviks, Berlin would meet any decisions of the Allied leaders with calm and with "grim resolve." The Japanese quoted the Reuters story, telling the world that their Foreign Office did not regard the parley as of much importance.

Allied broadcasters could not reply because they were under instructions not to acknowledge the meeting or the whereabouts of the world figures involved. Eight hours after the Reuters dispatch moved, however, the O. W. I. finally did broadcast it to Europe.

Under the voluntary censorship code, the White House is the sole authority for release of any news affecting the movement of the President. Therefore, when President Roosevelt left Washington for the North African conference, there was an embargo on any news of his journey or of any meetings he attended, pending an official announcement.

This embargo was lifted at 7:30 Eastern war time tonight when newspapers were permitted to print and broadcast officially news of the meetings.

However, yesterday afternoon, thousands of words concerning the conferences were cabled from Cairo and transmitted promptly into newspaper offices. These dispatches carried a stringent provision that the material could not be used until 7:30 p. m. tonight.

Accompanying the release captions was this additional precautionary note: "Extraordinary precautions must be taken to hold this communication absolutely confidential and secret until the time set for automatic release. No intimation may be given of its contents, nor shall its contents be the subject of speculation or discussion on the part of any one receiving it, prior to the hour of release. Radio commentators and news broadcasters are particularly cautioned not to make the communication the subject of speculation before the hour of release for publication."

Harder Allied Blows Linked To Conference

DEC 2 1943

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—Mighty new blows against the enemy—mental as well as physical blows—are confidently expected from the epochal conversations now reported in progress among the highest Allied leaders.

Washington authorities, in guarded speculation on what such talks might accomplish, emphasized today that the primary concern of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Marshal Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek must be agreement on measures for winning the war.

Personal Value Held Large

Above and beyond this lie the intangible benefits which political observers here believe are to be gained from close personal relationships among the Allied Government chiefs and their ranking staff officers. In the Anglo-American war effort, they point out, such relationships frequently have reconciled highly divergent views on strategy and policy.

That the meetings are under way was reported in a Reuters dispatch from Lisbon yesterday which said Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek already had concluded a long session in Cairo, preliminary to a meeting with Stalin in Iran. Later, another dispatch from Stockholm reported that the United States Ambassador to Turkey, Laurence A. Steinhardt, had left Ankara by air en route to Teheran, capital of Iran.

Post-War Angles Also

The first three-way discussions among the British, Soviet and American leaders are expected to lead to closest coordination of strategy in the final drives to smash Germany, as well as for the solution of post-war international problems untouched by the recent Moscow conference of foreign ministers.

Similar results, it is believed here, may be expected from any discussions in which Chiang Kai-shek and his staff men participate. It appears, however, that much more remains to be done in unifying direction of the war against Japan than in coordinating the European offensives.

Long Pacific Struggle

Barring unforeseen developments, the most optimistic experts here do not consider the struggle in the Pacific more than half over.

Thus many military and political problems which have had to be solved by joint action of the Allies in Europe are only now coming into focus in the Pacific. In this connection it is significant that conferences between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in the past have resulted ultimately in considerable action.

One point on which all the Allies involved in the Pacific war seem agreed is that when Japan finally is defeated she must be reduced to a minor island power. This was made clear in President Roosevelt's speech to Congress September 17 in which he declared that the United Nations will deprive her of authority over the mandated islands of the Pacific, "and the same thing holds good in the case of the vast territories which Japan has stolen from China, starting long before this war began."

The President also laid down in that speech the military principle that the "forces operating against Japan . . . are just as much interrelated and dependent on each other as are the forces pounding against Germany in Europe."

President's Trips Exceed Distance to the Moon

Mileage Well on Way to Total of Lunar Round Trip

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—President Roosevelt has just added another big chunk of mileage to his already astronomical travel record.

He already had covered 37,480 miles this year, including his 13,823-mile trip to Casablanca and return last January.

The Chief Executive has covered so much of the earth's surface since he entered the White House that his mileage is now figured on the basis of how far it exceeds the mean distance of 238,957 miles between the earth and the moon.

He long since broke that record and to date has traversed 289,817 miles.

Congress Applauds Pact As Eclipse for Japanese

Says It Guarantees Integrated Drive and Complete Defeat

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—Members of Congress hailed the three-power North African agreement tonight as guaranteeing an integrated offensive that will crush Japan, strip her of her conquests and relegate her to a minor role in the new world.

Senator Lister Hill, Democrat, of Alabama, summed up this viewpoint with the assertion that the declaration "means complete defeat of Japan in the war and the absolute determination that she shall not be in a position again to bring the scourge of war upon innocent people."

Parley News Aired In 35 Languages

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (U. P.).—News of the Roosevelt-Churchill Chiang conference in North Africa tonight was broadcast around the world in 35 languages by powerful American short-wave stations.

The Office of War Information flashed the news to Europe and Asia from its stations on the East and West Coast, and the agency planned to keep its transmitters going for 24 hours in an effort to catch listeners in all parts of the world.

Central and South America received the news from dispatches prepared in Spanish, Portuguese and English by the Office of the Co-Ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Sino-Korean League Sees Plenty Of Fireworks

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Allied pledge to restore Korea's independence was hailed with enthusiasm by the Sino-Korean Peoples' League today, a spokesman asserting it would touch off "plenty of fireworks" behind Jap strategic areas.

"Twenty-six million Koreans will rejoice and be ever grateful to the three powers for this timely and effective Roosevelt - Churchill-Chiang statement," said Kilsoo K. Haan, Washington representative of the league.

Korea, 138 miles from Japan, was seized by the Japanese more than thirty years ago.

BERLIN REPORTS TEHERAN MEETING

Axis Propaganda Says Stalin Has Joined Joint Allied Conference

New York, Dec. 1 (AP)—Axis propaganda experts—apparently taken off base by the actual American-British-Chinese conferences in North Africa—drummed on the theme that a four-power meeting with Russia was under way at Teheran and sought to discredit it beforehand.

For two weeks, the Germans have reported high Allied discussions at Cairo or Teheran in Iran (Persia), but at an early hour last night there was no direct Axis comment on the declarations from Cairo of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

Object Of Meeting Speculated On

The Berlin radio declared that a meeting of these three and Premier Marshal Stalin "apparently now is taking place in Teheran" and that the main question before them was whether it will "be possible to synchronize political and military strategy in the camp of the Allies."

Attempting to throw cold water on the importance of such a broad parley, the broadcasts told Germans at home it was necessary because Stalin "needs a second front which would relieve his own military predicament," since he cannot "enforce a military decision against Germany."

Says U. S. Needs Tonic

President Roosevelt, the Nazis continued, "wants some political or military success which he could dish up to his countrymen as a tonic for heavy Japanese blows in the Pacific." One broadcast predicted he again would ask Stalin for Pacific bases to hit Japan and "that this request will not be granted."

Chiang is participating, Berlin said, because he needs "some cold comfort" to give to his Government

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"in their present political and military difficulties."

As for Churchill, Berlin asserted he "is not really interested in the creation of a second front so long as Britain's allies pay the toll of blood in the fighting."

Propaganda Drive Looked For

Berlin predicted that the Teheran conference probably would "start a gigantic propaganda campaign with the aim of separating the German people from its leadership," and Germans in the Reich were warned to expect some sort of manifesto on that order.

The Wilhelmstrasse was pictured as regarding the conference "with perfect equanimity" and even "certain satisfaction" on the grounds that the same problems were being discussed as were reviewed by the Foreign Ministers at Moscow, hence indicating the failure of the Moscow talks.

Berlin relayed a Tokyo statement of a Foreign Office spokesman that "the whole affair was a political maneuver stage-managed for the purpose of deviating attention of the public from the latest Allied defeats in the Pacific" and as a sop to Chungking because China was not represented at the Casablanca meeting last January.

Strategy Linked To Parley Talk

[By the Associated Press]

Speculation that mighty new thrusts against the Axis are in the making was stirred today by unofficial reports that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill were speeding to a conference with Premier Stalin in Iran after meeting in Cairo with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The reports, emanating from Lisbon and quickly given wide circulation, climaxed a week of guessing by German propaganda agencies, which have been hinting at the possibility of an imminent meeting in the Middle East.

"Known Definitely," Report Says

The Lisbon report was circulated by Reuters, British news agency, which said it was "known definitely" in the Portuguese capital that the Cairo meeting already had taken place and that Roosevelt and Churchill had left for Iran.

A communique on the Cairo conference will be issued later in the week, Reuters said.

The dispatch was broadcast to Europe in several languages last night by the United States Office of War Information, which said it had acted with the authority of the Office of Censorship.

OWI Chief Comments

Elmer Davis, OWI chief, declared later that the OWI had broadcast the Reuters dispatch because it "already was all over Europe." The German news agency, DNB, and "virtually everybody else" has circulated the report and OWI felt it "should give its customers something, too," Davis said.

However, he sharply criticized Reuters for putting out the story. "If there were a conference we could assume from past experience that there would be some arrangements for a simultaneous release in all capitals involved."

Either Case "Reprehensible"

"If that were the case, Reuters broke a release date. If there were no conference, then the story would be an invention. Either way it is equally reprehensible."

The idea that a Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting was probable has gained tacit acceptance in recent weeks. It was generally presumed that they would deem it advantageous to get together to personally approve the decision reached at the Moscow conference and possibly to plan further steps against the Axis.

Chiang Broadens Scope

Rumors that Chiang might join such a conference slipped into the picture several days ago to add new global significance to the reports.

The Reuters said Chiang also would meet Stalin.

In London Reuters issued this statement:

"Reuters express surprise that Mr. Elmer Davis should in his statement criticize Reuters without ascertaining the facts. The Reuters message was a result of spontaneous journalistic enterprise by Douglas Brown, chief of the Reuters' bureau in Lisbon.

No Embargo In Lisbon

"There was no embargo or restriction, agreed or otherwise, on sending anywhere in the world a story breaking in Lisbon. If there had been such an embargo Reuters would have observed it.

"Reuters was not allowed to publish the message in London. The position is that Reuters was at liberty to deliver the message to overseas newspaper clients of Reuters but was not at liberty to deliver it to British newspapers.

Broadcast From Algiers

"Reuters further points out that European radio stations have carried numerous rumors of this meeting during the past week and that the 'America Calling' radio service from Algiers broadcast a report of a Cairo meeting to Europe on November 30."

A British censorship provision permits transit through London of messages from other points like Lisbon and Ankara without interference—on the ground that they could be sent by other routes anyway.

Such transit messages cannot be altered in passing through London and neither can they be distributed in Britain if domestic censorship rules apply.

Churchill and Chiang Also Said to Have Left Cairo to Talk With Stalin in Iran— Nazis Profess Unconcern.

By Associated Press. DEC 2 1943

Speculation that mighty new onslaughts against the Axis are in the making was stirred today by unofficial reports that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are speeding to a conference with Premier Stalin in Iran after having met with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in Cairo.

The reports, emanating from Lisbon, were quickly and widely circulated by Reuters, the British news agency. They marked the climax of a week of guessing by German propaganda agencies, which have been hinting at the possibility of an imminent meeting of the Allied leaders in Cairo or elsewhere in the Middle East. Reuters said that it was definitely known in the Portuguese capital that the Cairo meeting had already taken place and that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill had departed for Iran. A communique on the results of the Cairo conference will be issued later in the week, Reuters added.

The agency noted that the American, British and Chinese leaders met on one occasion in a tent in the shadow of the Pyramids. It added: "During the conference Cairo was shut off from communication with the rest of the world. Roosevelt and Chiang Kai-shek, who was accompanied by Mme. Chiang, traveled to Cairo by air while Mr. Churchill traveled by sea." The Chinese President, it also stated, will be present at the conference with Mr. Stalin.

What Turkish Papers Say.

Meanwhile today a delayed Associated Press dispatch from Ankara revealed that the newspaper Aksham announced yesterday that President Roosevelt had conferred in Cairo with Laurence A. Steinhardt, the American Ambassador to Turkey. The United States embassy at Ankara refused to comment on the newspaper story, the dispatch said. It added, however, that Mr. Steinhardt returned to Ankara on Monday night after an absence of about a week and that all the Turkish papers carried stories yesterday to the effect that a momentous conference was being held by the Allied leaders.

Observing that the long heralded meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Premier Stalin and President Chiang is now apparently taking place in Teheran, the capital of Iran, the German radio declared today in a broadcast picked up in London by the Associated Press, that German Foreign Office spokesmen regarded the meeting "with perfect equanimity," and that "a certain satisfaction is actually felt in these quarters, as the same problems which were discussed in Moscow are now being discussed at Teheran."

Later this afternoon Berlin quoted the Berne correspondent of the Stockholm Svenska Dagbladet, as saying that Mr. Stalin, was accompanied on his journey to Iran by the Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Maxim Litvinoff; the Chief of Staff of the Russian army, Marshal A. Vassilevsky, and other prominent civil and military officials "who will presumably take part in the conferences of the Big Three." Edouard Benes, president of the provisional Czechoslovak Government, will not take part in any negotiations but will probably attend at least some of the conferences as an observer Berlin added.

Chiang's First Meeting With Roosevelt, Churchill

Chinese President Never Had Seen Two Western Leaders

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Cairo conference with President Rocsevelt and Prime Minister Churchill was his first face-to-face meeting with the leaders of great Western nations, The Associated Press notes.

He speaks no English. His best interpreter is his wife, who was at Cairo to fill her customary role as the Generalissimo's "eyes and ears."

Chiang has traveled little outside his own country. His first trip abroad was to Japan, where he attended the Tokio Military Academy from 1917 to 1921. Then he joined the revolutionary movement of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and returned to China.

He went to Moscow in 1924 for several months of further military training.

Chiang returned to China to lead a triumphant revolutionary army under the banner of Dr. Sun's Kuomintang party, but in 1927 he broke with the party's left wing and formed a national government at Nanking, backed by the financial interests in Shanghai.

He was last abroad in February, 1942, when he flew to India to confer with Mohandas K. Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and British and American military leaders.

Last month, in Chungking, Chiang conferred with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell and Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell.

Western influence seriously entered Chiang's life in 1927, when he married American-educated Meiling Soong.

Only M'Arthur, Nimitz Absent at Conference

By Associated Press

The three-power conference just concluded in North Africa was marked by the attendance of every major Allied commander now active against the Japanese except General Douglas MacArthur, Allied commander in the Southwest Pacific, and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, American commander in the Central Pacific.

Their absence recalled the cryptic and still unexplained statement of General MacArthur last Sept. 22 that "however subordinate may be my role, I hope to play it manfully."

SHUNS 'ISLAND HOPPING'

In that statement he took cognizance of reports that the new Southeast Asia command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten might subordinate the Southwest Pacific command in the drive on Japan, but declared, "island-hopping, with extravagant losses and slow progress . . . is not my idea of how to end the war as soon and cheaply as possible." Rather, he said, he favored "massive strokes" against main strategic objectives.

IN MIDST OF CAMPAIGNS

Whether the omission of MacArthur and Nimitz shed further light on this statement still was open to conjectiure, inasmuch as both commanders at present are in the midst of the two biggest current campaigns against the Japanese in the Pacific and may not have been free to travel at the present time.

Moreover the operations they are directing, do not involve Chinese cooperation, which was a major concern of the North African meeting.

3-Mile U. S. Gain Rips Center of Nazi Line

DEC 2 1943

Map on Page 6

By NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Under the heaviest tactical air support of the entire Italian campaign, the British Eighth Army smashed through German defenses beyond fallen Sangro Ridge today while American troops of the Fifth Army fought forward three miles in the central sector, possibly heralding the start of an all-out Allied drive on Rome.

At every point the Germans fought with desperation to stem the attack. Despite the demoralizing onslaught by hundreds of Allied fighters, fighter-bombers and bombers, the enemy troops clung to their positions until they were killed or captured in bloody hand-to-hand fighting. An Allied communique described Nazi losses as "very heavy."

EXPECT COUNTER-DRIVE

"The Germans are offering very fierce resistance for every inch of ground," a military commentator said. He predicted they would make violent efforts to retake Sangro Ridge, the powerful eastern anchor of their winter line from which General Bernard L. Montgomery's British, Indian and New Zealand infantry drove them yesterday after 48 hours of heavy, continuous fighting.

Already the Eighth Army had beaten off several determined Nazi counter-attacks as it fought up the Adriatic coastal plain toward the important seaport of Pescara, only about 20 miles away. One enemy counter-thrust cut off a portion of Montgomery's spearhead that captured the town of Mozzagrogna, but fresh British units sprang forward to effect a rescue.

Enemy casualties mounted swiftly as low-flying Allied fighter-bombers carved a path for Montgomery's charging troops by blasting German concrete fortifications to bits. Eighth Army infantry methodically wiped out enemy strongpoints that had been bypassed and encircled.

The three-mile American advance west of Montaquila, hacked out through elaborate Nazi defenses, enabled Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark to straighten out his Fifth Army lines and gained new valuable high ground for observation toward Cassino and a broad valley running thence to Rome.

RIP WIRE BARRIERS

Both land mines and barbed wire entanglements were employed on a lavish scale by the enemy in an attempt to halt the Americans here, but Clark's Salerno veterans clawed their way through. The Germans are not overlooking any trick, old or new, in their desperate resolve to hold their present line at least until Christmas.

A measure of the shattering aerial support accorded Montgomery's attack was given in the announcement that nine waves of Allied bombers and 50 formations of fighters and fighter-bombers swept over the 15-mile-long battlefield during the day, shaking Nazi positions with high explosives, machine-gunning troops and scattering German fighters that attempted to interfere. Five Focke-Wulf fighters were sent crashing to earth.

TOUGH GOING AHEAD

Tough going still faces Montgomery's forces. The coastal area north and west from Sangro Ridge is scarred with numerous water courses and is defended by carefully constructed concrete fortifications. The Germans have converted many buildings into heavily-gunned forts, and the terrain is of such a rugged nature that the job of smashing deeper into the enemy's defenses rests almost entirely with the infantry.

Tanks, in fact, have played a comparatively insignificant part in the past weeks' bloody fighting north of the Sangro. Infantry and planes have carried the brunt. Prisoners streaming into Allied pens continue to be in a highly nervous state from the bombing they have endured during unbroken days and nights. Adding to the terror of the bombing attacks, two British destroyers have been shelling the Nazis pointblank from offshore.

[The Algiers radio reported that the Eighth Army had captured Lanciano, six miles beyond the Sangro and only eighteen miles from Pescara.]

Marauders cut a railroad track and probably hit a railway bridge at Alvinia on the west coast of Italy eighty miles north of Rome. Other Marauders bombed roads near Folingno and Orvieto in central Italy.

Allies Advance On All Fronts In Italy

GALLAGHER

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 1 (AP)—The British Eighth Army slashed forward beyond captured Sangro ridge with the heaviest air support of the Italian campaign, Allied headquarters announced today, and marked up advances all along the line of one to three miles in fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

(The Algiers radio said the Eighth Army had captured Lanciano, six miles beyond the Sangro and only about eighteen miles from Pescara.

(Castel Frentano and Casoli, the latter at the southwestern end of Sangro ridge, also were captured, the Algiers station said in a broadcast heard by Reuters.)

(A German military spokesman was quoted in a DNB broadcast today as saying the "British Eighth Army is going into battle on the Sangro with very great forces. A numerically far superior enemy air force is hammering German artillery positions on the northern slopes of the mountains of the Sangro valley.")

Yanks Gain Three Miles

In the central sector American troops of the Fifth Army dashed forward three miles west of Montaquila through dense mine fields and great twisted masses of barbed wire. It was the first time in the Mediterranean warfare that barbed wire had been used so extensively by the Germans in the manner of the first World War.

"It is apparent that the Germans are not overlooking any trick, old or new," a military commentator said.

Fiume Battered

Liberators of the Fifteenth Air Force swung into action in a raid to the northern tip of the Adriatic, which hit Fiume its first aerial blow of the war. The strategic port, captured by the Germans from Yugoslav Partisans in a violent battle soon after the Italian armistice, has been transformed by Marshal Erwin Rommel into one of his most important bases for Balkan operations.

The advance by Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's warriors was made with the support of the British destroyers Quillian and Loyal which shelled Nazi positions, as well as by waves of planes which made the German positions shake with detonations of explosives.

Nine waves of Allied bombers swept over the Eighth Army front, and fifty formations of Allied fighters and fighter-bombers swept over the Eighth Army front and left Nazi strongpoints shattered heaps of rubble.

Casualties Heavy

"The Germans are offering very fierce resistance for every inch of ground," a military commentator said, and as a result are suffering huge casualties. But they were expected to make violent efforts to recapture Sangro Ridge.

(The German communique, broadcast from Berlin, admitted "bloody fighting" had taken place along the Sangro and that a breach several miles deep had been made in German positions.)

The Fifth Army advance chipped off another piece of the mountain block barring the road to open valleys leading to Rome in the area between Venafro and Alfedena.

Heavy Artillery Duels

In other sectors of the Fifth Army, front patrols pushed forward, and at Gallucio, four miles southwest of Venafro, there were heavy artillery duels.

Better weather permitted the strategic bombardment groups to swing into action, but the Liberators on the Fiume raid were hampered by clouds in assessing the damage.

Forts And Liberators Raid Solingen Again, 27 Are Lost

DEC 2 1943

STURDEVANT

London, *Thursday*, Dec. 2 (AP)—Large formations of United States heavy bombers with their fighter escorts overcame stiff German fighter opposition to attack the Rhineland industrial city of Solingen yesterday, and United States Marauders blasted German-controlled airfields in northern France and Belgium, it was announced early today.

Other Allied craft attacked a German aircraft works at Albert, France, targets in Holland and enemy shipping off the Brest peninsula. A total of forty-two Allied planes were missing from the operations, including twenty-seven American Flying Fortresses and Liberators, one light bomber and fourteen fighters. The Allied forces accounted for thirty-three German planes in aerial combat while two others were believed destroyed on the ground.

It was the second attack in two days for Solingen, site of Europe's largest light-metal foundry. In the first attack on this Rhineland city of 150,000 Tuesday the Americans lost two bombers, compared with the twenty-seven missing from the second attack.

Continuous Combat

Returning pilots who fought their way to the target through icy, cloudy skies, reported fighter combats were almost continuous over enemy territory, with the fiercest aerial battles taking place over Germany.

The Germans sent up some of their new Messerschmitt-410 fighter-bombers among other assorted types of German single and twin-engined fighters. The Nazis attempted to break up the bomber formations with rocket-gun attacks.

Capt. Walter Beckham, of De Funiak Springs, Fla., became the second ranking American ace in the European theater of operations by bagging two Focke-Wulf F-190s to bring his total to eleven, one behind top-scorer Capt. Walker Mahurin, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

French Fields Hit

American Marauders escorted by RAF, Dominion and Allied Spitfires bombed German-controlled air fields at Lille-Vendeville in north France and the Epinoy and Niergnies airfields in Belgium.

Large fires were started at the Lille-Vendeville field and bombs were seen bursting among enemy fighters as they attempted to take off. A large explosion was observed at the Epinoy airfield, and two fighters were believed destroyed on the ground.

United States Army headquarters announced that the fighters which escorted the American bombing force shot down twenty German planes against a loss of seven of their own.

Americans Carry Weight

The Americans in smashing once more at targets in the Nazis' western industrial basin were carrying the weight of the Britain-based aerial attack on Germany, following up their bombing of the port of Bremen Monday and Solingen Tuesday.

The RAF Bomber Command sent Mosquitos over Germany's western reaches, keeping the Germans alerted another night.

London had an air-raid alarm tonight, but no bombs were dropped in the area of the British capital.

Meanwhile, to the south Liberators of the American Northwest African Air Force made the war's first blow Tuesday against the Italian Adriatic port of Fiume, which the Germans are probably using as a supply base for their armies in Italy and the Balkans.

New Nazi Planes Seen

Liberator crews returning from the American heavy bomber raid on Germany reported seeing new Messerschmitt 410 fighter-bombers among the numerous enemy planes which poked their noses through the clouds over the target. They also identified about fifty ME 190s, ME 210s, Focke-Wulf 190s and Junkers 88s.

Escorting fighters in superior numbers drove off most opposition, but just after their bombs were dropped this group of Liberators underwent a furious rocket attack. Close formations of twin-engined German fighters fired rockets from the rear, while single-engined enemy aircraft carried out a frontal attack diving out of the sun.

Figures on Air Losses

Month-end figures of Allied and Axis air losses in the European theater gave impressive testimony of the pace at which the attack on Germany is being prosecuted even during the poor winter flying months. The American 8th Air Force lost 140 planes of all types over Europe during November while destroying 247 German craft. The R. A. F. lost 224 ships over Europe during the month. German losses in all theaters were placed at 521.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, disclosed in Commons that 13,000 long tons of bombs were dropped on Germany in November, as compared with 120 tons dropped by the Nazis on Great Britain in the same period.

"If I were allowed to choose only one target in Germany, it would be Berlin," he declared in answer to a questioner of the R. A. F.'s bombing policy.

Since Jan. 1, Sinclair said, the British have lost a total of 2,083 bombers in operation from Britain, the Americans 829. Average American losses in November were eight bombers to the heavy raid, a great reduction from the previous month.

Americans Bomb Germany 3d Day In Row

DEC 2 1943

HILL

London, Dec. 1 (AP) — American heavy bombers in their third assault in three days bombed western Germany again today, while Marauder mediums made the operation an American double-header by battering airfields in northern France.

The daylight attacks made it the fourth day of uninterrupted round-the-clock bombing of Germany itself. Monday it was Bremen, yesterday it was Solingen, in the Ruhr. The daylight raids came in conjunction with both day and night attacks by RAF Mosquitos on Germany.

Supported By Fighters

The heavy bombers were supported by United States and RAF fighters and the mediums were escorted by RAF, Dominion and Allied fighters.

Specific targets were not announced immediately. The new peak of intensity in the aerial warfare across the Channel reflected the Germans' inability to break up daylight bombing with their new rocket guns or any other means.

It was the second raid by the mediums in three days.

Today's attacks topped off the Allies' best air offensive month with twenty-one major USAAF and RAF raids from Britain pouring down a record month's bomb weight, including 13,000 long tons by the RAF on Germany alone.

Nazis Weaker

In November's raids of record size the United States Eighth Air Force cut October's average loss by two thirds—to eight bombers per raid—against weakening German resistance. Its total November loss was eighty-nine bombers.

Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair told the House of Commons today that since the beginning of the year the USAAF has lost 829 bombers over Europe compared with the RAF's loss of 2,083 at night and 106 by day.

The morning foray followed close on the heels of another night attack on western Germany by RAF Mosquito bombers. Beaufighters of the Royal Canadian Air Force also attacked an enemy convoy off the Norwegian coast last night, damaging two merchant vessels, and mines were laid in enemy waters, an Air Ministry communique said.

The overnight forays were carried out without the loss of a single plane, the announcement declared.

Yesterday the United States Eighth Air Force wound up its best operational month of the war with a smashing attack on the industrial center of Soligen in the German Ruhr. The assault brought to eleven the number of major daylight operations carried out by Britain-based American airmen in November, exceeding the peak months of July and September, each of which had witnessed ten heavy bomber forays.

The Solingen raid was carried out at a cost of two heavy bombers and five fighters, while seven enemy aircraft were shot down—six by fighters and one by a fortress.

City's First Attack

The Solingen raid was the first attack on that target. The city lies fourteen miles southeast of oft-bombed Duesseldorf and is the site of the largest non-ferrous metal casting foundry in Europe. Its products are used in building German fighter planes.

As the Fortresses struck at Solingen from the west, the Budapest radio asserted that two waves of United States bombers flew over western Hungary in the direction of Vienna, suggesting that Allied planes from southern bases might again be hitting at Wiener Neustadt, south of Vienna.

The Solingen raid was carried out at a cost of two heavy bombers and five fighters, while seven enemy aircraft were shot down—six by fighters and one by a fortress. It was the second successive raid in which American fighter losses exceeded bomber losses, sixteen fighters and thirteen bombers having been lost Monday in a massive assault on Bremen.

Whether these figures indicated the adoption of new tactics on the part of the Germans, whether they were unable to get at the fortresses because of heavy fighter escorts or whether they have grown wary of attacking the big bombers was not immediately clear.

Yesterday's raid on Solingen was the first attack on that target. The city lies fourteen miles southeast of off-bombed Duesseldorf and is the site of the largest non-ferrous metal casting foundry in Europe. Its products are used in building German fighter planes. It was famed in the middle ages for its sword blades.

Reported Over Hungary.

As the fortresses struck at Solingen from the west, the Budapest radio asserted that two waves of United States bombers flew over western Hungary in the direction of Vienna, suggesting that Allied planes from southern bases might again be hitting at Wiener Neustadt, south of Vienna.

Five of the six planes downed yesterday by Allied fighters were caught by typhoons sweeping across Holland in support of the fortresses. One of the destroyed planes was a Junkers-188, a new type of German light bomber.

That the Allies were able to carry out a joint total of twenty-one heavy raids last month—only

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one under the peak month of August showed how effectively they were meeting the weather problem and boded little respite for Germany through the winter months.

From Berlin, the bullseye of the aerial offensive, came reports meanwhile which indicated that the Nazis were taking advantage of the temporary respite—the last raid on the capital was Friday night—to move everything worthwhile from the city.

NAZIS SLOW RUSSIAN DRIVE

Soviet Offensive Is Brought Almost To A Halt By Heavy Fighting

J LONG

London, Thursday, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Germans have struck out on every sector of the Russian front in a major bid to stem the Russian offensive, counterattacking yesterday as many as fifteen times in one area, and slowing the Red army to minor gains along the 600-mile front.

The fighting, equal perhaps to the heaviest of the war, was undiminshed, but Moscow reported only a dozen populated places taken. These were in three areas—north of Gomel, along the Pripet river, and in the Dnieper river bend.

More than 2,200 Germans were reported killed in the Dnieper bend where in two areas the Russians and Germans struggled for villages and strong points, attacking and counterattacking. At the Cherkasy bridgehead, German counterpushes were aimed at the Russians moving south toward Smela. All were repulsed, the Russians said, the German losing twenty-six tanks, many prisoners and sixteen planes in addition to their dead.

Defenses Pierced

Southwest of Kremenchug, German defenses were pierced for a local victory and the Germans hurled fifteen counterattacks to retrieve their positions. They failed and a portion of their equipment was destroyed or disabled.

Soviet planes again pounded at the railway junction of Apostolovo in this area, blowing up two trains while other airmen wrecked more than one hundred trucks.

Northwest of Gomel, the Russians surged through intermediate German defense lines to capture several populated places and killed 700 Germans.

To the south, in the Pripet river area, the Russians crossed the river and captured Narovl, fourteen miles east of Yelsk.

All the fighting appeared to be testing the reserve strength of both sides and both sides' ability to get a steady flow of reinforcements and materials to the front over roundabout rail lines and sodden roads.

No News From Kiev

There was no news of the Kiev bulge where Tuesday the Russians admitted a retreat from the railway junction of Korosten, eleven days after they fell back from Zhitomir in the area where the Germans were achieving their greatest success in counterattack.

Zhlobin Not Mentioned

Nor did the communique mention the race for Zhlobin, key junction on the escape route for the retreating German garrisons of Gomel. The Russians were last reported closing a pincer whose ends were seventeen miles apart at Zhlobin.

Moscow dispatches, however, gave some explanation of the lack of Soviet progress. They said the Germans were moving into the attack in a concerted effort at regaining lost lines of communications.

The major German effort appeared aimed at obtaining again the Leningrad-Odessa north-south railway which they lost when the Russians from Kiev straddled the line from Zhitomir north to Yelsk.

Nazis Intensify Counter-Push In Ukraine

DEC 2 1943 ASSIDY

Moscow, Dec. 1 (AP)—German forces, struggling to restore their shattered Dnieper river lines, have intensified their counter-attacks in the Ukraine and have stiffened their resistance in White Russia, advices from the front indicated today.

By capturing Korosten, which the Red army evacuated Tuesday under orders to adopt a more favorable line of defense, the Germans scored their second major success in the Ukraine since they began their heavy counter-attacks early in November.

Reds Hold Railroad

Despite the German reoccupation of the strategic railway junctions of Zhitomir and Korosten, the important lateral railway line connecting Leningrad and Odessa still is cut at Ovruch and Yelsk, but firmly in Russian hands.

In the north, the Germans fought back fiercely on both banks of the Dnieper south of Chlobin, attempting to maintain a bridgehead in the Gomel region, but except for the loss of Korosten, the Red army continued its gradual progress on all active sectors along the 600-mile-long front.

Nazis Attack At Kherson

(The German communique said the Nazis were attacking at Kherson at the mouth of the Dnieper and in the Cherkasy area of the great bend. Russian attacks northeast of Krivoi Rog and southwest of Kremenchug were reported repelled.)

The strongly reinforced German army appeared intent upon restoring lost lines of communication, particularly the Odessa-Leningrad railroad. Reserves were reported coming to the front from the west over railroads through Germany and Poland and they have been deployed over large sections of the front.

Great Battles Reported

Some of the greatest battles of the war now are in progress in the Korosten and Zhitomir sectors, west of Kiev. Both sides are expending great numbers of men and machines and fighting in some of the year's worst mud.

Bad weather has diminished air support over the whole front, just at a time when the Red army had achieved and was exploiting air superiority.

Nazi Drive Near Gomel Halted

Stiffened German resistance northwest of Gomel, meanwhile, was shattered by Red Army troops under Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky, the Russians said. Fifteen Nazi counter-attacks were reported hurled back in twenty-four hours, and the Germans were said to have left 1,500 dead on the battlefield as the Russians pressed forward.

Zhlobin, German-held stronghold guarding the seventeen-mile-wide Gomel escape gap, was brought within easy range of Russian artillery, and Soviet spearheads were reported hard on the heels of remnants of the Gomel garrison, fleeing westward.

German losses were reported to be running into the thousands daily in the Berezina river valley, as well as in the Pripet river area to the south.

Reds Take Five Villages

Southwest of Kremenchug in the Dnieper bend, the Soviet bulletin said, the Russians in a sudden spurt captured five villages, including strongly-fortified Bolshaya Makarinka, only ten miles from the important railroad point of Znamenka. Red Air Force planes blasted Znamenka and Apostolovo, both valuable bases in the German supply and communications network in this area.

There was no mention in the Russian communique of operations in the Crimea or in the Kherson-Nikolaev area to the west in the lower Ukraine.

Slavs Regain Bosnian Town

London, Dec. 1 (AP)—Yugoslav Partisans have fought German forces to a standstill in central and southern Bosnia, and have recaptured the important industrial center of Vares, twenty-five miles north of Sarajevo, after bitter fighting, a communique from the Yugoslav Army of Liberation said today.

The communique acknowledged that the Nazis had captured the island of Uljan, a few miles off the north Dalmation coast near the port of Zara.

Sarajevo Fighting Fiercest

Bloody fighting was reported on all fronts, but was fiercest around Sarajevo, the communique said. The struggle for Vares seesawed, with both sides in possession during the day. The Partisans said they launched an assault which drove the Germans from the town in disorderly retreat.

East of Sarajevo, the Yugoslav bulletin reported a series of battles, with units of the Seventeenth Partisan Division battling superior German forces to a standstill. So far, the communique said, 271 German officers and men have been killed on Mount Romania, while all attempts of the enemy to crash Yugoslav lines in central Bosnia have been repulsed with heavy losses. Stiff fighting was continuing near Prijepolje, the bulletin added.

Maecdonians Holding

To the south near Krusevo, the First Macedonion Brigade was reported holding against strong German attacks; it captured large amounts of war material.

In Croatia, the main fighting was reported to be going on in the area between Glina and Petrinja, along the Kulpa river.

NAZIS DRIVEN BACK IN CENTRAL BOSNIA

AGNEW

LONDON, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—A war bulletin from General Josip Broz (Tito) said today that his Jugoslav Partisans had driven the Germans back in bloody fighting in the mountains of central Bosnia and that elsewhere in the Balkans guerillas were inflicting heavy punishment on the troops of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

The communique, however, acknowledged the Germans had occupied the small island of Uljan, a few miles off the northern Dalmatian coast.

Partisan forces were given a helping hand yesterday when Liberators from the U. S. Northwestern African Air Force blasted Fiume, Italy's third largest port, and the Germans' principal supply center for the Balkan war theater. Railway lines radiate from Fiume into northern Italy, where large guerilla forces also are battling the Germans, and across Jugoslavia.

Tito—whose forces now include, according to reports here, the Italian Venezia Division and the remnants of two other Italian divisions—reported the recapture of Vares, an industrial center 25 miles north of Sarajevo after bitting fighting. It was the second time within three months that the Partisans had wrested the city from the Nazis.

Junta Seeks Concessions

BRIDGELL

London, Dec. 1 (AP)—A junta of old-line professional German soldiers, supported by many Junker industrialists, agrarians and diplomats, is understood to be awaiting the opportune moment to overthrow Hitler's government in hopes of wangling peace terms which would leave enough of German militarism to form the core of a new world conquest.

This group, according to reports from inside Germany, already has made informal armistice overtures, which were dismissed by the Allies without discussion because they did not originate formally with the German Government and because they fell far short of the United Nations' unconditional surrender formula.

Peace Warnings Frequent

Warnings against Germany's peace balloons have been given and the Nazis themselves, moreover, would not hesitate to promote such promises in order to create disunity and complacency among the Allies.

The reports say the anti-Hitler group is headed by Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt, Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, Field Marshal Fedor von Bock and Grand Admiral Erich Raeder.

This group, viewed in London as likely to seize on any suggestion of merciful peace terms that might come from any conference of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, is said to have left open one offer which asked these concessions in return for the overthrow of Hitler:

1. Guarantees that Germany would be occupied by forces from the west or United Nations under a joint American-British command—a precaution against Russian occupation.

2. Guarantees that Germany would be permitted to retain a reduced army to insure against civil war, demobilizing gradually after a republican government was elected and established.

Economic Rehabilitation

3. Guarantees that Germany would be allowed the right of economic rehabilitation.

The latter two proposals particularly are viewed with suspicion, it is said, because they would leave the militarists free to influence the formation of a new government and of economic resources ing her army.

RUSSIANS WARN GERMAN PEOPLE

London, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio in a broadcast last night warned the German people that they could expect Germany to become a battleground.

Russian spokesmen—even Premier Stalin himself—always before have confined their statements of immediate military aims to driving the invaders out of the Soviet Union.

During last night's broadcast, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, the Moscow announcer asserted the heavy Allied air "raids are military preparation for what is to come." DEC 2 1943

More French Reported Supplied To Nazi Work

London, Dec. 1 (AP)—French Committee of National Liberation officials in London today charged Pierre Laval with making 200,000 young Frenchmen of the class of 1943 available to the German army for military work.

This was declared to violate an agreement made October 16 between Laval and Fritz Sauckel, Nazi labor commissioner, that there would be no further conscription of French manpower by the Germans this year.

Laval already is reported to have delivered at least 1,200,000 Frenchmen to the German labor service during the year.

British Ask Apology For Insults in Spain

LONDON, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Great Britain has demanded an official apology from Spain on a charge that uniformed Falangists—members of the official State party—forced their way into the British vice consulate at Zaragoza and made insulting remarks to the vice consul and members of his family.

A Foreign Office statement tonight said the Government took a serious view of the incident, which occurred Nov. 15, and had asked the Spanish Government for assurance that the guilty persons would be properly punished.

Vatican Peace Move Denied, Nazis Say

LONDON, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—The German-controlled Paris radio quoted anonymous Vatican officials today as denying that any peace overtures had been made through the Holy See "in order to eliminate any vain hopes that the world might have."

(The broadcast apparently was intended as an answer to recent roundabout reports that Franz von Papen, German ambassador to Turkey and diplomatic trouble shooter, had visited the Vatican—possibly to extend a peace feeler.)

MORRISON'S ACT UPHELD

GREENE

Commons, By 327-To-62 Vote, Approves Release Of Sir Oswald Mosley

London, Dec. 1 (AP)—The House of Commons overwhelmingly up-

held today the action of Home Secretary Herbert Morrison in releasing from prison Sir Oswald Mosley, pre-war Fascist leader, rejecting, by a vote of 327 to 62, an amendment censuring the Government action.

Morrison defended his release of Mosley and repeatedly offered to resign. He told the House that he would "not have the job" if he were forced to yield to "likes or dislikes or according to mobs."

"I came to the honest conclusion it was my duty" to release Mosley. "If anyone thinks I enjoyed putting my name to this order, they make a mistake," he added.

No Promise From Mosley

After Laborite John Parker demanded whether the Government planned "a similar line for Rudolf Hess and Hitler after the war," Morrison admitted he had not extracted a promise from the former Black Shirt chieftain "to be a good boy and behave as a good citizen," before he was freed.

Morrison was assailed by a barrage of charges that Mosley's followers were waiting to rise again and was forced to admit that the former Fascist had suffered recurrent attacks of phlebitis throughout the three and a half years of imprisonment. He added, however, that the would-be British fuehrer's condition "gave no cause for anxiety until June this year when concern was felt about his general condition."

Own Party Barely Backed Him

Before Commons assembled Morrison was given an even rougher time by his own Labor party, whose members voted during a private meeting to support him in debate in the House, but only by the close majority of approximately 20 votes.

Ward, Conservative, rose to defend Morrison's action, declaring, "Had Mosley died in prison, he would have been made a martyr and Fascism would have become a permanent factor in the political issues in this country."

"Will you say that if we shoot Hitler?" asked Laborite Frank Collindridge.

There was a bare possibility Morrison might be forced to resign from the Government. In that event, Clement Attlee, who is both leader of the Parliamentary Labor party and Deputy Prime Minister, might support Morrison to the point of resigning.

At the end of the debate Commons had scheduled a vote on a proposed amendment to the King's speech opening the present session November 24.

Decision Deplored

The amendment read: "We humbly regret the decision of your Majesty's advisers to release Sir Oswald Mosley, which is calculated to retard the war effort and lead to misunderstanding at home and abroad."

Laborite G. S. Woods asserted Morrison's action in releasing Mosley was "a profound psychological mistake" and that British war workers were "indignant, bewildered and entirely cynical over the matter and it is felt Sir Oswald's release is confirmation of the old adage that there is one law for the rich and one for the poor."

At this, Viscountess Astor glared at Woods and snapped, "You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

Commons Sanctions Mosley Release By 327-62 Vote

DEC 2 1943

A. GREENE

London, Dec. 1 (AP)—Home Secretary Herbert Morrison won an overwhelming victory in the controversy over the release of Sir Oswald Mosley, pre-war Fascist leader, when the House of Commons voted, 327 to 62, today to reject an amendment criticizing the Government's action.

In sharp debate before the vote, Morrison acknowledged he had not asked the former Black Shirt leader for any promise "to be a good boy and behave as a good citizen" before he was given his freedom.

Government Plan Questioned

Laborite John Parker had demanded to know whether the Government planned "a similar line for Rudolf Hess and Hitler after the war."

As debate warmed, Sir Lambert

Two U. S. Officers Promoted

London, Dec. 1 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Robert M. Little John, Washington, D. C., chief quartermaster, army service forces, in this theater, was promoted today to major general, and Col. Oliver L. Haines, San Diego, Cal., inspector general, was promoted to brigadier general.

HE'S VERY MUCH ALIVE

A United States Bomber Base in England, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Hale and hearty, Capt. Herbert M. Light, who won the D. F. C. for the American raid on the Ploesti, Rumania, oil fields, now is stationed in England and he is worried because he can't seem to convince his parents he is alive although he has been reported dead officially three times.

The flyer's father is Major Herbert M. Light, Basic Training Camp 10, Greensboro, N. C., and his mother is Mrs. Ona Light, of Long Beach, Cal.

"The Government telegraphed my family three times, saying first I had been killed in action at Ploesti, second that I was officially dead and finally that my body would be sent back after the war. Capt. Light said. "I wrote them saying I was O. K. but each time after I had written they would get another telegram insisting I was killed. The last letter I got from them they were worried worse than ever. They recognized my handwriting in the letter I sent, but they couldn't believe the Government could be mistaken three times."

Capt. Light said that the mixup apparently developed because at the last minute before he left on the Ploesti raid he changed planes and flew with the lead flight instead of with his own crew.

Eire's Legation Ruined

Dublin, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Berlin Legation of neutral Eire was among buildings completely destroyed in the RAF raid on the German capital November 22, it was announced.

Berlin Suffers On.

Stockholm, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Berlin's railway and street traffic is still demoralized as the result of R. A. F. bombing raids last week, according to yesterday's edition of Berlin newspapers reaching here today.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declared that the residents of bombed Berlin are "in the most serious situation which has ever befallen any population."

Many railway trains leaving and arriving in Berlin are forced to use suburban stations because those in Berlin proper have been destroyed, the newspaper said, while only a handful of bus and street car lines are operating. Most of the city's subway network was reported functioning.

Sweden Urges Reich to Spare Oslo Students

Asks Nazis to Cancel Order for Deportation of 1,200

for 'Illegal' Activities

J. COBURN

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 1 (AP).—The Swedish government had lodged a "most urgent request" with the German government to cancel an order for the arrest and deportation to Germany of 1,200 Norwegian students and professors at Oslo University, a communique said tonight.

A statement from the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs to the German Minister in Stockholm said the appeal was made "in the interest of future Swedish-German relations."

The students are to be sent to a special camp in Germany because of "illegal activity against Germany," an Olso dispatch said. Police were continuing to round them up today.

Per Albin Hansson, Swedish Premier, received a delegation of Swedish students headed by Rector Nils Von Hofsten, of Upsala University, who urged the government to "try by every means at its disposal to save the Norwegian students and teachers from their fate." Flags at Upsala flew at half-staff.

The Stockholm newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet" said: "The Swedish nation stands united in condemning these brutal methods, and wide circles support the students' appeal to the Swedish government."

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Swede Students Protest Arrests

Stockholm, Dec. 1 (AP)—Students throughout Sweden protested today against the arrest of Norwegian students by German authorities.

At a mass meeting in Stockholm University, more than 300 students appealed to the Swedish Government to "try everything in its power to save our Norwegian fellow-students and their teachers from the fate now threatening them."

NAZI PLANE OUTPUT

Stockholm, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—The Stockholm newspaper Aftontidningen, quoting SA (Storm Troop) Operational Quarters, said today German fighter plane production had dropped from a peak of 1,200 in April to 700 in October.

Seven of the twelve main assembly plants were reported to have been destroyed by Allied bombings. Original plans, the newspaper said, called for production of 2,000 fighters a month.

SAYS NAZIS MIGHT MAKE RAID DEAL

FOLTZ

Madrid, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—A suggestion that Germany may forgo the use of her "secret reprisal weapon" if the Allies stop bombing Reich cities was published today by the newspaper Madrid in a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent.

The proposal was advanced as the personal idea of Octavio De Alcazar, the correspondent, after a survey of the tremendous damage inflicted on the German capital by Allied bombs. Although possibly a German propaganda "plant," the suggestion—in the form in which it was advanced—left Nazi officials in the position of being able to denounce it as not reflecting Berlin's official attitude, which so far consists of threats of violent reprisals.

De Alcazar declared that the German people are absolutely convinced that Germany's reprisals against the Allies will not be long delayed.

"But," he continued, "if the air war against German territory takes another course, Germany perhaps will desist in her plans. What may be attempted, perhaps, is the creation in Europe and also in England of zones of protection which under certain conditions would be excluded from air attack. Just as the exchange of prisoners is possible, so may this kind of exchange of cities be possible, in which a certain number of persons would be sheltered from bombings."

De Alcazar's suggestion coincided with unconfirmed reports that two German generals and other officials had passed through Madrid en route to Lisbon with instructions to seek some such sort of limitation to bombing.

Adm. Toyada Flies to Berlin

BARCELONA, Dec. 1 (AP).—Japanese Admiral Kumao Toyada left Barcelona by plane for Berlin yesterday after a visit to the Japanese legations in Madrid and Lisbon.

U. S. Plane Crashes Off Portugal

Lisbon, Dec. 1 (AP)—A United States plane fell into the Atlantic off Cape Santa Maria on the Portuguese southern coast last night, killing five members of the crew and injuring six others. The injured were taken to a hospital at Faro.

Italian Defiance Stirring AMG To Action

MORIN

By Relman Morin

Naples, Dec. 1 (AP)—The whole issue of the relationship between free Italy and the Allied Military Government appeared today to be moving toward a showdown as a result of a second unauthorized political meeting called by four of the seven Italian political parties.

Public meetings of a political nature require authorization by AMG under the terms of the proclamation issued when the Allied armies first entered the country.

Last Sunday what had previously been advertised as a public testimonial to the Italian philosopher Benedetto Croce was called at the University of Naples. Instead it turned out to be the occasion for further campaigning against King Vittorio Emmanuele and in favor of the establishment of either a regency or a republic. No authorization for the meeting was requested.

Shows Change Of Attitude

Party leaders were summoned by AMG and given a second and more strongly worded warning than one they received November 4, when a similar situation arose.

The incident, while serious enough in itself, has even more serious implications. It underlines the change in the attitude of the Italians which has taken place recently toward the Allied military and civil authorities.

After the Italian declaration of war on Germany, the country's status changed from that of an occupied country to one of cobelligerency.

Conflict And Confusion

A good deal of conflict and confusion has arisen, since British and American military commanders together with AMG still constitute the central administrative authority for every action or event that bears on the active conduct of the war.

Italian officials, however, have been appointed without reference to AMG and Allied orders are protested or disobeyed.

The Italians now claim that they, and not the United States Fifth Army, actually drove the Germans from Naples. A great many take the attitude that the war is now over.

New Purge-Promise

Political agitation continued, meanwhile, with the Italian Government's announced pledge to purge the administration of Fascist officials, described by the leaders of some political parties here as "another attempt to enlist he people's support and confidence in a jerry-built regime."

These leaders reiterated that the King's immediate entourage is full of military and naval officers who are Fascists of long standing.

French Army At Algiers Urges Gratitude To U. S.

Algiers, Dec. 1 (AP)—The French army, which is being supplied and equipped by the United States, today initiated a public campaign to increase the prestige and popularity of America and Americans among the French population.

The military, benefiting by the lease-lend agreement negotiated in Washington last summer by Gen. Henri Giraud, thus moved to counteract ill feeling toward Americans which has been particularly strong among backers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in North Africa.

In a front-page article on "our American friends" the army weekly *Combatant* 43, which some Frenchmen described as a Giraudist publication, urged the French to be grateful for the assistance the Americans are giving them and encouraged its readers to learn more about America.

French Communists Claim Sabotage Credit

Algiers, Dec. 1 (AP)—French Communist leaders today struck another blow at the wedge that seems gradually to be separating them from the followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, but not from the cause of French liberation.

I a letter to de Gaulle following the council of party leaders, the Communists called the da Gaullist radio spokesman in London a liar and accused him of withholding publicity and credit from the Communist-led *Francs-Tireurs* and Partisans in the underground sabotage war against the Germans.

Last week, Communist spokesmen released the text of correspondence with de Gaulle anent their participation in the French Committee of National Liberation, and accused the Cross of Lorraine leader, among other things, of failure to understand democratic processes.

HOPE FOR 13 NURSES

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Medical personnel including thirteen United States Army nurses missing since November 8 on a Mediterranean flight from North Africa

30.24—10623

to the Italian mainland, are believed to be alive.

That disclosure was made here last night, but no details were available.

REPORT VON PAPEN FOREIGN MINISTER

Cairo, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Reports were current in Istanbul today that Franz von Papen, German ambassador to Turkey, has been selected by Adolf Hitler to succeed Joachim von Ribbentrop as his Foreign Minister.

[The Swiss newspaper Ya Suisse in Berne said Tuesday that there were rumors in Budapest that Von Ribbentrop had already resigned upon the demand of Army generals. La Suisse said the report was not confirmed and was published with reserve.]

Von Papen is now believed to be en route back to his post in Ankara after a visit to Berlin.

Istanbul dispatches said it was believed that Von Ribbentrop has fallen out of favor because he has been unable to keep satellite countries in line in the face of Russian military victories.

Cairo, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—King Peter signed a decree today granting amnesty to 140 Yugoslav officers who refused to serve under Gen. Ililitch, their Commander in Chief, last year.

A Government statement said the action was taken to establish "complete moral unity" in the Yugoslav war effort.

TELL OF RUMANIAN EXODUS IN RUSSIA

Istanbul, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Details of a mass exodus of Rumanians fleeing the Crimea, Odessa and Bessarabia in the face of the Red Army's onslaught in southern Russia have been brought here by travelers from Rumania.

Here is a composite of their reports:

Fourteen trains leave Odessa daily for Rumania, carrying Rumanian civilians, archives and staple supplies.

Streams of Rumanians settled on the broad mud flats of Bessarabia pour daily into Rumania proper, driving their cattle and carts filled with household goods before them.

Beginning October 20 Rumania began to evacuate troops from the Crimea, where she had eight divisions. Two or three divisions got out, but since the battle of Krivoi Rog began the Germans prevailed on the Rumanians not to withdraw more troops from the Crimea so as not to weaken German positions north of the peninsula.

Incensed over the failure to get their troops out of what they consider the Crimean trap, Rumanians at home are comparing the situation bitterly to that in the Kuban, where two Rumanian divisions were cut to pieces because they were the last to be withdrawn and bore the brunt of the Russian attacks throughout the retreat.

Germans occupying unofficial positions in Rumania are leaving the country quietly, taking their families and as much goods as they can carry, amidst fears that Rumania itself will be invaded.

Some German soldiers in Odessa, who lost their units, are selling their arms.

U. S. Pilots Hit Rangoon With 250 Tons of Bombs

Japanese Lose 14 Planes in Vain Effort to Halt Raids

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 1 (AP).—The 10th United States Army Air Force struck its mightiest blows in the China-Burma-India theater when two heavy bomber formations, each made up of more than fifty B-24 Liberators, pounded Rangoon during the week end, dropping approximately 250 tons of bombs.

Medium American bombers followed and hurled explosives on special targets. Employing tactics developed over Europe by the Allies, the Americans, in co-operation with the Royal Air Force, hit day and night.

Japanese fighters, making an effort to halt the onslaught, lost fourteen aircraft shot down by American fighters and bomber gunners.

Rangoon, where shipping has been virtually halted by Allied periodic bombing in the past eight months, was a city of smoke by day and red glow by night as bomber after bomber went over the target.

The aerial offensive followed the recent prediction by the commander of the American Air Force in the theater, Lieutenant General George Stratemeyer, that the Japanese could expect Allied air forces to take increasing action over Burma.

The raids on Rangoon were twice as large as any previously made in this theater.

American authorities said they believed Rangoon was well on the road to becoming useless to its Japanese captors. It previously was stated that 75 per cent of the transport facilities in the city had been knocked out by British and American attacks.

Chinese Retake Changteh With U.S. Planes' Aid

Japanese Are Driven From 'Rice Bowl' City After Hand-to-Hand Fighting

CHUNGKING, Dec. 1 (AP).—Chinese ground troops under cover of both Chinese and American planes drove the Japanese out of Changteh today, a communique from the headquarters of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek announced.

The Japanese forced their way into the city, which is the gateway into China's vital "rice bowl" region, on Monday, and both sides had been locked in hand-to-hand street fighting for control of the city. The Chinese high command charged the invaders resorted to poison gas to gain entrance to Changteh.

Fighting continued all day yesterday with General Yu Cheng-wan, commander of the Chinese 57th Division, personally directing the street fighting. By 8 a. m. today the Chinese defenders, aided by "brilliant air cover" from American and Chinese planes, which machine-gunned the Japanese ground troops fighting in Changteh and prevented Japanese planes from striking at the Chinese garrison defending the city, had driven the invaders out of the city.

Fighting was continuing outside of the city, the Japanese being squeezed between the Changteh garrison and Chinese forces moving up to their aid.

The Chinese communique claimed the recapture of Tehshan on the highway between Changteh and Changsha in Hunan Province and said Japanese troops in two near-by villages had been virtually wiped out.

At the same time two other Chinese columns were said to have by-passed Changteh evidently in an attempt to surround the invading forces near the city. The two columns were said to have converged on the highway town of Linli, about twenty miles north of Changteh, forcing the withdrawal of a large number of Japanese in the vicinity.

JAPS ARE DRIVEN OUT OF CHANGTEH

DEC 2 1943

Chungking, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—American and Chinese planes, providing a brilliant air cover, helped Chinese troops drive the Japanese from Changteh, the gateway to Changsha and the nation's vital "Rice Bowl" region, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters announced tonight. Jap forces had entered the city Monday.

The Chinese also claimed the recapture of Tehshan on the highway between Changteh and Changsha in Hunan Province and wiped out most of the Jap troops in two nearby villages.

Two Chinese columns, by-passing Changteh with the evident intention of surrounding the invading forces around the city, meanwhile converged on the highway town of Linli, little more than twenty miles north of Changteh. A major portion of the Jap troops there was withdrawn.

Gen. Yu Cheng-wan, latest Chinese hero of the Asiatic war, personally directed the bloody fighting which cleared Changteh's streets of the enemy by early today.

Earlier, the Chinese High Command disclosed that the city was "still firmly in Chinese hands," indicating a general improvement in the fighting in northern Hunan Provnce.

Wiping out a Jap garrison, the Chinese said, they recaptured the town of Taoyuan, sixteen miles southwest of Changteh, and also occupied Shihmen, forty miles to the northwest of the besieged city.

At the same time, Chinese forces moving eastward closer to the Yangtze River were said to have taken several strategic points north of the Japanese strongholds of Lihsien and Tsingshih.

U.S. Navy Shells Gasmata and Madang Bases

Attack Is First of Kind on New Britain and New Guinea Harbor Targets

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 2 (Thursday) (AP).—American light naval craft shelled Gasmata, New Britain, and Madang, New Guinea, during the night and dawn hours of Nov. 29 and 30 in the first sea bombardment of these enemy strongholds.

The naval vessels, probably destroyers, sought to blast out Japanese shore installations at Gasmata, and aerial spotters, a headquarters spokesman said, termed their marksmanship "effective."

JAP VESSEL SUNK

The attack on Madang, strong enemy aerial and barge point on Astrolabe Harbor, Northeast New Guinea, was a foray deep into Japanese territory. Shells were hurled into shore installations and a small, unidentified enemy vessel was sunk in Dallman Passage.

These bold naval strokes not only accelerated the action against the enemy in the New Guinea-New Britain area, which has been pounded heavily by Allied aircraft of late, but also gave some indication of the policies of Vice Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid who recently was made Chief of Naval Forces in the Southwest Pacific. It was Kinkaid who commanded naval forces in the Aleutians, when Americans won back Attu and reoccupied Kiska.

DRIVE INTENSIFIED

The attacks, revealed in General Douglas MacArthur's communique today, gave a more detailed picture of the scope and intensity of Allied thrusts in this war theater during Nov. 29-30. Yesterday he announced that Australian troops had taken Bonga, enemy supply base on the Huon Peninsula, New Guinea, Nov. 29, without opposition.

Today's communique made no mention of ground action on Huon Peninsula, but the Australians were reported pushing westward from Bonga, continuing their advance along the south bank of Kalueng River toward Wareo. They ran into an isolated Japanese force and killed the entire group of 37.

CAPE GLOUCESTER HIT

Aerial blows were struck at the Japanese air base at Cape Gloucester on the extreme western point of New Britain. Liberator heavy bombers and Mitchell mediums with an escort of Lightning fighters dropped 28 tons of explosives in this second attack within 24 hours. Enemy bombers were destroyed on the runways and supply dumps were set afire. Barges were destroyed and gun positions silenced in the extension of the Cape Gloucester assault from Borgen Bay to Relbeck Bay on the north coast of the island.

New Britain island is directly east of New Guinea and on the northeast tip of the island is located Rabaul, the strong Japanese air and naval center which has received frequent and devastating allied aerial attention.

The hammering of these New Britain points might be to pin down Japanese aerial action against the Huon Peninsula ground fighting, or to soften the enemy for an Allied landing on the island.

Jap Shipping Damaged

Six Liberator bombers made a foray Monday on Manokwari on the northern coast of Dutc New Guinea. They met anti-aircraft fire but damaged shipping in the harbor and bombed the Nabire airdrome.

Japanese forward positions around Empress Augusta Bay at Bougainville Island were hit by six Mitchell bombers to aid marines and soldiers whose efforts to widen the beachhead established there November 1 have met stiff opposition from the jungle-hidden enemy.

Japs Hint New Allied Landing

Guinea Pincers Forms

DEC 2 1943

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Dec. 1 (AP)—The fall of Bonga, seaward anchor of the main Japanese supply line on Huon Peninsula, New Guinea, to Australian troops was announced today by General MacArthur.

The Australians, moving up the northeastern coast from Finschhafen, occupied Bonga on Monday without opposition and also took the village of Gusika and established positions at the mouth of Kalueng river on the southern bank.

Pincer Movement Develops

The coastal advance developed into one prong of a pincer movement, with the captors of Bonga moving westward along the south bank of the Kalueng toward Wareo, objective of another Allied force pushing northward from Sattelberg in the interior.

Stiff resistance met the interior force as it crossed the Song river in its drive toward Wareo, western terminus of the supply trail to Bonga.

Naval and air units helped the ground forces in the Bonga occupation, planes bombing Jap aviation facilities at Cape Gloucester, westernmost point of New Britain Island, which is east of Huon Peninsula, and light warships bombarding the Sio plane and barge area north of Bonga.

It was the first time that light warships, in this case probably destroyers, had ventured up the Vitiaz Strait to Sio. The attack was staged Monday night.

London, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Tokyo radio announced today that American forces had made a new landing at Cape Torokina on the west coast of Bougainville Island, some distance north of Empress Augusta Bay, where the original bridgehead was established.

The broadcast, recorded by Reuters, said the troops came ashore in six large landing barges under cover of a bombardment by cruisers and destroyers.

No Allied Confirmation

The landing apparently was carried out near the mouth of the Laruma river.

The Japanese said their defenses had "annihilated two companies" of the landing forces. There was no immediate confirmation of the reported landings from Allied sources.

(Another Tokyo broadcast recorded by the Associated Press in New York quoted an imperial headquarters communique as saying that Japanese naval aircraft had sunk two Allied aircraft carriers and another unidentified warship east of the Gilbert Islands on the night of November 29. A large cruiser also was set afire, said the communique, which was wholly unconfirmed by any Allied reports. The Japanese acknowledged the

loss of six planes.

New Toehold Reported

(It was announced from Allied headquarters in the Southwest Pacific November 26 that additional Allied troops had established another beachhead on Bougainville near the mouth of the Piva river, three miles from the original landing point.

(It was not clear whether the Japanese broadcast today referred to the same action.)

1,096 Japs Die In One Battle

Bougainville, Nov. 28 (AP)—Delayed—By actual count of bodies the Japanese lost 1,096 dead in their unsuccessful battle to prevent American forces from capturing Piva Ridge in Bougainville.

Enemy casualties in what has become known as the Battle of Civik Ridge, raised the total Japanese dead for the entire Bougainville campaign through November 26 to 2,014. American marines invaded the northern Solomons island November 1.

Fighting through November 26 cost the United States 281 killed and 145 missing. No official count of wounded is available. The American losses included one lieutenant colonel and twenty other officers.

The Piva Ridge battle was renamed for Steve Civik, of Allentown, Pa., marine platoon leader who led four attacks up the machine-gun studded slope and survived.

It was the sharpest fighting of the entire Bougainville campaign, and included one of the heaviest artillery barrages ever laid down to support a Marine Corps action. It stretched from the first patrol clashes November 19 to Japanese withdrawal late November 26.

Ten marine officers and seventy-six enlisted men died in the Civik Ridge fighting, with an estimated fourteen other marines missing.

blew it right out of the water.

The heavily gunned planes have been operating mostly in experimental stages for the past month, but correspondents have been unable to write about them for security reasons.

Flyers Astonished

Crews of these planes returning from their first mission expressed stonishment over their accomplishments.

"I pumped one of those 75s into the biggest building in Saidor and the whole damn place just blew up," one crew member said.

"We caught a barge off the coast and sank it with one shot," another flyer said.

Of course, the amazing thing is how the plane stays together after the terrific explosion of the 75.

Pilots said they got better accuracy with the 75 by not firing more than two shells on one pass at a target, which is understandable when it is remembered just how fast a Mitchell flies.

Two Shots Per Run

Not enough credit for this innovation in air fire power can be given Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied air forces in the Southwest Pacific. He also has been responsible for several other changes in American aircraft.

Tuckahoe Flyer Gets New Award

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Noc. 25 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. George C. Kenney, Allied air commander, decorated nine Army flyers with the Oak Leaf Cluster today for heroism. The awards were equivalent to a second Distinguished Flying Cross.

The men included First Lieut. Harvey C. Clymer of 19 Brookridge avenue, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

The awards were made for heroism in flight and exceptional and outstanding accomplishment in the face of great danger above and beyond the line of duty.

Bomber's Cannon Blows Jap Ship Clear Out Of Sea

DEC 2 1943

By Robert Eunson

In New Guinea, Dec. 1 (AP)—Low-flying Mitchell medium bombers shooting 75-mm. projectiles from their noses are knocking out enemy barges and shipping along the New Guinea north coast.

Two days ago one of these flying cannons pumped shells into a heavy cargo ship off Wewak and

Gets Soldier's Medal For Braving Live Bomb

Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—For heroism in the New Guinea area on August 18 while bombardier on a Liberator en route to raid Wewak, First Lieut. Michael Fody Jr., 31 Division street, New Brunswick, N. J., has been awarded a Soldier's Medal.

While he was loading bombs one became alive. He carried it from the bomb bay to a side window and threw it out just before it exploded.

7 SNIPERS SLAIN BY NEW YORKERS

With United States Marines on Tarawa, Nov. 23 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The United States Marines never distinguished themselves with more mass heroism than in the assault on Tarawa. For two days, every man reaching the beach of this atoll in the Gilbert Islands had come through the hail of enemy gunfire. Yet they kept pushing straight in until the island was secured.

Seven snipers was the first day bag for Private George Limnios of 456 West 42d street, New York city; George Schour, 4409 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, and Irving Sawlaw, 4417 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

Jersey Marine Flew Nimitz to Tarawa

With the United States Marines in Tarawa, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's plane was flown by two Marines, Capt. Richard C. Pennington of 1103 West State street, Trenton, N. J., and Co-pilot Lieut. Robert G. Hayton, Medford, Mass., when the commander of the Mid-Pacific area visited battle-scarred Tarawa atoll of the Gilbert Islands November 27.

Japs Are Strong, Nimitz Declares

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 1 (AP)—A first hand inspection of Tarawa's dugouts, foxholes and machine-gun nests has impressed Admiral Chester W. Nimitz with the Japanese ability to transform the hundreds of Pacific islands they now hold into death-dealing fortresses.

"I have learned more than I ever knew before of what the Japs can do," the commander in chief of the Pacific fleet commented after a visit Saturday to the Gilbert Island stronghold where Second Division marines, at a heavy cost, had virtually wiped out the 4,000 defenders only a few days before. Nimitz returned yesterday.

Battle Dead Still There

When he walked over Tarawa's battle ground, dead Americans and Japanese still could be seen.

He said the American people should be impressed with the fact that "the Japs havn't lost the will to fight," and "their army has barely been touched, they're well trained and full of fight."

Argentina Shuts French Office

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 1 (AP).—Police closed the headquarters of the French Committee of National Liberation in Argentina today and were reported investigating whether the committee maintains relations with Communists. Albert Guerin, chairman of the organization, is now in North Africa conferring with General Charles de Gaulle.

Canadian Savings Increase

OTTAWA, Dec. 1 (AP).—Savings deposits in Canada on Oct. 31 amounted to $1,961,161,000, against $1,708,733,000 on Oct. 31, 1942, the chartered bank statement showed today. Call loans amounted to $37,689,000 on Oct. 31, against $24,681,000 a year ago.

Hitler, Himmler Going To Poland And Rumania

New York, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight in a broadcast quoting an Ankara report that Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler, Nazi Interior Minister and Gestapo chief, would visit Poland and Rumania soon.

The broadcast, reported here by the Federal Communications Commission, said a large group of Gestapo agents trained in dealing with sabotage would accompany Hitler to Bucharest to combat "the defeatism spreading among the Rumanian population."

Gestapo Bans Beards Along French Border

New York, Dec. 1 (AP)—Beards are banned in French towns near the Swiss border by one of the latest edicts of the German Gestapo.

The OWI today quoted the Swedish newspaper *Aftontidningen* as saying the measure was necessary because so many Frenchmen had grown beards to make themselves look old enough to avoid being forced into German labor service.

Japs Deny Sinking Hospital Ship

The Tokio radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, said today that Sadao Iguchi, spokesman for the Japanese Board of Information, has denied that a Japanese submarine sank the Australian hospital ship Centaur on May 5, 1943, and that the Tokio Government has rejected an Australian protest over the incident.

At the same time Iguchi said the Japanese Government had lodged a second protest with the United States, Great Britain and Australia for alleged attacks by Allied submarines and aircraft on ten Japanese hospital ships during the last two years. An earlier protest, made on May 19, 1943, has not been answered, Iguchi declared, according to the Tokio broadcast.

Tokyo Reports Hongkong Raid

New York, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Tokyo radio, in a broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors, asserted that more than ten Allied bombers and fighter planes raided Hongkong today. "Only negligible damage" was caused, the broadcast added.

Jap Admirals Exchange Posts

New York, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today that Admiral Zengo Yoshida had been appointed to the supreme war council replacing Admiral Nobutake Kondo, who was given Yoshida's former post as commander of the Japanese fleet in Chinese waters.

The broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, quoted the official announcement as listing both appointments as "promotions."

25 Years Ago Today

DEC 2 1943

[By the Associated Press]

With the Stars and Stripes flying high and with bands playing stirring martial music the American Army of Occupation crossed the Sauer and Moselle rivers into defeated Germany twenty-five years ago today.

It was just twenty days after the armistice had been signed. The crossing, made on a front of fifty-six miles, reached the city of Treves on December 1 and continued until the troops reached Coblenz on December 16.

Jubilant Luxembourgers had cheered the Americans all the way across the liberated country. In Germany there was no sign of hostility. The Germans simply stood in doorways and watched them march by—in silence.

1,026 AMERICANS KILLED AND 2,557 WOUNDED IN FIGHTING FOR TARAWA

Navy Reports On Bloodiest Battle In History Of Marine Corps—Casualties For Three Gilbert Isles Total 3,772

DEC 2 1943

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—Tarawa, the bloodiest fight in Marine Corps history, cost the American victors 1,026 dead and 2,557 wounded.

Reporting the heavy toll suffered in taking the atoll and cracking Japan's Central Pacific defenses, the navy said tonight that casualties totaled 3,772 in the three Gilbert Island operations. Sixty-five were killed and 121 wounded at Makin and one killed and two wounded at Abemama.

Japanese losses were estimated at 5,700 by navy officials at Honolulu.

[By comparison with the Gilbert Islands toll, American casualties in the landing at Salerno, Italy, last September and the first six days of fighting thereafter totaled 3,497. The War Department announcement of the total did not break it down by killed, wounded and missing. Presumably, far larger numbers of troops were involved in the Salerno operation.]

The navy made public the total without comment in a terse communique. Secretary of the Navy Knox had warned beforehand, however, that the losses in the seventy-six hours it took to capture Tarawa were severe.

Bad Luck Noted

Reports from eyewitnesses also had told of severe losses in which ill luck played a part. Due to a shift in wind, some landing boats were caught on a reef, motionless targets for enemy gunners ashore.

The heavy fire those who made the beach encountered was described by Maj. Gen. Holland McTiere Smith, commander of the assault troops, in an interview at Honolulu.

"I counted 105 dead marines in a space less than twenty yards," he said.

General Smith said invaluable knowledge was gained for future operations against similar atolls. For one thing, he said, there must be longer concentrated preliminary bombing. Some Japanese blockhouses on Tarawa were of five-feet-thick concrete covered with railroad ties and ten to twelve feet of sand and coral.

Text Of Communique

The navy communique said:

1. Preliminary reports of the Gilbert operations indicate that our landing forces suffered the following approximate casualties:

(a) At Tarawa—killed in action, 1,026; wounded in action, 2,557.

(b) At Makin—killed in action, 65; wounded in action, 121.

(c) At Abemama—killed in action, 1; wounded in action, 2.

The Tarawa action began November 21.

Most, if not all, of the casualties at Tarawa were believed to have been marines.

Compared To Guadalcanal

Navy officials here said, however, some army forces may have been included in the Gilbert casualties.

Navy records show that in six months of fighting on Guadalcanal marine casualties totaled 3,767 which compared with the loss of 3,583 killed and wounded in the

30.24—10625

seventy-six hours of fighting at Tarawa.

From August 7, 1942, when landing operations began on Guadalcanal, to February 10, 1943, when the navy announced the end of organized resistance there, the marines lost 876 killed, 87 who died of wounds, 138 missing in action and 2,675 wounded.

GENERAL TOPS F. D. R. IN POLL

Marshall Gets 66 Citations On Newsweek Ballot To 65 For President

DEC 2 1943

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP) — Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, topped President Roosevelt by one vote in a poll conducted by *Newsweek* among seventy newspaper writers, radio commentators and historians on the question of who made the greatest contribution to leadership of the nation in the first two years of the war.

Results of the poll were announced today by the Washington bureau of the magazine, which published them in its December 6 issue. General Marshall received 66 citations and President Roosevelt 65. They were followed by Secretary of State Hull with 48, Wendell L. Willkie with 47, and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower with 41.

Newsweek noted that it did not require the judges to list their choices in order of importance, and in tabulating the results it gave equal value to every citation. Each person polled was asked to list ten names.

First On Fifty-Six

The President's name was first on 56 ballots and second on 5, while Marshall's was first on 9 and second on 24, *Newsweek* reported, adding that "hence a weighted tabulation would have been a different story."

The tabulation put these other men in the top ten: Bernard Baruch, 38; Henry J. Kaiser, 35; Gen. Douglas MacArthur, 28; Donald M. Nelson, 27, and Admiral Ernest J. King, 23.

Following them were Gen. Henry H. Arnold, 17; Admiral William F. Halsey, 16; Vice-President Wallace, 14; Walter Lippmann, 14; Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, 12, and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, 11.

There were nine citations each for Senators Harry S. Truman, Joseph H. Ball, Harold H. Burton, Carl A. Hatch and Lister Hill, and eight each for Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Philip Murray, president of the CIO, and Sumner Welles, former Assistant Secretary of State. Four citations went to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Peace Thinking Noted

Newsweek interpreted the votes for Willkie, Wallace, Lippmann and Senators Ball, Burton, Hatch and Hill as evidencing the importance attached by the judges to leadership in thinking about the peace. The four Senators were cosponsors of a resolution to put the Senate on record as favoring establishment of an international force to maintain peace.

A summary of the choices by groups showed Washington observers voted Marshall above the President, while the two men were tied in votes of editors and publishers outside Washington and in votes of historians. One of the major differences among the groups was in their estimation of Wallace's contribution to leadership. The historians placed him eighth; the editors and publishers outside Washington put him in eleventh place, and the Washington observers did not include him in their first sixteen.

'PEARL HARBOR DAY' IS VETOED

DEC 2 1943

Roosevelt Calls Commemoration Of "Infamy" Singularly Inappropriate

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP) — President Roosevelt expects of the future a day of glory which can be set aside to honor the men of the American armed forces more fittingly than the anniversary of Pearl Harbor, a day of disaster stemming from "infamy."

He broadly indicated that confidence in a message to Congress today vetoing a resolution which would have designated December 7 as Armed Services Honor Day.

"Singularly Inappropriate"

"I consider the commemoration of the day fixed in the measure to be singularly inappropriate," the message said, adding that it seemed to him premature to fix now a day to honor those who have served in the present war, and concluding:

"I think a more suitable date can be selected for this purpose, and that future events will ordain the proper date for such a commemoration."

The President said that the anniversary of the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor two years ago "is a day that is remembered in this country as one of infamy on the part of a treacherous enemy," and as such "requires no reminder." More fittingly, he said, the day should be a reminder to "all the people of the nation to increase their efforts contributing to the successful prosecution of the war."

DEC 2 1943

Says Army Labels U. S. Prisoners Yellow Bellies

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—Senator Chavez (D., N. M.) asserted today that the War Department, by opposing legislation authorizing promotions in rank for American prisoners of war, has inferentially branded as "yellow bellies" some of our soldiers captured in the Pacific.

He said the department, in a letter signed by the Secretary of War, opposed the bill because there is no way to determine if some men surrendered in Guam, Wake and the Philippines "under circumstances under which they might reasonably have been expected to continue to resist."

"The implication that those boys quit of their own volition is beyond comprehension," Chavez told the Senate Military Affairs Committee. "They quit when General Wainwright quit. They had no choice. Of course, they surrendered, but it wasn't their fault."

Norwegian Ship Sunk By U-Boat

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—The navy announced today a medium-sized Norwegian merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine late in October in the South Atlantic. Survivors have been landed at Miami, Fla.

Army Lists Soldiers As Wounded in Action

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—The War Department announced tonight names of 176 United States soldiers wounded in action, including the following, listed with next of kin:

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NEW YORK

Mediterranean Area

BANASIAK, JOHN S., private; wife, Mrs. Josephine Banasiak, 559 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

CRAIG, DONALD H., private; father, Earl Craig, Route 1, Newark.

DALESSIO, PATRICK J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Theresa Dalessio, 475 Britton Avenue, Concord.

GOODMAN, MAX, technician fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Anna Goodman, 443 Georgia Avenue, Brooklyn.

LAMONICA, BENNIE, private first class; wife, Mrs. Bennie Lamonica, 2540 Matthews Avenue, the Bronx.

LOMBARDI, FRANCIS X., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Natalina Lombardi, 127 Taaffe Place, Brooklyn.

McCAULEY, WILLIAM J., sergeant; father, Joseph McCauley, 42-52 Seventy-seventh Street, Elmhurst, Queens.

OLSON, RAYMOND P., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Raymond O. Olson, 107 South Terrace Avenue, Mount Vernon.

OPPER, FREDERICK A., private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Opper, 4951 Elm Avenue, Mount Vernon.

READ, SAMUEL M., private first class; mother, Mrs. Dana J. Read, Glenmont.

ROSEN, WALTER B., private; foster father, Morris Stein, 339 East Fiftieth Street, New York.

SKOWRONSKI, EDWARD, corporal; mother, Mrs. Mary Skowronski, 9 Madison Street, Schenectady.

VREDENBURGH, WILLIAM, second lieutenant; father-in-law, William H. Dewevyn, 8 Brook Lane, Scarsdale.

ZERRENNER, ROBERT J., private; mother, Mrs. Florence Zerrenner, 85-46 118th Street, Kew Gardens, Queens.

Southwest Pacific Area

DUNN, ROBERT T., private first class; mother, Mrs. Edith B. Dunn, 574 Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, Yonkers.

NEW JERSEY

Mediterranean Area

APOLDITE, ANDREW F., private; mother, Mrs. Rose Apoldite, 606 Chesnut Avenue, Trenton.

LATIMER, EUGENE R., private first class; mother, Mrs. Catherine Latimer, 543 Grier Avenue, Elizabeth.

LOCANTORE, JAMES V., private; mother, Mrs. Dora Locantore, 353 Delano Place, Fairview.

LUGIN, GEORGE, private first class; wife, Mrs. George Lugin, 409 Grove Street, Jersey City.

MILLER, MERRITT V. JR., private; mother, Mrs. Sarah Miller, Adamston.

MONGIOVI, ANTHONY J., private; wife, Mrs. Muriel Mongiovi, 67 Bay Street, Montclair.

REUBEN, ARTHUR L., private; mother, Mrs. Elsie L. Reuben, Arnold Street, Fair Lawn.

ROSENFELD, SYLVAN M., private first class; wife, Mrs. Selma Rosenfeld, 229 East Maple Avenue, Wildwood.

CONNECTICUT

Mediterranean Area

PRATT, CLAYTON L., private; father, Selig Pratt, 1069 Farmington Avenue, Forestville.

TAUTKAS, EDWARD A., private first class; father, Joseph Tautkas, Fairview Avenue, Route 1, Wolcott.

YARKOSKY, FREDERICK F., private; mother, Mrs. Julia Yarkosky, 62 Webster Street, Bridgeport.

Mrs. Roosevelt Urges Better Psychiatry Test

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP) — More careful psychiatric examinations should be given men before their induction into the armed services, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt asserted today.

"They ought to do a more careful job of psychiatric examinations," she said at a news conference. "Psychiatrists have only about two minutes for each man and no one can tell much about anyone in two minutes."

More careful examinations, she suggested, should reduce the percentage of casualties attributed to "battle fatigue" or "mental strain." In her visit to the Pacific battle zones she said she found that about twenty per cent. of the casualties were in such categories.

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Colonel Wyman Figures In Probe

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—Representative May (D., Ky.), chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, said today that committee investigators "for some time past" had been inquiring into "the implications and issues growing out of the relations actively maintained over a period of years between Col. Theodore Wyman, Jr., of the United States Army, and Hans Wilhelm Rohl, an alleged German-born alien, and others.

May's statement said the inquiry, conducted here, on the West Coast and elsewhere, was "in connection with Government contracts entailing the utmost military secrecy, and safety of the United States, in Pearl Harbor prior to and since December 7, 1941, Alaska and other strategic areas."

No date has been set for hearings, May said, adding this would be announced in the near future.

'40 CONVENTION PROBE URGED

DEC 2 1943

Langer Would Air Charges Willkie Backers Tried To "Purchase" Votes

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—Senator Langer (R., N. D.) today called for a Senate investigation of recently published charges that an attempt was made by backers of Wendell Willkie to "purchase" votes of delegates to the 1940 Republican National Convention at Philadelphia.

Langer introduced a resolution which would direct the Senate Elections Committee to investigate:

1. The conduct of the 1940 National Convention of the Republican party with a view of ascertaining whether there were irregularities in the selection of the candidate of such party for the office of President, and whether Harry Hopkins had a corrupt connection therewith, and

2. The conduct of the 1940 National Convention of any other political party, if, in the opinion of such committee, such investigation is desirable.

Before introducing the resolution, Langer had the clerk read into the Senate *Record* the text of a newspaper story published November 26 by the Washington *Times-Herald*, reviewing allegations made in a book "One Man," written by former Mayor C. Nelson Sparks, of Akron, Ohio, and dealing with Willkie's nomination at Philadelphia.

"Roomful Of Money"

One of the charges mentioned in the review was that Willkie supporters had a "roomful of money" at Philadelphia to influence delegates.

Langer's resolution said the news story had raised "serious charges . . . to the effect that attempts were made at the Republican National Convention in 1940 to purchase the support of the Arizona delegation for the nomination of Wendell Willkie."

He said the name of Harry Hopkins, adviser to President Roosevelt, had been linked in Sparks' book with a move to nominate Willkie again in 1944.

"What good [illegible] to spend days debating soldier-voting legislation if the same outfit puts up both candidates?" Langer asked the Senate.

LABOR PLEADS FOR SUBSIDIES

Ban Would Drive Food Prices Up Swiftly, AFL And CIO Leaders Argue

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Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—AFL and CIO leaders appealed today for retention of food price subsidies.

Testifying before the Senate Banking Committee, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, predicted that if subsidies are abolished food prices will double within three months. He also charged that backers of a bill to ban subsidies, among them the major farm organizations, are bent upon sweeping away the entire price control program.

James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said the CIO favors subsidies because it believes that "whatever adjustment of wage ceilings it might accomplish, organized labor will never be able to move wages up as rapidly as prices will rise if they break loose."

Saving To Consumer Noted

Green and Carey were witnesses on the second day of the Senate committee's hearings on the bill, already overwhelmingly approved by the House, which would ban subsidies after January 1.

Green declared that while subsidies are costing the Government about $925,000,000 this year, consumers are receiving a net saving of $2,373,000,000, or about two and one half times the subsidy cost.

"If subsidies are outlawed, food prices will double within three months and treble in six months," he asserted. "This the American people do not want and will not stand."

When Green charged that the OPA had "failed to stabilize prices" to the extent the War Labor Board has held down wages, he was interrupted by Senator Taft (R., Ohio). Taft said Labor Department figures show wages have risen about twenty per cent. since September, 1942 while food costs have gone up about six per cent.

Green replied Taft had drawn a "false conclusion" from the figures.

PRESS RADIO MAN IS HEARD

Joseph Pierson, Head Of News Company, Tells Senate Group FCC Is "Capricious"

DEC 2 1943

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—Legislation to protect radio communication of news from what he termed the "official caprice" of the Federal Communications Commission was advocated today by Joseph Pierson, president of Press Wireless, Inc.

Pierson told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee the FCC had rejected "without notice or hearing" a series of applications from Press Wireless for establishment of circuits to key war points.

Indorses Wheeler-White Bill

He indorsed the Wheeler-White bill which would restrict FCC power over radio broadcasting and communication.

Pierson described Press Wireless as a radio communications company serving press associations and a large group of United States newspapers in the transmission of news to and from foreign cities.

OWI Has A Circuit

He complained that the FCC asked Press Wireless to surrender ten of its forty-eight frequencies for military purposes, and it has developed that "at least one of our frequencies is being used by the OWI." Furthermore, the FCC says

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it does not regard itself as bound to return the frequencies after the war, he said.

He cited as alleged examples of discrimination against his concern:

It filed forty days before anyone else an application to communicate with Algiers and Mackay filed last of all. The commission granted the Mackay application "without notice or hearing" last February 9.

Many Requests Ignored

"In rapid-fire order," he added, "our applications for Tunis, Palermo, Brazzaville, Madagascar, Reunion and Tahiti have been turned down—I believe next will be Naples and Rome, all without hearings. Mackay has been given some, RCAC others."

Asking legislation compelling notice and hearing to all parties affected on radio communications matters, Pierson declared:

"We have two-way circuits between the United States and only eight foreign points, whereas RCAC has circuits with almost fifty foreign points and Mackay with about thirty foreign points."

Gold Supply Drops $2,000,000 Daily

DEC 2 1943

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—The nation's gold supply is declining at a $2,000,000-a-day clip—without worrying anyone.

Down from an October, 1941, peak of $22,796,000,000, the Treasury's store of the yellow metal now stands at $22,064,000,000, with the prospect that it may dip below the $22,000,000,000 mark by year's end. The decline from January 1 through last Saturday—331 days—was $662,000,000.

Willkie Terms Charges Of '40 Vote Buying False

DEC 2 1943

He Welcomes Senate Inquiry on Philadelphia Convention

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 1 (AP).—Wendell L. Willkie today branded as "absolute untruths" charges that backers of his candidacy for the Presidency in 1940 had attempted to purchase votes of delegates at the Republican convention in Philadelphia.

An investigation of the charges, made by former Mayor C. Nelson Sparks of Akron, Ohio, in a book "One Man," was requested by Senator William Langer, Republican, of North Dakota, in Washington. Senator Langer submitted to the Senate a newspaper story which reviewed alleegations made in the book that Willkie supporters had a "roomful of money" at Philadelphia to influence delegates.

Informed of Senator Langer's action, Mr. Willkie said:

"If the Senate has nothing better to do than take up such amusingly reckless charges, I hope it does a thorough job, for then the absolute untruth of all the charges will be completely proved."

Mr. Willkie left today for Chicago.

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Ace Pilots Are Picked For Invasion Roles

New York, Dec. 1 (AP)—Outstanding fighter pilots of the RAF and the United States Eighth Army Air Force are being trained as superior airmen at a "post-graduate" school that was set up to prepare flyers, among other things, for the air battles which will precede and accompany a great Allied invasion.

Existence of the new flight leaders in Britain was disclosed today by British Information Services, which said the courses are designed to produce a reservoir of superlatively trained fighter pilots and to perfect tactical cooperation between British and American air fleets.

GRIPSHOLM BRINGS AMERICANS HOME

Nearly 1,500 From Jap Internment Camps Land At Jersey City

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At least ten Marylanders, including 3-year-old girl, are landed from Gripsholm. *Page 28*

Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 1 (AP)—Nearly 1,500 joyous American repatriates from the Far East reached American soil again today and pleaded that other Americans in the Japanese-occupied Orient be brought home before—in the words of one of them—they "become a lost tribe."

They cheered and sang "God Bless America" as the exchange liner, Gripsholm, sailed slowly through the heavy mist of the harbor past the Statue of Liberty to her dock, completing the repatriates' 16,000-mile journey.

1,223 Americans Abroad

Her bow rust-stained from tropic salt after a three-month voyage to Portuguese India, where the exchange for Japanese nationals took place, the Gripsholm brought in 1,223 United States nationals, 217 Canadians and some Latin Americans.

The Canadians were taken immediately to Canada on special trains, but the first passengers to leave the ship were State Department personnel who had been caught in Manila at the outbreak of the war.

All Off By Noon Today

The disembarkation of passengers continued until 11.30 o'clock tonight when officials estimated that all but 200 had left the ship. Of these 150 were still to be questioned by authorities and fifty others who had been cleared elected to remain aboard the ship for the night.

Officials said their examination would be resumed at 9 A. M. tomorrow and it was hoped that all passengers would be off the ship by noon. This would be record time for clearance of an exchange ship.

Mrs. Jessie Mann, consular service employe, who was trapped there en route to Shanghai, made the plea to "get the Americans and other internees in Manila home, or they will be a lost tribe."

She explained that there still were 3,800 American and other internees at Santo Tomas, internment camp in Manila, and that they were finding such essentials as food and clothing their major problems.

The disembarkment of non-official repatriates proceeded slowly through "the mill," as the first of them described the interrogation by Government agencies cooperating in a closely organized panel of questioners.

Food On Gripsholm Praised

Naval officers who boarded the Gripsholm earlier stated that the repatriates looked surprisingly well and adequately clothed. Many who had lost weight during nearly two years of internment had gained back many pounds during the voyage home.

The food was not so good on the Japanese repatriation ship, the Teia Maru, which exchanged the repatriates at Mormugao, Portuguese India, they said, but all praised the food on the Gripsholm, served up by its hard-working Swedish crew.

Raymond P. Cronin, of Columbus, Ohio, Associated Press chief of bureau in Manila, for instance, had lost thirty-nine pounds while interned at Santo Tomas camp in Manila, where he acted as camp censor. But he regained twenty pounds between Mormugao and New York.

Among the first off the ship were Charles H. Whitaker, of Apponaug, R. I., and his wife and three children, including a 2-month-old daughter, Gretchen Penelope, born aboard the Teia Maru before it reached Mormugao.

Whitaker, who was American vice-consul, was interned with his family and other American consular personnel in Manila apart from unofficial Americans and other United Nations nationals.

Naval officers said that there were probably fifteen stretcher cases aboard, who would be taken by Red Cross ambulance to the American Red Cross center in New York city, where approximately one hundred relief cases also were to be taken for distribution of clothing.

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Gannett Thinks Bombing Can Stop Nazi Production

Publisher, Back From England, Says It May Be in 3 Months

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 1 (AP).—Publisher Frank Gannett, freshly returned from England, said today it was his belief that "given favorable weather, Allied bombers may pretty well wipe out Nazi war production in another three months."

Citing photographic evidence he viewed in the course of a four-week trip to England, Mr. Gannett said it showed destruction of German cities by bombers that "defied description."

"How long the Germans can stand these bombings is a question," the publisher said in an interview, "and it gives rise to the possibility the war in Europe may end sooner than we expected."

He cautioned, however, that military leaders were proceeding on the assumption that a land invasion of the Continent would be necessary before victory is attained.

Declaring "that at the moment it is a race against time," Mr. Gannett said both British and Americans are calling for "more and more air power to finish off the enemy before the necessity of an invasion." He estimated three to four months would elapse before attempting such an undertaking.

He described himself as impressed by the attitude of the British people after more than four years of war. "They are," he said, "supremely confident, cheerful and do not complain," and added:

"I think this war has done something for the British. They are more cordial, more friendly and have lost the stand-offish attitude they sometimes showed in the past."

British Flyer Is Killed When Plane Falls Apart

Brunswick, Maine, Dec. 1 (AP)—A British plane disintegrated in the air today scattering fragments over a wide area.

The pilot, a British navy man, fell to his death in the fuselage of the plane which landed near a house.

The First Naval District public-relations office at Boston said that examination of the fragments failed to show any evidence of an explosion, but eyewitnesses of the accident said they heard a loud blast and looked up to see the plane fall apart.

The navy said that an inquiry would be held into the cause, and that identity of the pilot would be withheld pending notification of his next of kin.

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UNRRA DELEGATES FINISH SESSIONS

Atlantic City, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—The initial task of writing and adopting a constitution under which the United Nations will co-ordinate the relief and rehabilitation of the war zones ended today in an open plenary session at which delegates spoke of the hope for a better world which has grown here as men from forty-three nations worked in a spirit of compromise. Director-General Herbert Lehman complimented the council on its work—completed a week ahead of schedule after twenty-one days' labor—and pledged his complete and sincere efforts to the job ahead.

Mr. Lehman said that within the next few days he will establish UNRRA headquarters at Washington and plan for the staff and organization as rapidly as possible. The British delegate, Col. John J. Llewellen, asserted what "the goodwill, the good teamwork and the good sense which has existed between us here, is a good augury for the dawning of a peaceful, better world."

The Russian delegate, Vasili A. Sergeev, urged speed, saying, "there is no need for me to tell you that this relief is already urgently needed in the areas which are liberated from the enemy." The Chinese delegate, T. F. Tsiang, urged that UNRRA strive to be a truly international organization, "so that those who give and those who receive may know the co-operative spirit of the venture."

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Baptists Would Send Out War Correspondent

Atlanta, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Southern Baptist Home Mission Board voted today to seek Government authority to send its education secretary, the Rev. Joe W. Burton, to the fighting fronts as a war correspondent charged with reporting the battle activities of chaplains.

The proposal was offered by the board's education and publicity committee which said Burton's articles would be handled by Baptist publications.

Undersea Hero Is Missing

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Lieut.-Commander Morton, Whose Sub Sank 19 Jap Ships, Is Believed Lost.

Los Angeles, Dec. 1 (A. P.).—Thrice-decorated Lieut.-Commander Dudley W. Morton, whose intrepid American submarine crew is credited with sinking at least nineteen enemy ships, has been reported missing in action.

His wife, Harriett, disclosed that she had been so advised by the Navy Department, but told reporters that she did not know where his craft had been operating recently, since no further details were contained in the telegram from Washington.

While Morton's latest ship assignment has not been announced, he and his crew won fame early this year through a series of striking sea victories achieved by the submarine Wahoo, which he then commanded.

Exploits of the 36-year-old commander's undersea vessel included the sinking of an 1,800-ton Japanese destroyer and a four-ship convoy, aggregating 30,000 tons, at Wewak Harbor, New Guinea, last January, and eight other ships in enemy waters during a second mission reported by the Navy Department last April. In the latter engagement a ninth vessel was damaged and a trawler and two sampans wrecked. The two patrols resulted in destruction of 69,000 tons of enemy shipping.

Prior to the New Guinea action, for which Morton received the Distinguished Service Cross from Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the sumbarine sank a combat vessel and two auxiliary craft.

Morton, who also wore the Navy Cross with gold star—equivalent of two Navy Crosses—was a native of Kentucky. He and Mrs. Morton, from DeKalb, Ill., met at Tsingtao, China, in 1935, and were married there in 1936. Mrs. Morton and their two children, Douglas 3, and Edwina, 2, have resided here for the past year and a half.

Home on leave last June after a mission in Asiatic waters, Morton spoke highly of the morale of his submarine seamen, to whom he was known as "the maker of Jap widows."

"My crew wants to fight all the time," he said in an interview. "My toughest job is to hold them in check, so we will have enough ammunition to complete our cruise.

"They love to man the deck guns. When we sank two freighters not so very from from Japan with our deck guns the crew had a real holiday, for most of them had a chance to see what was going on."

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ADD LONDON xx WHOM

THE CHURCHILL-ROOSEVELT TRIP TO NORTH AFRICA FIRST BECAME KNOWN TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LONDON BUREAU, WHICH HAD BEEN ANTICIPATING A TRI-POWER CONFERENCE, ON NOV. 15, SEVEN DAYS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE ACTUALLY COMMENCED.

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THAT SAME NIGHT THE VICHY RADIO FORECAST A ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL-STALIN MEETING AND THE OUTPOURING OF AXIS REPORTS, MANY OF THEM AMAZINGLY CLOSE TO THE TRUTH, COMMENCED.

CHURCHILL'S BASENCE FROM LONDON PLAINLY WAS CONFIRMED ON NOV. 23 WHEN HE MISSED THE OPENING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, WHICH NORMALLY HE ATTENDS. FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN ALSO WAS ABSENT AND WORD OF U.S. AMBASSADOR JOHN G.WINANT'S DEPARTURE LIKEWISE HAD LEAKED OUT DAYS BEFORE. WINANT AND CHURCHILL TRAVELLED TOGETHER BY SHIP.

ALTHOUGH LONDON NEWSMEN QUICKLY GARNERED THE ESSENTIAL FACTS OF THE CONFERENCE, BRITISH CENSORSHIP IMPOSED A STRICT BAN ON STORIES FROM LONDON STATING THAT THE CONFERENCE WAS IMMINENT. AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN WERE PERMITTED TO CABLE TO THE UNITED STATES ONLY REPORTS FROM ABROAD WITH SOME COMMENT ON THESE IF HANDLED IN A ROUND-ABOUT WAY.

CENSORSHIP OPERATED ON THE THEORY THAT THERE WAS NO POINT IN SUPPRESSING NEWS WHICH HAD ALREADY SPREAD ALL OVER ENEMY AND NEUTRAL COUNTRIES BUT THAT ANY DISPATCHES FROM LONDON WOULD TEND TO CONFIRM ENEMY GUESSES AND ENDANGER THE SAFETY OF THE CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS.

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THE QUOTING AND REQUOTING OF FOREIGN REPORTS ULTIMATELY REACHED ABSURDITY WHEN SPECULATIVE STORIES WERE WRITTEN IN LONDON AND CABLED TO THE UNITED STATES WHERE BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS CABLED THEM BACK TO BRITAIN FOR PUBLICATION IN LONDON. BRITISH PAPERS WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO WRITE THE SORT OF STORY THEMSELVES. #

ADD LONDON (KING) xx TIME

THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD SAID THAT WHILE IT WAS TIME TO BEGIN CONSIDERING THIS, IT WAS "NOT A TASK FOR THE BIG THREE."

"OUR OWN PACIFIC DOMINIONS, INDIA AND BURMA, THE DUTCH AND FRENCH ARE ALL DEEPLY AND IMMEDIATELY INTERESTED," THE HERALD SAID, SUGGESTING THAT THE HANDLING OF THE FREED TERRITORIES PRESENTED A STRONG CASE FOR AN EARLY CONFERENCE OF ALL UNITED NATIONS CONCERNED IN AREAS OVER-RUN BY THE JAPANESE.

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FAILURE TO MENTION PREMIER STALIN IN THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CONFERENCE WAS PASSED OVER IN THE MORNING EDITORIALS, BUT THE EXPRESS SAID "IN DUE COURSE WE SHALL NO DOUBT SEE ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH STALIN FOR THE DISPOSAL OF HITLER'S EUROPE, STATED AS CLEARLY AND AS PRECISELY AS THEY ARE NOW STATED FOR THE DISPOSAL OF JAPAN."

THE THEME OF ALL COMMENT WAS THAT GERMANY SHOULD BE BEATEN FIRST AND THAT THE CONFERENCE SHOWED BRITAIN WOULD FIGHT ON WITHOUT LET UP UNTIL JAPAN IS WHIPPED.

THE INFLUENTIAL MANCHESTER GUARDIAN SAID "THE GRAND ASSAULT" ON JAPAN WILL COME ONLY WHEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ARE FREE FROM THE DEMANDS IN EUROPE AND CAN CONCENTRATE THEIR STRENGTH IN THE PACIFIC.

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THE NEWS CHRONICLE CALLED THE CONFERENCE "ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING EVENTS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR." #

ADD UNDATED CHIANG XX SOONG

MANY AMBASSADORS AND SPECIAL ENVOYS HAVE MET CHIANG IN HIS CAPITAL, BUT NEVER BEFORE HAS HE HAD OCCASION TO MEET WITH OTHER NATIONAL LEADERS OF THE STATURE OF ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL.

HE BECAME A CHRISTIAN IN 1930, LARGELY DUE TO THE INFLUENCE OF MME. CHIANG.

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FEW FOREIGNERS HAVE HAD PERSONAL INFLUENCE UPON HIM. W.H. DONALD, AN AUSTRALIAN, WAS HIS ADVISOR FOR SEVERAL YEARS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR.

DR. JOHN LEIGHTON STUART, AMERICAN PRESIDENT OF YENCHING UNIVERSITY IN PEIPING, WAS HIS GOOD FRIEND AND CONFERRED OFTEN WITH HIM AND THE "MADAMISSIMO." STUART IS STILL HELD PRISONER BY THE JAPANESE IN PEIPING.

---JDW---

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, DEC.1-(AP)-THE CAIRO CONFERENCE DECLARATION OF DETERMINATION TO SMASH JAPAN WAS SEEN IN LONDON AS A HEARTENING SIGN OF ALLIED SOLIDARITY, BUT THE FIRST REACTION WAS THAT THE EUROPEAN WAR RETAINED TOP PRIORITY AND THAT STILL BIGGER NEWS IN THAT SPHERE MAY BE EXPECTED SOON.

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THE PRESENCE OF PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK AT THE CONFERENCE TABLE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL FOR THE FIRST TIME WAS WELCOMED AS REASSURANCE TO THOSE FEARFUL THAT BRITAIN MIGHT SLACKEN HER EFFORTS AFTER HITLER IS ELIMINATED. THIS UNIQUE MEETING ALSO RAISED HOPES THAT JOSEPH STALIN MIGHT SOON JOIN IN CONFERENCE WITH BRITISH AND AMERICAN LEADERS.

THE PRESENCE OF GEN. GEORGE C.MARSHALL, WHO IS WIDELY EXPECTED TO BECOME COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF AN INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE, IS PARTICULARLY INTERESTING TO THIS ISLAND, WHICH IS GAINING STRENGTH DAILY AS A BASE FOR SUCH A CLIMACTIC BLOW AGAINST HITLER.

THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT THE AMERICAN'S APPOINTMENT TO THAT POST MIGHT BE ANNOUNCED PERHAPS AS A CLIMAX TO ANY MEETING OF ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL AND STALIN, WHICH WOULD SYMBOLIZE THE UNITED FRONT AGAINST HITLER AS THE CAIRO SESSIONS SYMBOLIZED SOLIDARITY AGAINST TOJO AND HIS SHOGUNS.

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THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH STAFFS IN LONG, FRANK ARGUMENTATIVE SESSIONS MAY HAVE CLARIFIED THE EUROPEAN-MEDITERRANEAN PICTURE SO MUCH THAT AN ALMOST READY-TO-ROLL PLAN COULD BE LAID BEFORE STALIN AT HIS MEETING WITH ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL.

THE PROMINENT PART PLAYED BY GEN.EISENHOWER SUGGESTED THAT THE FUTURE OF THE CURRENTLY SLOW-MOVING MEDITERRANEAN CAMPAIGN MAY HAVE BEEN SETTLED, PERHAPS ON A BASIS LIMITING IT TO CONTAINING HEAVY GERMAN FORCES UNTIL FRESH BLOWS FROM THE SOUTH CAN BE TIMED WITH INVASION FROM THE WEST AND A FINAL RUSSIAN DRIVE FROM THE EAST.

THIS FEELING THAT GREAT PROGRESS WAS MADE IN HAMMERING OUT A MIGHTY BRITISH-AMERICAN MILITARY WEAPON FOR USE IN THE WEST SUGGESTED IN TURN THAT THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN.MARSHALL AS WIELDER OF THIS WEAPON MIGHT COME SOON.

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THE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER THE FIVE-DAY MEETING NATURALLY LEFT MUCH UNANSWERED, INCLUDING SOME QUESTIONS OF GREAT INTEREST TO THE EMPIRE-MINDED BRITISH. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ALL TERRITORIES OBTAINED BY JAPAN IN A HALF-CENTURY OF EXPANSION WOULD BE TAKEN FROM HER, BUT IT WAS NOT SPECIFIC ABOUT WHAT WOULD BE DONE WITH THEM.

THE IMPLICATION SEEMED TO BE THAT THEY WOULD BE RETURNED TO THE PREVIOUS OWNERS, BUT IT WAS RECALLED THAT GERMANY OWNED THE PACIFIC ISLANDS WHICH WERE MANDATED TO JAPAN AS A RESULT OF WORLD WAR 1.

THE IMPLICATION SEEMED CLEARER THAT THE INDIES WOULD BE RESTORED TO THE NETHERLANDS, BRITISH TERRITORY TO BRITAIN, AND THE PHILIPPINES AND OTHER AMERICAN ISLANDS TO THE UNITED STATES, WITH ANY SUBSEQUENT GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE--AS IN THE CASE OF KOREA--TO BE WORKED OUT LATER.

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ALL SUCH QUESTIONS MIGHT BE CONSIDERED IN THE SCOPE OF SOME INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR ASIA ALONG THE LINES OF THE EUROPEAN UDVISORY COMMISSION CREATED AT THE RECENT MOSCOW CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN SECRETARIES.

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE STRATEGIC POSITION OF GENERAL MACARTHUR, WHO WAS NOT AT THE CONFERENCE, DOES NOT CALL FOR EARLY DIRECT COOPERATION WITH THE CHINESE FORCES, BUT THIS PRELIMINARY SESSION ON OVER-ALL PACIFIC STRATEGY IS LIKELY TO BE FOLLOWED BY OTHERS BRINGING TOGETHER THE MEN CHARGED WITH BEATING THE JAPANESE.

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STALIN'S ABSENCE FROM THE MEETING WAS GENERALLY ATTRIBUTED TO THE CONTINUING RUSSIAN NEUTRALITY IN THE FAR PACIFIC FIGHTING AND A DESIRE TO AVOID ANY APPEARANCE OF IMPENDING BELLIGERENCY AGAINST JAPAN.

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THIS DID NOT DAMPEN HOPES THAT THE FUTURE WILL BRING AMERICAN AND BRITISH WAR CHIEFS TOGETHER IN AN EVEN MORE MOMENTOUS SESSION TO CEMENT THE ANTI-HITLER PHALANX HEWED OUT CLEARLY AT THE MOSCOW FORCIGN SECRETARIES MEETING.

BRITONS WERE INCLINED TO VIEW THE CONFERENCE AS THE MOST SOLID ANSWER YET TO FEARS THAT LONDON IS LIKELY TO LOSE INTEREST IN THE FAR EAST WHEN HITLER IS BEATEN.

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IN THIS CONNECTION THERE HAS BEEN SPECULATION RECENTLY THAT THE WAR CABINET WAS PREPARED TO SHIFT NOT ONLY AIR AND SEA POWER TO THE ORIENT AS NEEDED, BUT ALSO TO SEND GROUND STRENGTH IN CONSIDERABLE VOLUME, PERHAPS UNDER GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY, THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDER.

IF THE LATTER IS GIVEN SUCH A JOB IT WOULD BE A SURPRISE TO MOST MILITARY MEN HERE, ESPECIALLY IF IT WERE HIGHER THAN THE FIELD COMMAND SUCH AS HE NOW HAS IN ITALY, SINCE HE IS REGARDED AS ESSENTIALLY A FIELD SOLDIER, AN EXCELLENT ONE BUT NEVERTHELESS A SOLDIER NOT AT HIS BEST IN A JOB LIKE GEN. EISENHOWER'S. #

LONDON, DEC. 1--(AP)--- DUTCH GOVERNMENT CIRCLES CONCURRED FULLY ON THE CAIRO PLAN TO STRIP JAPAN OF HER WAR-WON TERRITORIES.

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EXPRESSING "WHOLEHEARTED AGREEMENT WITH THE AIMS" OF THE CONFERENCE IN NORTH AFRICA, A STATEMENT WAS ISSUED AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE AS FOLLOWS:

"JAPAN HAS MISUSED THE ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC WHICH SHE WAS LAID HER HANDS ON BETWEEN THE OUTBREAK OF THE TWO WORLD WARS FOR THE PURPOSE OF USURPATION AND AGGRESSION, AND IT IS OBVIOUSLY LEGITIMATE THAT THEY SHOULD BE TAKEN BACK FROM HER.

"THE SAME PRINCIPLE OF LEGITIMACY DICTATES THE RETURN TO CHINA OF THE TERRITORIES JAPAN HAS TAKEN AWAY FROM THAT COUNTRY, AND JAPAN'S EXPULSION FROM TERRITORIES MORE RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY HER SUCH AS THE NETHERLANDS INDIES.

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"IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT THE NETHERLANDS ARE FIRMLY RESOLVED TO CONTINUE TO PERSEVERE TOGETHER WITH THE OTHER UNITED NATIONS AT WAR WITH JAPAN IN PROLONGED OPERATIONS NECESSARY TO PROCURE THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF JAPAN." #

(ADVANCE)..CAIRO, DEC.1-(AP)-A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED HERE TODAY ON THE CAIRO CONFERENCE LISTED MAJOR REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND CHINA IN ADDITION TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

IT SAID:

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"THE CONFERENCE WAS ATTENDED ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES BY ADMIRAL WILLIAM D.LEAHY, GENERAL GEORGE C.MARSHALL, ADMIRAL ERNEST J.KING, GENERAL H.H.ARNOLD, LIEUTENANT GENERAL BREHON B.SOMERVELL, MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN M.WATSON, REAR ADMIRAL WILSON BROWN, REAR ADMIRAL ROSS MCINTYRE, HARRY HOPKINS, W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, AMBASSADOR WINANT, AMBASSADOR STEINHARDT, L.DOUGLAS AND M.J.J.MCLOY.

"BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES WERE ANTHONY EDEN, LORD LEATHERS, SIR ALAN BROOKE, SIR CHARLES PORTAL, SIR ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, SIR JOHN DILL, SIR HASTINGS ISMAY, GENERAL SIR THOMAS RIDDELL-WEBSTER AND SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN.

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"THE CHINESE MISSION INCLUDED AMONG OTHERS GENERAL CHENG CHEN, DOCTOR WANG CHUNG-HUI, ADMIRAL SHUEN-CHEN YANG AND GENERAL CHOW CHI-SHOU. THE GENERALISSIMO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK." #

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CAIRO, DEC 1-(AP)-A "FAMILY GROUP" PICTURE--OF THREE LEADERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS FAMILY--TAKEN DURING THE NORTH AFRICA CONFERENCE PRODUCED THE USUAL FRIENDLY FAMILY GROUP ARGUMENT ABOUT WHO WILL SIT WHERE.

"RIGHT HERE, RIGHT HERE BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER AND MYSELF," SAID PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK AS THE THREE ASSEMBLED ON THE TERRACE OF ROOSEVELT'S VILLA. "YOU ARE THE GUEST OF HONOR. AFTER ALL, IT IS YOUR CONFERENCE."

BUT THE LITTLE GENERALISSIMO, SMARTLY TURNED OUT IN KHAKI UNIFORM AND WHITE GLOVES, SMILINGLY DECLINED AND SAT ON THE PRESIDENT'S LEFT. CHURCHILL THEN MOVED TO THE PRESIDENT'S RIGHT AND 25 WAITING AMERICAN AND BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHERS GOT BUSY.

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THE PRESIDENT, REMARKING TO PHOTOGRAPHERS "IT IS JUST LIKE OLD TIMES," WAS IN PARTICULARLY GOOD FORM WITH HIS CIGARETTE IN A HOLDER AT A JAUNTY ANGLE--A SURE SIGN HE IS IN HIGH SPIRITS.

"ACT TWO," AS ROOSEVELT CALLED IT, FOUND THE THREE LEADERS AGAIN IN A PRINCIPAL ROLE BUT WITH STRONG SUPPORT FROM MILITARY CHIEFS OF BRITAIN, CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

ANOTHER FAMILY ARGUMENT DEVELOPED WHEN MRS. CHIANG REPLACED MILITARY LEADERS WITH THE BIG THREE. SHE STARTED TO SIT DOWN BY CHIANG BUT MR.ROOSEVELT OBJECTED.

"NO, NO, THE GENERALISSIMO CAN'T SIT BY HIS WIFE."

SO SHE OBEDIENTLY WENT AROUND AND SAT DOWN BY MR. CHURCHILL.

DY828PEW

BY JOHN F.CHESTER

CAIRO, DEC. 1-(AP)-THE CONSENSUS OF THE 77 NEWSMEN, MOSTLY VETERAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS, WHO FRETTED AND GRUMBLED DURING THE AMERICAN-BRITISH-CHINESE NORTH AFRICAN CONFERENCE, WAS THAT THIS STORY WAS ONE OF THE TOUGHEST OF THEIR CAREERS.

IT WAS NOT A CASE OF TOO MUCH NEWS BUT TOO LITTLE, PLUS MAJOR CONFUSION AS TO WHAT COULD BE REPORTED AND WHEN.

FOUR NON-NEWSPAPER OBSERVERS WERE ALLOWED WITHIN THE HEAVILY BARRICADED CONFERENCE AREA AND, ON THE BASIS OF THEIR REPORTS ON WHO WAS PRESENT AND WHO MET WOM, THE NEWSMEN WROTE MORE THAN 300,000 WORDS OF BACKGROUND.

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THE ONLY TROUBLE WAS THAT CENSORSHIP PLACED A LAST MINUTE BAN ON NAMING THE SITE OF THE CONFERENCE, SO MOST OF THE WORDAGE WAS USELESS, IN ADDITION TO WHICH THE SPECIAL PLANES ON WHICH IT WAS SENT TO LONDON AND NEW YORK FAILED TO ARRIVE BY THE TIME THE STORY FINALLY WAS RELEASED.

FOR SECURITY REASONS WIRELESS TRANSMISSION COULD NOT BE USED. CABLE FACILITIES WERE LIMITED SO EACH NEWSPAPER AND PRESS ASSOCIATION WAS ALLOWED ONLY 500 WORDS INITIALLY IN WHICH TO REPORT THE NEWS AND COLOR OF THIS EXTRAORDINARY MEETING. LATER EACH WAS GIVEN AN ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENT OF 200 AND THEN 500 WORDS MORE UNTIL THE GENERAL OUTLINE COULD BE TOLD.

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HOWEVER, THE ACTUAL NEWS OF THE ENTIRE CONFERENCE WAS CONFINED TO A BRIEF COMMUNIQUE AND CORRESPONDENTS WERE NOT PERMITTED TO TALK TO THE HEADS OF THE STATES OR TO ANY OF THE HUGE COLLECTION OF GENERALS, ADMIRALS, AND DIPLOMATS FROM THE THREE NATIONS, SO THEY FOUND DIFFICULTY IN FOLLOWING AN OFFICIAL REQUEST TO MAKE THIS "AS BIG A

STORY AS POSSIBLE."

'BUT WHAT REALLY CAUSED THE NEWSMEN TO CONSIDER DATE-LINING THEIR STORIES "HEARTBREAK HOUSE, SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA" WAS THE FACT THAT, AFTER GETTING THE ROUNDED PICTURE IN A SMOKE-FILLED PRESS CONFERENCE ROOM WHERE THE WINDOWS WERE KEPT CLOSED FOR SECURITY REASONS, THEY LEARNED THAT THE FINAL STORY BROKE VIRTUALLY ALL OVER THE WORLD BEFORE IT WAS RELEASED OFFICIALLY.

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THE FACT THAT THE BIG CONFERENCE WAS TO BE HELD HERE WAS KNOWN FOR MORE THAN A WEEK BEFORE GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK ARRIVED NOV.

21. BUT EVEN THAT NIGHT, HOURS AFTER PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ARRIVED AT TEA TIME, OFFICIALS IN CHARGE OF PRESS RELATIONS DECLINED TO ADMIT TO NEWSMEN, WHO WERE ACCREDITED TO THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ARMIES AND WHO HAD CARRIED DOZENS OF IMPORTANT MILITARY SECRETS WITHOUT VIOLATION, THAT THE CONFERENCE WAS BEING HELD.

THUS NO ADVANCE PRESS ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE, ALTHOUGH NOTICE OF THE MEETING HAD BEEN PRINTED IN MANY COUNTRIES AND CARRIED BY THE AXIS RADIO.

WE1037PEW

By John F. Chester

Cairo, Dec. 1-(ap)-- Here, chronologically, are the sessions of the five-day tripartite conference:

Sunday: The first formal interchange came at 9 p.m. Sunday when Generalissimo Chiang kai-shek called on Churchill at the latter's villa.

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It was the first time the two men had met.

Churchill dined Sunday night with the higest members of the British staff at his tiled villa. This session was a repetition of an all-day conference he had held at Malta enroute, except that Gn. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Maj.-Gen Bedell Smith, his chief of staff, were not present as at Malta.

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Monday:

Early in the day Churchill received Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British ambassador from moscow.

At 10:30 a.m., President Roosevelt arrived, driving to his villa in a heavily-curtained limousine, preceded by jeeps bristling with tommy-guns, along a road heavily guarded by american troops, all of whom

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were ordered to turn their backs as the procession ~~xxxxxx~~ passed.

As soon as the president was indoors, Churchill called on him. Churchill appeared in good spirits, wearing a 10-gallon ~~xx~~ cowboy hat and light beige suit. The pair took up where they had left off at the white house in August, and kept their heads together so long that Churchill stayed for lunch with Mr. Roosevelt alone.

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While they talked, the first of two military conferences was held simultaneously at a hotel, starting at 11 a.m. Gen. George C. Marshall, U.S. army chief of staff, led the way into the first one, preceded by a ~~xx~~ great bustling of secretaries brigning paper and pencils into the main conference room. Chinese and British representatives were much in evidence.

At the same time, Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander-in-chief of American forces in China, Burma and India, his chief of staff, and ~~x~~ Chiang kai-shek presided at a small conference on the far eastern campaign.

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The first all-inclusive military conference opened at 3 p.m. in the biggest conference room with the smartly-attired chinese leaders sitting alongside General Marshall and Sir alan brooke, chief of the ~~xxxxxx~~ imperial british staff and their to-ranking leaders at a long, green baize covered table. thirteen men sat at each side of the table, with one at each end.

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When the others left after the session, Marshall and Brooke sat for 20 minutes in a private conference.

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Monday night, Churchill and Roosevelt dined alone at ~~x~~ the president's villa, and afterward sat late into the night with members of their general staffs, presumably discussing details of plans to crush both germany and japan.

Tuesday:

The british and american high commands met separately in the

morning in accordance with the usual custom of such parleys, while Churchill met Andrei Vishinky, the russian vice-commissar of foreign affairs who was enroute to algiers to take his place on the mediterranean commission.

During the morning, Roosevelt, Churchill, and chiang kai-shek and madame chiang kai-shek, along with various ambassadors including John G. Winant, W. Averell Harriman and also Harry Hopkins, held a plenary session at the president's villa on political matters.

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Although the outcome of this session was not disclosed, it is presumed that they discussed war supplies and post-war problems.

A second big military conference was held at 3:30 p.m. Tuesday. It was so brief, lasting barely half an hour, that there was considerable comment. The conferees were noticeably serious and even a bit grim as they emerged.

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The brevity of this conference was even more marked in view of the fact that a huge map of Asia covered one wall, considerably improving the appearance of the rather unattractive room which was furnished in what one observer facetiously called "arabian gothic" style. Huge rolls of other maps also were carted into this conference.

Prominent in this brief meeting were Gen. Ma Cheng Chen, China's Number One military figure under Chiang kai-shek, and Admiral C.S. Yung, China's only admiral. He has only yangtze river gunboats under his command but actually has been engaged in military intelligence work.

DEC 2 1943

Tuesday night, General Marshall dined alone with Churchill, while Mr. Roosevelt entertained the chiangs at one Wednesday night with they were guests of Mr. Churchill, Madame Chiang acted as interpreter. She, too, met the British prime minister for the first time after arriving in north africa.

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Wednesday:

In the morning, the British, american and chinese staffs held separate conferences with an all-inclusive military session in the afternoon. Apparently more progress was made at this session, for it lasted an hour and 10 minutes---more than twice the length of the previous day's meeting-- and the conferees looked a bit more pleasant as they emerged. DEC 2 1943

Wednesday afternoon, British foreign secretary anthony eden came unexpectedly into the picture. He and Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent undersecretary for foreign affairs, arrived only a few minutes after harold macmillan, british member of the mediterranean commission.

All three drove directly to Churchill and the chiangs. The party did not break up until long after midnight.

Thursday: DEC 2 1943

Thanksgiving day was observed not only by the americans, but out of courtesy by the other delegations as well. President Roosevelt's proclamation was read out at a special service of the American mission church.

DEC 2 1943

Just after sunset the joint chiefs of staffs attended another service in an english church.

Friday: DEC 2 1943

The british and american staffs met separately in the morning, and in the afternoon held the biggest joint conference up to that time. About 30 high british and american officers trooped into the main conference room, necessitating many extra chairs.

THE SESSION PROVIDED FURTHER EVIDENCE THAT THE WHOLE CANVAS WAS NOT BEING DEVOTED TO THE FAR EASTERN PICTURE. AT THE OUTSET GEN. EISENHOWER PRESIDED AND THE TALK OBVIOUSLY CENTERED ON THE MEDITERRANEAN SITUATION. AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR W. TEDDER, THE MEDITERRANEAN AIR COMMANDER; GEN. SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON,

BRITISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR SHOLTO DOUGLAS, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH AIR FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST, ALSO WERE MUCH IN EVIDENCE.

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AFTER MORE THAN AN HOUR THE MEN PRIMARILY INTERESTED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN LEFT THE CONFERENCE WHICH CONTINUED. LATER THE JUNIOR OFFICERS CAME OUT LEAVING ONLY THE HIGHEST BRITISH AND AMERICAN CHIEFS WHO LEFT WORD WITH THE COLORFUL, UNIFORMED BRITISH MARINES GUARDING THE DOORS NOT TO DISTURB THEM UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

MARSHALL AND ADM. WILLIAM D. LEAHY, CHIEF OF STAFF TO ROOSEVELT, REPRESENTED AMERICA WHILE BROOKE, BRIG. R. E. LAYCOCK, COMMANDER OF BRITISH COMMANDOS, AND SIR ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM, COMMANDER OF ALLIED NAVAL FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SITTING FOR BRITAIN. THE CHINESE DID NOT ATTEND THE FRIDAY CONFERENCES NOR WAS ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN PRESENT.

DEC 2 1943

SOCIAL AND INDIVIDUAL CONFERENCES ROUNDED OUT THE DAY WITH EISENHOWER CONFERRING A HALF HOUR WITH THE CHIANGS WHO LATER INVITED ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE U. S. FLEET, TO LUNCH. THEY ALSO WERE HOSTS AT TEA FOR 20 PERSONS AT WHICH AN EYE-WITNESS SAID THE CONVERSATION WAS SO INTERESTING THE GUESTS FORGOT TO EAT THE SPECIAL CHINESE FOOD OR DRINK UP THE TEA AND WHISKEY.

CHURCHILL DINES WITH MOUNTBATTEN, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN AND SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, PERMANENT UNDERSECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LAP/2328/T 5/930P

CAIRO, DEC 1-(AP)-EIGHTEEN AMERICAN WOMEN ASSISTED THE UNITED NATIONS GOVERNMENTAL AND MILITARY LEADERS WHO CONFERRED IN NORTH AFRICA.

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THE LIST INCLUDED TWO NURSES, SECOND LTS. ELIZABETH HALLARD OF WILKES-BARRE, PA., AND BETTY CLARK OF INDIANA, PA.

WACS PRESENT WERE SECOND LT. GRACE SMITH OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; RUTH FOGLE OF PARKERSBURG, W.VA.; ELAINE ELY OF PORTLAND, ORE.; ANNA LEE WEISL OF OTTUMWA, IA.; BETTY SANBOW OF FERNDALE, MICH.; MARY L. THOMAS OF WEYMOUTH, MASS.; BETTY ESHELMAN OF ST. PAUL, MINN.; MARY C. BROADHEAD OF NEW YORK CITY; GLADYS D. DENARSKI OF SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.; EDNA M. BORG OF DETROIT, MICH; PEARLFREUND OF CHICAGO; RUTH V. HERMAN OF COLUMBUS, O., AND HARRIETTE R. RYAN OF FRENCH LICK, IND.

TWO RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVES, KATHERINE BULL OF ST. LOUIS, MO., AND MILDRED WINSLOW OF CLEVELAND O., ALSO ATTENDED, AS DID MISS FRANCES CAMPTON, OWI PRESS SECRETARY IN WASHINGTON.

BY1149PEW

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30.24 — 10637

Undated Japanese expansion

By Judson Bailey

Associated Press Staff Wri er

(Advance) Fulfillment of the pledges made by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and President Chiang Kai-shek will mean the stripping of Japan of one of the greatest empires ever put together.

DEC 2 1943

In half a century of ruthless military aggression the Japanese have brought under their dominion nearly a quarter of the human race. They really began spilling out of their native islands, then a community of some 40,000,000 persons inhabiting some 148,000 square miles in 1894, when they attacked China.

Before the stripping process got well under way they had overrun a total of about 3,000,000 square miles embracing approximately 500,000,000 persons. These domains included the oriental possessions of the United States, Britain, the Netherlands and France. When the Cairo pledges are implemented they will be reduced to little more than the original 148,000 square miles, now supporting about 75,000,000 inhabitants.

DEC 2 1943

THE JAPANESE BEGAN SPILLING OUT FROM THEIR NATIVE ISLANDS IN 1894 TO WAGE A WAR WITH CHINA THAT RESULTED, NINE MONTHS LATER-ON APRIL 17, 1895, IN THE TREATY OF SHIMONOSEKI, WHICH RECOGNIZED THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA AND CEDED TO JAPAN FORMOSA, THE PESCADORES ISLANDS AND THE SOUTHERN PART OF MANCHURIA.

DEC 2 1943

JAPAN ENCOUNTERED NO EFFECTIVE OPPOSITION IN MOVING INTO THE ISLANDS IT HAD TAKEN FROM CHINA, BUT WAS TEMPORARILY BLOCKED FROM TAKING PHYSICAL CONTROL OF ANY TERRITORY ON THE MAINLAND OF ASIA BY A STERN NOTE FROM RUSSIA, GERMANY AND FRANCE WHICH WARNED THE JAPANESE NOT TO UNDERTAKE ANY PERMANENT OCCUPATION IN MANCHURIA OR

THIS FRUSTRATION BY THE EUROPEAN POWERS RANKLED IN JAPAN UNTIL, IN 1904, THE JAPANESE DECLARED WAR AGAINST RUSSIA LARGELY BECAUSE OF KOREA INTO WHICH RUSSIAN INFLUENCE HAD BEEN INFILTRATING IN SPITE OF THE NOMINAL SUZERAINTY OF CHINA.

CONTRIBUTING CAUSES WERE RUSSIA'S FAILURE TO REMOVE ITS TROOPS FROM MANCHURIA ON SPECIFIED DATES FOLLOWING THE BOXER REBELLION AND RUSSIA'S SEIZURE OF PORT ARTHUR ON THE KWANTUNG PENINSULA AS A TERMINUS FOR THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

DEC 2 1943

IN THIS CONFLICT OF A YEAR AND A HALF DURATION JAPAN ESTABLISHED ITSELF AS A NAVAL POWER BY ANNIHILATING THE RUSSIAN FLEET AND IN A TREATY SIGNED AUG. 9, 1905 AT PORTSMOUTH, N.H.,

THROUGH THE MEDIATION OF PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT, WAS GIVEN RECOGNITION OF ITS "PARAMOUNT POLITICAL, MILITARY AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS" IN KOREA.

JAPAN ALSO REGAINED THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE ISLAND OF SAKHALIN WHICH RUSSIA HAD ANNEXED IN 1875, AS WELL AS A LEASE ON ALL OF THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY SOUTH OF CHANGCHUN IN MANCHURIA, AND THE KWANTUNG PENINSULA INCLUDING PORT ARTHUR AND DAIREN.

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IN 1910 JAPAN FORMALLY ANNEXED KOREA INTO THE EMPIRE.

THESE EXPANSIONIST EFFORTS WERE GIVEN NEW IMPETUS BY OPPORTUNITY AND IMPETUS BY THE OUTBREAK OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND IN 1914 JAPAN LOST NO TIME IN OCCUPYING ALL THE ISLAND POSSESSIONS OF GERMANY IN THE PACIFIC, CHIEFLY THESE INCLUDED THE MARSHALL, NORTH OF THE EQUATOR. CAROLINE AND MARIANNAS GROUPS AND THE VERSAILLES TREATY GAVE JAPAN A MANDATE OVER THEM. ALTOGETHER THERE WERE 623 ISLANDS, SOME MERE SPECKS, EXTENDING FROM THE EQUATOR NORTH 1,200 MILES AND DOTTING THE OCEAN FOR 2,500 MILES EAST TO WEST.

THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION ABOUT THIS AT THE TIME,

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PARTICULARLY IN RESPECT TO THE ISLAND OF YAP IN THE CAROLINES, WHICH WAS A RELAY CENTER FOR ALL THE CABLE SYSTEMS IN THE PACIFIC AND THEREFOR A VITAL LINK IN WORLD COMMUNICATIONS. THE CONTROVERSY WAS SETTLED BY ACKNOWLEDGING THE UNITED STATES' FULL RIGHTS IN RESPECT TO THE CABLES, BUT GIVING JAPAN ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY OVER THIS ISLAND AS WELL AS THE OTHERS.

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EVENTUALLY, OF COURSE, THESE ISLANDS IN WHICH JAPAN CONSTRUCTED TRUK AND OTHER POWERFUL NAVAL AND AIR BASES, BECAME THE SPRINGBOARD FOR THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR.

IN 1931 JAPAN TOOK ANOTHER STEP IN ITS COURSE OF CONQUEST BY OCCUPYING MUKDEN AS THE BEGINNING OF AN INVASION OF MANCHURIA. AND IN TWO YEARS THIS VENTURE WAS COMPLETE AND THE JAPANESE CREATED THE PUPPET STATE OF MANCHUKUO. ONLY TWO COUNTRIES (POLAND SAN SALVADORE) OUTSIDE THE AXIS COLLABORATIONISTS EVER RECOGNIZED THE ANNEXATION.

JAPANESE EXERTED CONTINUING PRESSURE ON CHINA FROM THAT TIME ON, CUTTING OFF BORDER PROVINCES AND FORCING THE NAMING OF OFFICIALS ACCEPTABLE TO THE JAPANESE, UNTIL THE present j apanese-chinese WAR WAS FORMALLY BEGUN JULY 7, 1937.

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IN THE NEXT THREE YEARS JAPAN ENVELOPED ALL OF THE COASTAL REGION OF CHINA AND TAKING MUCH OF THE WORTHWHILE LAND OF THE INTERIOR

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WHILE FORCING THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO RETIRE TO CHUNGKING.

IN 1940 JAPAN GAINED A FOOTHOLD IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA, LEFT PRACTICALLY RUDDERLESS BY DEVELOPMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, AND ON JULY 25, 1941 THE VICHY GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED JAPAN HAD BEEN MADE THE PROTECTOR OF ~~INDOCHINA~~ THE COLONY. DEC 2 1943

HAVING THUS SURROUNDED THE ENTIRE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA IT WAS COMPARATIVELY EASY FOR ~~JAPANESE~~ THE JAPANESE ENGULF ~~THE~~ BURMA, THE EAST INDIES, THE LARGE AND SMALL MELONESIAN ISLANDS AND THE PHILIPPINES AFTER PEARL HARBOR.

BESIDES LIBERATION ALL THE VAST TERRITORY AND PEOPLES OF CHINA, THE PHILIPPINES, JAVA, ETC., WHICH JAPAN HAS OVERRUN BY WAR AND IS HOLDING ILLEGALLY, ~~[illegible]~~ OR THE EXTENT ~~[illegible]~~ OF THE PROPOSED AMPUTATION OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE / PLEDGED AT CAIRO

TOTALS 604,456 SQUARE MILES WITH A POPULATION OF 69,102,594 (BASED ON FIGURES AVAILABLE SEVERAL YEARS AGO.)

THIS MAY BE BROKEN DOWN: DEC 2 1943

	AREA	POPULATION
MANCHURIA	503,013	39,454,026
KOREA	85,246	22,633,857
KWANTUNG	1,438	1,656,726
FORMOSA	13,880	5,212,426
PESCADORES ISLANDS	50	60,000
MANDATED ISLANDS	829	85,559
TOTALS	604,456	69,102,594

DEC 2 1943

ADD LONDON (AERIAL) (STUD EVANS) XX 30TH

LONDON HAD AN AIR RAID ALARM TONIGHT BUT NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN THE AREA OF THE BRITISH CAPITAL. THE ROAR OF PLANES WAS HEARD OVER SOME LONDON DISTRICTS, HOWEVER; FLARES WERE DROPPED AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNFIRE WAS HEAVY.

DURING THE DAY RAF AND CANADIAN FIGHTERS DESTROYED NINE ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND LOST SEVEN PLANES.

SOUTH OF LAND'S END, FOUR MOSQUITOS ON OFFENSIVE PATROL SHOT DOWN THREE JUNKERS-88S. TYPHOONS SUPPORTING THE AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS GOT TWO GERMAN FIGHTERS WHILE OTHER TYPHOONS, COVERING MOSQUITOS ATTACKING SHIPPING IN THE BREST AREA, DESTROYED A JUNKERS-88 AND A JUNKERS-52.

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CANADIAN SPITFIRES ESCORTED THE MARAUDERS WHICH HAD AMONG THEIR TARGETS THE CAMBRAI AIRFIELD IN FRANCE. THE CANADIANS GOT TWO FOCKEWULF-190S.

ESCORING FIGHTERS OF THE USAAF AND THE RAF IN SUPERIOR NUMBERS DROVE OFF MOST OPPOSITION, BUT JUST AFTER THEIR BOMBS WERE DROPPED THIS GROUP OF LIBERATORS UNDERWENT A FURIOUS ROCKET ATTACK.

CLOSE FORMATIONS OF TWIN-ENGINED GERMAN FIGHTERS FIRED ROCKETS FROM THE REAR, WHILE SINGLE-ENGINED ENEMY AIRCRAFT CARRIED OUT A FRONTAL ATTACK DIVING OUT OF THE SUN.

"ROCKET SHELLS WERE BURSTING ALL AROUND US," SAID MAJ.JOHN A. BROOKS, III, OF GREENVILLE, OHIO, PILOT AND OPERATIONS OFFICER LEADING THIS GROUP, "BUT IF WE DIDN'T HIT THE TARGET TODAY, WE NEVER WILL."

SGT.CHESTER W.MOORE, OF MAYBANK, TEX., A TOP TURRET GUNNER ABOARD THE PLANE "OLD IRISH," RECALLED THAT FOUR ROCKET SHELLS MISSED HIS PLANE BY ONLY A FEW YARDS.

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"THE FIGHTERS DIDN'T BOTHER US EXCEPT WHEN TWO ME-210S SNEAKED UP AND HEAVED A COUPLE OF ROCKET SHELLS WHICH MISSED," REPORTED CAPT. FRANK M.MCLAUGHLIN, OF SYRACUSE, N.Y. #

ADD LONDON (BUNNELLE) XX ARMY

HITLER, AWARE OF THE EXISTENCE OF THIS GROUP BUT UNABLE TO WIPE IT OUT BECAUSE OF ITS STRENGTH, IS SAID TO BE PLAYING IT OFF AGAINST THE NAZI PARTY AND GENERALS LIKE FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL, GENERAL ALFRED JODL, GENERAL KURT ZEITZLER AND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN FLEET.

ONE PEACE OFFER IS SAID TO HAVE COME FROM A GROUP SUPPORTED BY SOME OF HITLER'S OWN TOOLS. DIRECTED AT CERTAIN CIRCLES IN RUSSIA, IT PROPOSED AN END TO THE WAR ON THE EASTERN FRONT, WITH THE GERMANS WITHDRAWING TO THE 1939 FRONTIER LINE IN POLAND AND CONCLUDING ECONOMIC-MILITARY AGREEMENTS WITH RUSSIA TO KEEP BRITAIN OUT OF EUROPE. THIS SAME GROUP IS ALSO SAID TO HAVE MADE AN ARMISTICE PROPOSAL TO BRITAIN, WHICH WOULD ALLOW GERMANY TO CONCENTRATE ON RUSSIA.

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WM340AEW

ADD LONDON (GREENE) XX VOTE

IT WAS THOUGHT AT THAT TIME THAT MORRISON MIGHT POSSIBLY BE FORCED TO RESIGN, IN WHICH EVENT, IT WAS FELT, CLEMENT ATTLEE, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND LEADER OF THE PARLIAMENTARY LABOR PARTY, WOULD SUPPORT MORRISON TO THE EXTENT OF RESIGNING HIMSELF.

SN608PEW

LONDON -YUGO XXX NAZIS (AGNEW)

THE PARTISAN COMMUNIQUE ALSO TOLD OF GUERRILLA ADVANCES IN MACEDONIA, AND OF HEAVY FIGHTING ALONG YUGOSLAVIA'S NORTHERN ADRIATIC COAST.

DEC 2 1943

KING PETER OF YUGOSLAVIA IN A BROADCAST FROM CAIRO COMMEMORATING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNION OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES PROMISED A DEMOCRATIC FUTURE FOR YUGOSLAVIA AND AMNESTY FOR A GROUP OF YUGOSLAV OFFICERS WHO HAD REFUSED TO SERVE UNDER GEN. ILLITCH, YUGOSLAV COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

"AFTER LIBERATION, WHEN NORMAL PUBLIC LIFE IS RESTORED AND WHEN THE REPRESENTATIVES OF OUR PEOPLE TAKE OVER THEIR FUNCTIONS THE GOVERNMENT WILL BE PLACED ON A DEMOCRATIC BASIS," THE YOUNG KING SAID.

TITO'S BULLETIN SAID THAT EAST OF SARAJEVO 271 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN HAD BEEN KILLED ON MOUNT ROMANIA. HEAVY FIGHTING ALSO WAS REPORTED NEAR THE TOWN OF PRIJEPOLJE.

THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SUFFERED HEAVY CASUALTIES AND LOSSES OF EQUIPMENT IN FIGHTING IN CROATIA AND SLOVENIA.

SN430PEW

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30.24 — 10641

ADD LONDON -RUSSIAN (LONG) XX YELSK

SOME OF THE GREATEST BATTLES OF THE WAR NOW ARE RAGING, PARTICULARLY IN THE KOROSTEN-ZHITOMIR SECTOR, WROTE EDDY GILMORE, ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER IN MOSCOW WHO HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THIS AREA.

"I SAW ONE OF THE FIERCEST FIGHTS OF THE WAR, WITH BOTH SIDES EXPENDING GREAT NUMBERS OF MEN AND MACHINES AND FIGHTING IN SOME OF THE YEAR'S WORST MUD," GILMORE SAID.

THE GERMANS HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF COMMUNICATIONS SINCE THEY WERE REINFORCING OVER LONG-HELD RAILWAYS WHICH ARE ALL TRUNK LINES TO THE WEST. THE RUSSIANS MUST BRING IN THEIR REINFORCEMENTS OVER RECENTLY RECAPTURED RAILWAYS AND MUDDY HIGHWAYS AND WERE FURTHER HANDICAPPED BY POOR FLYING WEATHER JUST AS THEY HAD ACHIEVED, AND WERE EXPLOITING, AIR SUPERIORITY.

THE RUSSIANS STILL RETAIN A FIRM GRIP ON THE LENINGRAD-ODESSA RAILWAY NORTH OF KOROSTEN AT OVRUCH AND YELSK AND ARE ADVANCING UPON MORE SECTIONS OF IT.

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"THE FREQUENCY OF ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS," SAID RED STAR, ARMY NEWSPAPER, "IS EXPLAINED BY THEIR INTENTION TO REGAIN HIGHWAYS WHICH ARE NEAR THE FRONT. THESE HIGHWAYS ARE THE ONLY LINES THE GERMANS CAN USE IN THE PERIOD OF BAD ROADS.

"A STRUGGLE IS TAKING PLACE FOR THE APPROACHES TO THESE ROADS," A DISPATCH TO THE PAPER FROM THE NORTHWEST GOMEL SECTOR SAID, "BECAUSE THE LOSS OF THESE ROADS WOULD DEPRIVE THE GERMANS OF THE POSSIBILITY OF MANEUVERING WITH RESERVES."

SN601PEW

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND--FIRST ADD CAPT.LIGHT (AYE) X X X HIS OWN CREW.

"MY OLD CREW FLEW A PLANE PILOTED BY CAPT.ROLAND B.HOUSTON, LONG BEACH, CALIF. THEY WERE ATTACKED BY A MESSERSCHMITT AND I SAW THEM CRASH. ALL WERE KILLED," HE RELATED.

CAPT.LIGHT LED THE FIRST ROME RAID AND WAS ON THE FIRST AMERICAN BOMBING ATTACK ON GERMANY AT BREMEN IN JANUARY OF THIS YEAR. HE NOW IS TAKING OVER AS A DIVISION BOMBARDIER HERE.

G/NW246PEW

DEC 2 1943

LONDON, DEC 1-(AP)-A GERMAN MILITARY SPOKESMAN WAS QUOTED IN A DNB BROADCAST TODAY AS SAYING THE "BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IS GOING INTO BATTLE ON THE SANGRO WITH VERY GREAT FORCES. A NUMERICALLY FAR SUPERIOR ENEMY AIR FORCE IS HAMMERING GERMAN ARTILLERY POSITIONS ON THE NORTHERN SLOPES OF THE MOUNTAINS OF THE SANGRO VALLEY."

(EDS: THE ABOVE MAY BE INSERTED IN FIRST LEAD ITALIAN, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, IF DESIRED.)

JJ956AEW

LONDON, DEC. 1 -(AP)- A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM, QUOTING A NEUTRAL CORRESPONDENT IN BERLIN, SAID TODAY THAT A CHAIN LETTER URGING BERLINERS TO DEMAND PEACE IMMEDIATELY HAS BEEN CIRCULATING THROUGH THE NAZI CAPITAL.

DEC 2 1943

APL 1104 GEB 650A

LONDON, DEC. 1-(AP)-THE POLISH PREMIER SAID IN A SPEECH TONIGHT "THE GERMANS MUST PAY FOR THE WAR WITH DESTRUCTION OF THEIR COUNTRY AND THEY MUST BE BEATEN ON THEIR OWN TERRITORY IN ORDER THAT GERMAN MILITARISM SHOULD HAVE NO BASIS ON WHICH TO

RECONSTRUCT ARMIES FOR FUTURE WARS."

STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, HEAD OF POLAND'S GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, TOLD AN AUDIENCE OF ENGINEERS: "THE END OF THE WAR IS IN SIGHT, BUT BEFORE IT COMES VAST EFFORTS AND SACRIFICES WILL BE REQUIRED." #

DEC 2 1943

LONDON, DEC.1-(AP)-ADM.HAROLD R.STARK HAS DECOARED THREE U.S. AIRMEN WHOSE BOMBER CRASHED IN THE BAY OF BISCAY AFTER BATTLING SIX JU-88S WHICH ATTACKED THEM DURING AN ANTI-SUBMARINE PATROL, NAVY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY.

THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND THE PURPLE HEART WERE AWARDED ENSIGN DONALD D.BARNETT, USNR, BETHALTO, ILL., NAVIGATOR. AIR MEDALS WERE GIVEN TERRENCE E.TENNANT, RADIOMAN, CHOTEAU, MONT., AND CASIMIR PYTEL, ORDNANCEMAN, PERU, ILL.

SIX OTHERS OF THE SAME CREW WERE DECORATED EARLIER BY NAVY SECRETARY FRANK KNOX WHILE HE WAS VISITING BRITAIN.

BARNETT WAS WOUNDED IN THE NECK, LEG AND ARM BY GUNFIRE AND HIS JAW AND COLLARBONE WERE FRACTURED IN THE CRASH LANDING.

ALTHOUGH THE PLANE WAS RIDDLED BY CANNON FIRE AND TWO ENGINES WERE ABLAZE, THE PILOT, LT.JAMES N.ALEXANDER, SIOUX CITY, IA., WHO NOW WEARS THE DFC AND THE PURPLE HEART, ESCAPED THE ATTACKERS IN CLOUDS. UNABLE TO MAKE LAND, HE LANDED IN THE SEA AND ALL NINE CREWMEN STRUGGLED FREE BEFORE THE PLANE SANK.

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THIRTY-EIGHT HOURS LATER, THEY WERE RESCUED FROM THEIR RUBBER RAFTS.

BARNETT'S CITATION SAID HIS "COURAGE, ENDURANCE AND DECISIVE ACTION REFLECT GREAT CREDIT ON HIMSELF AND THE U.S.NAVY."

NW349PEW

LONDON, DEC.1-(AP)-COL.TRISTAM TUPPER, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS AND FORMER MAGAZINE AND MOVIE SCRIPT WRITER, HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL.

TUPPER'S HOME IS IN LOS ANGELES. HE IS A NATIVE OF VIRGINIA AND A VETERAN OF WORLD WAR 1.

DEC 2 1943

NW1050AEW

LONDON,DEC.1-(AP)-WITH HIS CHEEK BULGING AS IF HE HAD HIS TONGUE IN IT, LT.JEROME H.MUDGE, OF 7335 PENN AVE., MINNEAPOLIS, DECLARED TODAY HE DIDN'T HEAR A RADIO ORDER RECALLING HIS FLYING GROUP FROM YESTERDAY'S SOLINGEN RAID BY THE USAAF, AFTER THE TAKEOFF.

SO MUDGE PILOTED HIS FORTRESS STRAIGHT AHEAD TO THE RUHR CITY, SNEAKED INTO ANOTHER FORMATION AND DROPPED BOMBS ON THE TARGET.

FOR PREVIOUS EXPLOITS MUDGE RECEIVED THE AIR MEDAL AND DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, AND WAS RECOMMENDED FOR THE SILVER STAR.

MJ447PEW

LONDON, DEC.1-(AP)-BRITONS WHO ARE STILL MYSTIFIED BY THE AMERICAN STYLE OF PLAYING FOOTBALL WILL HAVE ANOTHER CHANCE TO DOPE IT OUT DEC.5 WHEN THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE PLAYS THE GROUND FORCE.

PLAYERS FROM TEXAS, KENTUCKY AND LASALLE WILL PARTICIPATE INCLUDING MASTER SERGEANT FRANKLIN SCHWEDA AND CORPORAL BURRIL ROBB, BOTH WELL KNOWN TO TEXAS FANS. A CROWD OF 14,000 TURNED OUT IN THE SPRING WHEN THE FIRST AMERICAN GAME WAS PLAYED. #

30.24—10643

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

AT A U.S.BOMBER STATION IN BRITAIN, DEC. 1-(AP)-A GERMAN FREAK FIGHTER-PLANE, PAINTED HALF SILVER, TO MATCH CLOUDS, AND HALF DEEP GRAY, TO RESEMBLE THE U.S.THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER, WAS ENCOUNTERED TODAY BY FLYING FORTRESSES OVER WESTERN GERMANY.

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VETERAN CREWMEN, WHO REPORTED SEEING THE SHIPS FOR THE FIRST TIME, SAID THEY WERE PUZZLED AT FIRST, BUT FIGURED THEM OUT BEFORE THE NAZI PLANES COULD ATTACK. THEY WHIZZED IN AND OUT OF THE CLOUDS AT A DISTANCE GIVING THE APPEARANCE OF JUST HALF-A-PLANE, THE CREWS SAID.

THE PLANE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE DUMMY GUNS MOUNTED ON ONE WING--TO LOOK LIKE THE P-47.

IT APPARENTLY IS AN ATTEMPT BY NAZI AIR MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING, WHO ALREADY HAS USED ABOUT EVERY COLOR IN THE RAINBOW TO DISGUISE HIS FIGHTERS, TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE CLOUDY WINTER DAYS, WHICH SO FAR HAVE FAILED TO CHECK HEAVY ALLIED DAYLIGHT BOMBING ATTACKS ON EUROPE.

THERE IS NO VINDICATION THE FIGHTER HAS ANYTHING NEW ASIDE FROM ITS PAINT JOB.

"WE DID NOT GET A CLOSE ENOUGH VIEW OF ONE THEM TO BE SURE BUT I THINK THAT IT IS JUST A REDECORATED FOCKE WULF-190," SAID SGT.32855 A.ROCKWELL OF ESPERANCE, N.Y. AND SGT.EDWARD F.GRAMM, 1923 NORTH ST., HARRISBURG, PA., A WAIST GUNNER, WHO WAS ON HIS 13TH MISSION.

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A LOT OF GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE SEEN AND CREWS FROM THIS STATION SAID THEY WITNESSED A NUMBER OF "HOT" DOG-FIGHTS.

ONE PILOT SAID HE SAW A THUNDERBOLT AND TWO FOCKE WULFS COLLIDE AND BURST INTO FLAME IN THE MIDST OF A BATTLE.

LT.Z.D.DAVIS OF JACKSON, MISS., PILOT OF "FIGHTING PAPPY" WHO WOUND UP HIS TOUR OF OPERATIONS IN THIS THEATER, SAID THE "FLAK WAS HEAVY AS HELL, AS IT ALWAYS IS OVER WESTERN GERMANY."

"THE HEAVIEST FLAK I HAVE EVER SEEN," ADDED SGT.ROBERT L. SEMLEN OF HAGERSTOWN, MD

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RW730PEW

BARCELONA, DEC.1-(AP)-- REPORTS FROM FRANCE TODAY SAID THAT CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT PIERRE LAVAL HAD TOLD A VICHY CABINET MEETING MONDAY THAT THE CAMPAIGN TO STAMP OUT "TERRORIST" ACTIVITIES IN THE COUNTRY HAD HIT A NEW HIGH IN RECENT WEEKS.

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS "MOSTLY FOREIGNERS", HAVE BEEN ARRESTED, LAVAL WAS QUOTED AS SAYING. #

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BY LYNN HEINZERLING

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN ITALY, NOV. 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GENERAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S TROOPS CRACKED THE GERMAN WINTER LINE TODAY AFTER A LACERATING ARTILLERY ATTACK.

BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPIED FOUR VILLAGES WHICH HAD SERVED AS PRINCIPAL STRONGHOLDS FOR THE NAZI DEFENSE LINE AND AT DUSK THIS EVENING REACHED THE ADRIATIC COAST, AFTER SWEEPING EASTWARD BEHIND THE GERMAN DEFENSES

FROM THE VILLAGE OF SANTA MARIA.

THE ADVANCE BY THE EIGHTH ARMY SWEPT UP THE VILLAGES OF SANTA MARIA, ROMAGNOLA, MOZZAGROGNA AND FOSSASECIA.

THE GERMANS IN A FUTILE ATTEMPT TO STEM THE BRITISH DRIVE LAUNCHED A HEAVY COUNTER-ATTACK WITH TANKS AND INFANTRY BETWEEN ROMAGNOLA AND SANTA MARIA, BUT THE EIGHTH ARMY LINE HELD AND MONTGOMERY'S TROOPS SWEPT THROUGH A BREACH IN THE NAZI LINES, TURNED EASTWARD TO TAKE FOSSASECIA AND REACH THE COAST.

ON THE GERMAN RIGHT FLANK A HEAVY BATTLE DEVELOPED DURING THE DAY AND NIGHT THE SKY WAS BROKEN BY THE FLASH OF ARTILLERY FIRE AS THE EIGHTH ARMY CONTINUED TO RAKE THE GERMAN POSITIONS.

GERMAN AIR GUARD THUMBERS IS NOW A SEPARATE BOMBER COMMAND OVER EATERN WORK WITH SEEMINGLY ENDLESS SORTIES OVER GERMAN POSITIONS. DEC 2 1943

THE BREAK-THROUGH CAME YESTERDAY ABOUT FIVE MILES NORTH OF THE SANGRO RIVER IN THE SANTA MARIA AREA AND EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS SET ABOUT CLEANING UP THE GERMAN RIGHT FLANK TODAY. THE BREAK WAS WIDENED TO A MILE-AND-A-HALF GAP AND THE BRITISH POURED SEASONED TROOPS THROUGH THE HOLE.

AFTER REACHING THE COAST BRITISH TROOPS WERE REPORTED MOVING NORTHWARD UP THE COAST. THE ADVANCE SO FAR HAS CARRIED THE EIGHTH ARMY SOME FIVE MILES FROM ITS ORIGINAL LINE AND IS CONTINUING.

WE920PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD (500)

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, NOV 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE CRACK AMERICAN THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION WHICH CLIMAXED THE INVASION OF SICILY BY ITS CAPTURE OF PALERMO AND MESSINA IS ONE OF LT. GEN. MARK W. CLARK'S ACES IN ITALY.

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(VIRTUALLY ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY ARE REPRESENTED IN THE DIVISION.)

SECURITY RESTRICTIONS ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE UNIT WERE LIFTED TODAY AS 1ST LT. DAVID C. WAYBUR, 83 HAZEL LANE, PIEDMONT, CALIF., WAS AWARDED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR BY CLARK FOR HEROIC ACTION IN SICILY. SERIOUSLY WOUNDED, HE INDIVIDUALLY DESTROYED ONE ENEMY TANK AND PUT TO FLIGHT WITH A SUBMACHINE-GUN TWO OTHER TANKS THAT AFTERWARDS WERE CAPTURED.

WAYBUR'S SPECTACULAR FEAT TYPIFIES THE SPIRIT AND DRIVE OF THE THIRD DIVISION, WHICH HAS BECOME KNOWN AS ONE OF THE BEST FIGHTING UNITS IN THE AMERICAN ARMY AS THE RESULT OF ITS WORK IN TUNISIA, SICILY AND ITALY.

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THE TROOPS MAKING UP THE PRESENT ORGANIZATION ARE CARRYING ON THE TRADITIONS OF THE THIRD DIVISION WHICH WON FAME IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR WHEN IT PRODUCED SUCH FIGURES AS GEN. DWIGHT EISENHOWER AND CLARK DURING SOME OF THE BLOODIEST FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

IN THE NORTH AFRICAN INVASION THE THIRD DIVISION WAS PART OF THE WESTERN TASK FORCE DURING THE LANDING OPERATIONS. THE TROOPS STAYED ON DUTY IN FRENCH MOROCCO LAST WINTER AND GOT INTO ACTION AGAIN ONLY AT THE TAIL-END OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN. BUT IT WAS IN TIME TO HELP MOP UP THE LAST GERMAN RESISTANCE AND TAKE OVER THOUSANDS OF GERMAN PRISONERS STREAMING OUT OF THE HILLS AS THE AXIS COLLAPSED.

A FEW WEEKS LATER THE DIVISION WAS READY FOR THE SICILIAN INVASION.

THE THIRD LANDED ON SICILY ON THE LEFT FLANK OF THE AMERICAN FRONT AT LICATA, BEAT THE ENEMY BACK AND SWIFTLY ESTABLISHED A FIRM BRIDGEHEAD FOR A MOVE TO THE NORTH AND WEST.

IT WAS IN THE DRIVE ON AGRIGENTO THAT 24-YEAR-OLD WAYBUR WON ACCLAIM AS "THE HERO OF SICILY" AT THE HEAD OF A RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON,

30.24—10645

SPEARHEAD OF THE THIRD DIVISION DRIVE ON JULY 17.

THE THIRD DIVISION DROVE ACROSS SICILY TO CAPTURE PALERMO AND WIN A RACE WITH AN ARMORED DIVISION.

THEN THE DIVISION TURNED TOWARD MESSINA IN A HISTORIC PUSH ACROSS THE NORTH COAST OF THE ISLAND THROUGH MORE MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY WHICH GAVE THE TROOPS A PREVIEW OF WHAT FIGHTING WOULD BE LIKE IN ITALY.

HELD UP TWICE BY STUBBORN GERMAN REARGUARD ACTION LT. COL. LYLE BERNARD OF HIGHLAND FALLS, N.Y. TOOK HIS BATTALION BEHIND ENEMY LINES TWICE ON AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS TO SHAKE THE GERMANS LOOSE FROM STRONGHOLDS AND GET THE THIRD MOVING AGAIN.

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THEN ON THE 38TH DAY OF THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN THE FIRST PATROLS OF THE THIRD DIVISION RECONNAISSANCE UNIT ENTERED BOMBARDED MESSINA AND THE BATTLE OF SICILY WAS OVER.

THE THIRD LANDED ON ITALY ACROSS SALERNO GULF BEACHES WHILE THE BATTLE OF THE BRIDGEHEAD WAS UNDER WAY. FRESHLY RESTED TROOPS IMMEDIATELY WENT INTO LINE TO SHOVE THE ENEMY BACK TOWARD NAPLES ACROSS THE VOLTURNO.

RECOVERED FROM HIS WOUNDS, WAYBUR WAS IN THAT ACTION TOO. HE WATCHE THE RIVER CROSSING FROM A FORWARD OBSERVATION POST THEN TOOK HIS PLATOON ACROSS TO CHASE THE ENEMY. THEY OVERRAN A GERMAN MACHINEGUN NEST AND KILLED TWO OF THE CREW.

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DY727PEW

NAPLES, NOV.30 (DELAYED)-(AP)--ROSALBINO SANTORO, NAPLES ATTORNEY, HAS TELEGRAPHED MAYOR LAGUARDIA OF NEW YORK CITY ASKING HIS ASSISTANCE IN A PLAN TO OBTAIN RELIEF FOR THE STRICKEN CIVILIAN POPULATION OF ITALY DIRECTLY FROM AMERICANS OF ITALIAN EXTRACTION.

BLUEPRINTS OF THE PROGRAM WILL BE PLACED BEFORE ORGANIZATIONS OF AMERICAN-BORN ITALIANS IMMEDIATELY, SANTORO SAID.

THE PLANS CALL FOR FORMER RESIDENTS OF VARIOUS ITALIAN PROVINCES WHICH ALREADY HAVE BEEN LIBERATED FROM THE GERMANS TO CONTRIBUTE CLOTHING, SHOES, MEDICINE, FOOD AND OTHER ITEMS TO PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS BEING FORMED IN ITALY AND SICILY.

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THE ATTORNEY, WHO IS A WELL KNOWN POLITICAL FIGURE IN NAPLES, SAID HE RECENTLY TOURED THE SOUTHERNMOST PROVINCES AND FOUND THE POPULATION SUFFERING ACUTELY. DEVASTATION OF THE COUNTRYSIDE AND SYSTEMATIC PILLAGING BY THE GERMANS HAS PLACED THE PEOPLE IN A SERIOUS CONDITION, HE DECLARED.

SANTORO EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT MANY MAY DIE OF STARVATION THIS WINTER.

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"THE ALLIES ARE DOING ALL POSSIBLE TO ALLEVIATE THE SUFFERING," HE SAID, "BUT WE WANT TO TAKE AS MUCH OF THE BURDEN OFF THEIR SHOULDERS

AS POSSIBLE. I FELL CERTAIN WE CAN GET HELP, NOT ONLY FROM THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT , BUT ALSO FROM PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF AMERICAN-BORN ITALIANS."

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SANTORO SAID HE WOULD ASK LAGUARDIA TO HEAD THE MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. THE ATTORNEY FOR THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL IN ~~EXEKZSEXSXHXGRGX~~ NAPLES FOR ~~XX~~ 10 YEARS, SANTORO IS MARRIED TO THE ~~FORMER~~ ANNA TODD OF NEW ROCHELLE. #

ADD ALLIED H.Q., ALGIERS (GALLAGHER) ADD MAY

B-26 MARAUDERS CUT THE RAILROAD TRACK AND PROBABLY HIT THE RAILWAY BRIDGE AT ALBINIA, 80 MILES NORTH OF ROME, AND SLASHED THE ROADS NEAR FOLIGNO AND ORVIETO IN CENTRAL ITALY. BY NIGHT RAF BOSTONS BOMBED AND STRAFED ROADS AND RIVER CRAFT ALL THE WAY FROM PESCARA TO ANCONA ON THE EAST COAST.

THE GERMANS MADE THEIR STRONGEST ATTEMPT IN DAYS TO BREAK UP THE TACTICAL AIR FORCE'S BLOWS ALONG THE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT AND FIVE FOCKE-WULF FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN.

(THE LONDON RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, QUOTED REPORTS FROM THE ITALIAN FRONT TODAY AS SAYING THAT THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WAS WITHIN TWO MILES OF LANCIANO, AN IMPORTANT GERMAN DEFENSE CENTER ABOUT 18 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE ADRIATIC PORT OF PESCARA.)

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THE ALLIED COMMAND ANNOUNCED IN A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE LAST NIGHT THAT "THE WHOLE OF THE HIGH RIDGE WHICH OVERLOOKS AND DOMINATES THE SANGRO VALLEY IS NOW IN OUR HANDS. THE TWO BRIDGEHEADS ON THE ADRIATIC SIDE OF THE COAST HAVE BEEN JOINED TO FORM ONE LARGE PENETRATION IN THE ENEMY'S DEFENSIVE POSITIONS."

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WM720AEW

ADD ALGIERS XX AMERICA

THE PAPER ASKED THE FRENCH TO HAVE CONFIDENCE IN AMERICANS WHO, IT SAID, "HAVE ONLY ONE DESIRE AFTER VICTORY AND THAT'S TO GO HOME."

DISLIKE OF AMERICA AMONG THE DEGAULLISTS COMES PRINCIPALLY FROM THE FACT THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZED GEN.GIRAUD AS MILITARY AND CIVIL COMMANDER FOR SO LONG AND HAS REFUSED FULL RECOGNITION TO THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION.

WE1114PEW

ADD ALGIERS XX PROCESSES

TODAY'S LETTERS CALLED A LONDON BROADCAST LAST SATURDAY BY A FIGHTING FRENCH SPOKESMAN A VIOLENT DIRECT ATTACK UPON THE ALGIERS DELEGATION OF THE CONTROL COMMITTEE OF THE FRENCH COMMUNISTS.

THE LETTER DESCRIBED THE BROADCAST OUTLINE OF THE COMMUNIST POSITION AND ADDED "YOU ARE CERTAINLY NOT IGNORANT THAT THIS INFORMATION IS ENTIRELY CONTRARY TO THE TRUTH FROM THE FIRST TO THE LAST WORD,"

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THE COMMUNISTS ALSO DECLARED THE FRENCH RADIO HAD BEEN FORBIDDEN TO MENTION ANYTHING CONCERNING THE PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNISTS IN THE COMMITTEE AND DEMANDED THAT RADIO ALGIERS, A FRENCH STATION, BE PERMITTED TO BROADCAST THE TEXT OF THE CORRESPONDENCE RELEASED LAST WEEK.

THE PARTY ASKED DE GAULLE TO HALT WHAT IT DESCRIBED AS THE ANNOUNCERS CAMPAIGN TO DIVIDE THE COMMUNISTS IN ALGIERS AND THOSE STILL WITHIN FRANCE, LEADING RESISTANCE AGAINST THE GERMANS.

G1226AEW

30.24— 10647

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC 1-(AP)-"IN RUSSIA IF YOU DO A JOB BETTER YOU GET THE JOB AND IT DOESN'T MATTER WHETHER YOU ARE A MAN OR WOMAN," COL. ELLIOTT E.CUTLER, CHIEF SURGICAL CONSULTANT IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS OF THE U.S.ARMY, SAID TODAY AT A PRESS CONFERENCE.

COL.CUTLER, WHO WAS MOSELEY PROFESSOR OF SURGERY AT HARVARD, RECENTLY RETURNED FROM RUSSIA, WHERE HE STUDIED THE RED ARMY'S MEDICAL SYSTEM.

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EMPHASIZING THE ROLE RUSSIAN WOMEN ARE PLAYING IN THE WAR, COL. CUTLER TOLD OF ONE WOMAN WHO WAS COMMANDING A UNIT OF A 1,000 MEN AND OF A WOMAN SURGEON IN THE FORWARD AREA WHO HAD PERFORMED 2,000 CHEST OPERATIONS.

HE DECLARED THAT THE DEVOTION OF THE RUSSIAN WOMEN, WHO FORM 80 PER CENT OF THE RED ARMY'S SANITARY CORPS, IS SO GREAT, THE MEDICAL SERVICE SO WELL ORGANIZED, AND THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF THE RED ARMY TROOPS SUCH, THAT BETWEEN 75 AND 80 PER CENT OF THE WOUNDED TROOPS RECOVERED AND RETURNED TO ACTIVE DUTY.

HE TOLD OF MEETING SOLDIERS WHO HAD EARNED EIGHT WOUND STRIPES IN TWO AND A HALF YEARS OF FIGHTING.

COL.CUTLER SAID RUSSIAN METHODS OF TREATMENT WERE ON A PAR WITH THE BEST AMERICAN PRACTICES AND THAT THEIR EQUIPMENT WAS ADEQUATE, PARTLY BECAUSE OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH GIFTS AND PARTLY BECAUSE OF

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INGENIOUS IMPROVISATION.

IN ADDITION, HE RELATED, THE RUSSIANS HAD A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF DOCTORS, MANY OF WHOM ARE WOMEN, BECAUSE OF THE LONG-TERM POLICY OF THE SOVIET WHICH PRESENTLY IS RESULTING IN THE GRADUATION OF 40,000 DOCTORS YEARLY COMPARED WITH THE AMERICAN OUTPUT OF 5,600 ANNUALLY.

"EVERYONE IS FIGHTING THE WAR," HE CONTINUED. "NO BUILDING HAS BEEN PAINTED IN RUSSIA SINCE THE WAR. THEY ARE NOT TAKING TIME NOW TO FILL UP BOMB CRATERS. THEY WALK AROUND THEM.

"I DIDN'T SEE A DOG IN RUSSIA. THEY HAVE BEEN KILLED AND USED FOR FOOD. SOMETIMES THERE ISN'T TOO MUCH FOOD IN SOME CITIES BUT THE ARMY GETS EVERYTHING IT WANTS."

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HJ902PEW

ADD CHUNGKING (M1003A) XX VICINITY

A SUPPLEMENTARY COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF TIGHTENING OF AN ENCIRCLEMENT OF THE ENEMY IN THE VICINITY OF CHANGTEH, IN NORTHERN HUNAN, AND DESTRUCTION OF JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS.

THE TOWNS OF TZELI, TAOYUAN, WANGMAOTAN, CHIHCHIANG, TEHSHAN AND SHIHMEN WERE REPORTED REOCCUPIED ALONG WITH CHANGTEH SOUTH STATION, ACROSS THE YUAN RIVER FROM CHANGTEH PROPER. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID HEAVY CASUALTIES WERE INFLICTED ON JAPANESE FORCES WHICH HAD PENETRATED THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHANGTEH.

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IN WESTERN HUPEH PROVINCE 800 JAPANESE WERE REPORTED KILLED IN THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS OF STREET FIGHTING AFTER CHINESE TROOPS BROKE INTO TANGYANG. MOPPING UP IS IN PROGRESS, IT WAS SAID.

IN CENTRAL HUPEH, THE JAPANESE AND CHINESE WERE ENGAGED AT KINGSHAN AND THAOSHIH, WHERE SEVERAL HUNDRED JAPANESE WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED. #

CHUNGKING, DEC. 1 -(AP)- A RECORD BREAKING SHIPMENT OF AMERICAN RED CROSS MEDICAL SUPPLIES REACHED CHINA LAST MONTH BY AIR FROM INDIA, JOHN D. NICHOLS, CHINA DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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NICHOLS SAID, "THE SHIPMENT REPRESENTS THE FIRST LARGE SCALE MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN RED CROSS DONATED MEDICAL SUPPLIES POSSIBLE IN SEVERAL MONTHS, BUT IT IS ONLY ONE INSTALLMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM INVOLVING MORE THAN $2,000,000 AMERICAN DOLLARS OF AMERICAN RED CROSS SUPPLIES TO BE FLOWN IN DURING THE NEXT SIX MONTHS."

THE SHIPMENT INCLUDED RNN SUPPLIES FOR EPIDEMIC PREVENTION ---"A MOST IMPORTANT AND REALISTIC SIDE OF WARTIME MEDICAL AID TO CHINA," NICHOLS SAID. #

ADD S.W.PAC-ALLIED H.Q.(MURLIN SPENCER) XA ISLAND

LIBERATORS HIT ALEXISHAFEN, 10 MILES NORTH OF MADANG, WITH 146 TONS OF BOMBS THE NIGHT OF NOV. 29-30, AND ALSO VISITED DESTRUCTION ON KALASA IN THE SIO AREA TO THE SOUTH.

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OTHER AERIAL GROUPS AT NIGHT ATTACKED TWO ENEMY WARSHIPS AND TWO MERCHANTMEN NORTH OF TALASEA WHICH IS ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW BRITAIN. A 1,000-POUND BOMB EXPLODED WITHIN 75 FEET OF ONE OF THE WARSHIPS, A DESTROYER, PROBABLY CAUSING DAMAGE.

ALLIED PLANES ALSO RANGED NORTHEASTWARD FROM AUSTRALIA, BOMBING AND STRAFING ENEMY INSTALLATIONS ON ISLANDS IN THE MACCLEUR GULF. THE JETTY AREA WAS BOMBED AT LANGGOER ON THE KAI ISLANDS, CAUSING EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES VISIBLE FOR 40 MILES.

IN ADM. WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S SOLOMONS AREA, WHERE THE AMERICANS HOLD A BEACHHEAD AT EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY ON BOUGAINVILLE, TWO FORMATIONS OF DAUNTLESS DIVEBOMBERS AND 40 AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY AIRACOBRAS, BOMBED AND STRAFED ENEMY STRONG-POINTS NEARBY WITH 46 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES.

DIRECTLY ACROSS THE ISLAND FROM THE BEACHHEAD, MITCHELLS, ESCORTED BY FIGHTERS, ATTACKED THE ENEMY'S KIETA SECTOR. AT A COST OF ONE MITCHELL, THESE PATROLS MOVED THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE ISLAND TO ITS NORTH TIP, BOMBING AND STRAFING.

THESE REPORTS COVERED ACTIVITY ON NOV.29. ON THAT DAY, THE AMERICANS COMPLETED A WEEK OF OPERATIONS WITHOUT ANY INTERCEPTION BY JAPANESE PLANES.

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THE JAPANESE SHELLED THE BEACHHEAD EAST OF TOROKINA FROM A RANGE UP TO FIVE MILES BUT ADMIRAL HALSEY'S HEADQUARTERS SAID THE ARTILLERY CAUSED NEITHER CASUALTIES OR MATERIAL DAMAGE. THE AMERICANS MADE MINOR ADVANCES IN THE NORTHEASTERN FLANK.

(FROM THE TOKYO RADIO CAME AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT AMERICAN FORCES HAD MADE ANOTHER LANDING AT CAPE TOROKINA, ON THE WEST COAST OF BOUGAINVILLE NORTH OF EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY. THIS MAY HAVE BEEN THE SAME LANDING ANNOUNCED NOVEMBER 27 BY ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S

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SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS.

(THE TWO ANNOUNCEMENTS WERE SIMILAR IN SEVERAL RESPECTS. BOTH SAID THE LANDINGS WERE MADE AFTER WARSHIPS HAD SHELLED THE JAPANESE POSITIONS. THEY AGREED LARGELY AS TO THE NEW BEACHHEAD. THE HALSEY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE TROOPS AND TANKS PUT ASHORE AT THE UPPER (NORTH) END OF THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY BEACHHEAD.)

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GG/DV415PCW

ADD PEARL HARBOR XXX FIGHT

BUT HE ADDED FIRMLY THERE WOULD BE NO REST, NOW THAT TARAWA HAS BEEN WON, THAT ITS FIELD WOULD GREATLY AID IN THE MOUNTING AIR WAR AGAINST THE MARSHALLS TO THE NORTH AND "WE SHALL CONTINUE CONSTANT PRESSURE ON THE JAPS."

ADMIRAL NIMITZ SAID THE PRELIMINARY SHELLING OF THX GILBERTS BY WARSHIPS, INCLUDING SOME THE JAPANESE CLAIMED THEY HAD SUNK AT PEARL HARBOR, DID NOT KNOCK OUT ALL THE DEFENSES BUT THESE BOMBARDMENTS, TOGETHER WITH OTHERS BY PLANES, DID MEAN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SUCCESS AND FAILURE OF THE LANDING PARTIES.

MM205APW

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SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,DEC.1-(AP)-THE BOMBER'S ASSIGNMENT WAS PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE, ENTAILING A ROUNDTRIP FLIGHT OF 2,800 MILES BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND THE JAPANESE OIL PRODUCING CENTER OF BALIKPAPAN, ON BORNEO.

IT TURNED OUT TO BE FAR MORE. THE BOMBER SANK AN ENEMY MERCHANTMAN AND SHOT DOWN FOUR PLANES IN A 45-MINUTE BATTLE. THEN IT CAME BACK ON THREE ENGINES.

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TODAY THE MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE AWARDED SILVER STARS BY LT. GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THE AWARDS WENT TO: SECOND LT.JOHN C.CALHOUN, WENONA,ILL.; FIRST LT.ROBERT MACFARLAND, 7100 CRESHEIM ROAD, PHILADELPHIA; SECOND LT.THOMAS L.HOWARD, LUDOWICI,GA.; TECH.SGT.JOSEPH BLAIS, BARTON,VT.; TECH.SGT.JAMES M.REFSGUARD, LUXEMBURG, WIS.; STAFF SGT.RICHARD S.FERN, 352 MAIN STREET, WADSWORTH, OHIO; AND STAFF SGT.JAMES L.MURPHY, 1111 PRAIRIE STREET, ELKHART,IND.

THE PLANE CARRIED CAMERAS TO PHOTOGRAPH DAMAGE CAUSED IN A RAID THE NIGHT BEFORE, AUG.15, ON BALIKPAPAN, BUT IT ALSO TOOK ALONG BOMBS. IT BRAVED HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE TO DROP SOME OF THESE ON REFINING AND STORAGE INSTALLATIONS. THEN IT SANK A 6,000 TON SHIP. THE SUBSEQUENT SKY FIGHT WITH NINE JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS STARTED AT 11,000 FEET AND CONTINUED DOWN ALMOST TO SEA LEVEL.

FJ522ACW

BY WILLIAM WORDEN

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PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, DEC.1-(AP)-ALL INDICATIONS HERE TODAY POINTED TO A BEGINNING SOON OF PERHAPS THE BLOODIEST CAMPAIGN OF THE PACIFIC WAR ON THE LONGEST WAR-FRONT IN THE WORLD.

THIS WAR-FRONT IS THE SEEMINGLY ENDLESS PACIFIC FROM THE KURILES TO THE SOLOMONS. GORY TARAWA ISLAND IN THE GILBERTS WAS JUST AN OVERTURE TO A CAMPAIGN WHICH LIKELY WILL BE ONE OF THE WAR'S LONGEST.

THE JAPANESE HAVE SENT SOME OF THEIR FINEST ARMY AND NAVY TROOPS.

APPARENTLY WITH ORDERS TO STAY UNTIL KILLED, ON LITERALLY HUNDREDS OF ISLANDS WHICH FORM CONCENTRIC RINGS OF DEFENSES FOR THEIR VALUABLE CONQUESTS IN THE PHILIPPINES, INDIES AND ELSEWHERE.

AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THESE RINGS IS GATHERED THE GREATEST NAVAL CONCENTRATION IN HISTORY PLUS HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF ALLIED TROOPS--ALL AWAITING ATTACK ORDERS WHICH MAY COME ANY MINUTE.

SEVERAL FACTORS DIFFERENTIATE THE COMING CAMPAIGN FROM THOSE IN EUROPE OR PREVIOUS FIGHTING IN THE PACIFIC.

THE AMERICAN NAVAL HIGH COMMAND ALREADY HAS DEMONSTRATED AT TARAWA THAT IT WAS COMMITTED TO A POLICY OF ATTACKING JAPANESE ISLAND POSITIONS WITH OVERWHELMING FORCE.

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THIS INVOLVES POUNDING BY LAND-BASED BOMBERS WHERE FEASIBLE, AS IN THE GILBERTS AND MARSHALLS, PLUS TREMENDOUS CONCENTRATION WITH DIVE BOMBING AND NAVAL GUNFIRE ATTACKS SUCH AS AT TARAWA.

THIS INTENSE POUNDING FROM GUNS AND PLANES MEANS TREMENDOUS EXPENDITURES OF AMMUNITION AND NATURALLY FORCES THE AMERICANS TO CONCENTRATE, AND THEREFORE RISK,LARGE WAR FLEETS, BOTH AERIAL AND SURFACE.

OBSERVERS AGREE THAT THIS ALMOST CERTAINLY MEANS SOME LOSSES OF MEN AND MATERIEL BEFORE THE ACTUAL START OF EACH BATTLE. HOWEVER, IT IS THE ONLY ANSWER TO JAPANESE EMPLACEMENTS AND FORTIFICATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED IN THE LAST 20 MONTHS.

ON TAWARA THE AMERICAN BOMBARDMENT APPARENTLY HAD TREMENDOUS EFFECT ON THE NERVE-WRACKED, EXPLOSION-SHOCKED DEFENDERS AS WELL AS ON THE DEFENSES THEMSELVES.

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MAJ.GEN.HOLLAND MCT.SMITH, OF THE MARINE CORPS, SAID YESTERDAY THAT IF THE JAPANESE HAD NOT BEEN SO DEMORALIZED BY GUNFIRE AND BOMBING, AND IF THEIR COMMUNICATIONS HAD NOT FAILED, THEY DOUBTLESS WOULD HAVE TAKEN ENORMOUS TOLL OF AMERICAN LIVES BY IMMEDIATE COUNTERATTACKS.

THE AMERICAN PACIFIC THEORY ALSO INCLUDES HITTING THE BEACHES OF JAPANESE-HELD ISLANDS WITH OVERPOWERING FORCES IF NECESSARY. THIS OBVIOUSLY WILL BE COSTLY IN LIVES AND MATERIAL, BUT AMERICAN COMMANDERS BELIEVE THAT BATTLES FOR HUNDREDS OF ISLANDS LIKE TARAWA MAY BE WON BY JUST SUCH A DASH ONTO THE BEACHES.

ONCE THE BEACH DEFENSES CRUMBLE, THE ISLAND BATTLE IS OVER. THIS DOESN'T MEAN THAT AMERICANS DON'T GET KILLED AFTER A BEACHHEAD IS ESTABLISHED AND THAT THERE ISN'T A LOT OF VICIOUS FIGHTING TO DO LATER.

BUT FROM A TACTICAL VIEWPOINT THE BATTLE IS OVER BECAUSE NO IMPORTANT MANEUVER NG IS POSSIBLE, ESPECIALLY IN THE TINY ATOLLS OF THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH PACIFIC.

DV715PCW

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BY OLEN CLEMENTS

GUADALCANAL,DEC.1-(AP)-SOLE SURVIVOR OF AN 11-MAN CREW OF A B-24 BOMBER THAT CRASHED INTO THE SEA OFF CHOISEUL ISLAND OCTOBER 25, LIEUT.FRANK MALECKAS,JR., OF CUSTER,MICH., CAME BACK TODAY WITH A TALE OF LIFE IN THE JUNGLE FOR 35 DAYS. DURING THAT TIME HE EXISTED ON FRUITS AND CRABS.

MALECKAS, NAVIGATOR ON THE BOMBER WHICH WAS HEADED FOR A STRIKE AT THE ENEMY ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, HARDLY REMEMBERED HOW HE GOT OUT OF THE PLANE.

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"WE WERE FLYING AT 17,000 FEET IN FORMATION," HE SAID, "AND WENT INTO SOME CLOUDS. FOR SOME STRANGE REASON, I SLIPPED MY ARMS

30.24—10651

THROUGH MY PARACHUTE STRAPS JUST BEFORE WE HIT THE CLOUDS, BUT I DIDN'T BUCKLE THE LOWER STRAPS.

"WHEN WE GOT INTO THE CLOUDS THE FORMATION BROKE UP AND THERE WERE BIG BOMBERS FLYING EVERY WAY. TO AVOID COLLISION WITH ANOTHER PLANE, OUR PILOT PULLED OUR SHIP UP SHARPLY. THE MANY THOUSANDS OF POUNDS OF BOMBS WE WERE CARRYING CRASHED THROUGH THE BOTTOM OF THE PLANE.

"THE PLANE BEGAN TO ROLL OVER AND TO FALL OUT OF CONTROL. WE WERE THROWN EVERY WHICH WAY INSIDE THE PLANE AND I ALMOST LOST CONSCIOUSNESS. I DIMLY REMEMBER SEEING A HOLE IN THE BOTTOM OF THE PLANE AND DIVING THROUGH IT. I REGAINED MY SENSES AT 8,000 FEET, PULLED MY PARACHUTE RIP CORD AND HELD ON TO THE STRAPS FOR DEAR LIFE."

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MALECKAS LANDED SOME 15 MILES OFF SHORE AND INFLATED HIS LIFE BELT. ONE OF THE B-24S IN THE FORMATION SPOTTED HIM, CIRCLED OVERHEAD AND DROPPED HIM A LIFE RAFT. IT SANK, HOWEVER, AND HE FOUND A DEFLATED ONE FROM HIS OWN PLANE AND TWO BUOYANT OXYGEN BOTTLES WITH WHICH TO INFLATE IT.

HE EXPECTED TO BE RESCUED THAT DAY, MALECKAS SAID, SO HE STAYED AT THE SAME SPOT UNTIL THE NEXT MORNING. WHEN A RESCUE SHIP FAILED TO SHOW UP, HE TIED ONE OF THE OXYGEN BOTTLES TO HIS LIFEBELT WITH A SHOE LACE AND STARTED TO SWIM THE 15 MILES TO SHORE.

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HE SWAM ALL THAT DAY AND UNTIL THE HOURS BEFORE DAWN OF THE NEXT, HE SAID, RESTING OCCASIONALLY BY FLOATING ON THE OXYGEN BOTTLE.

WHEN HE REACHED SHORE HE FAINTED AND SLEPT UNTIL MID-AFTERNOON, WHEN HE AWAKENED AND ATE A COCONUT HE FOUND ON THE BEACH. TOO TIRED TO MOVE, HE SLEPT UNTIL THE FOLLOWING DAY. HE WENT INLAND THEN, EATING BERRIES, FRUIT, SNAILS AND THE CLAWS OF CRABS CAUGHT ON THE BEACH.

NEARLY A MONTH LATER HE SUCCEEDED IN ATTRACTING THE ATTENTION OF A NAVY PLANE WHICH PICKED HIM UP AND RETURNED HIM TO GUADALCANAL.

"THIS, MALECKAS OBSERVED, "IS THE SECOND TIME I'VE BEEN THE SOLE SURVIVOR OF A PLANE CRASH. THE FIRST TIME A TRAINING PLANE CRASHED WITH 12 OF US ABOARD IN A CORN FIELD OUTSIDE TOPEKA,KAS. I MANAGED TO JUMP BUT ALL THE OTHERS WERE KILLED."

DV9PCW

DEC 2 1943

BY FRED HAMPSON

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES ON BOUGAINVILLE,DEC.1-(AP)-NAVY SEABEES ARE THE HEROES OF THE NEWEST SOLOMON ISLAND LEGEND.

THEY LAID DOWN A BOUGAINVILLE FIGHTER AIRSTRIP RIGHT UNDER THE NOSES OF THE JAPANESE ON EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY.

THE SEABEES WENT TO WORK WITH SURVEY CREWS NOV.3, JUST THREE DAYS AFTER INVASION FORCES LANDED, AND BROKE GROUND NOV.6 WITH JAPANESE ONLY A FEW HUNDRED FEET AWAY.

THEY NOT ONLY HAD TO DODGE ENEMY FIRE BUT WORK IN SWAMPY GROUND AS WELL IN THROWING BACK THE JUNGLE AND FABRICATING THE SAND AND STEEL MAT CARPET FOR OUR AIRPLANES.

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"I DON'T KNOW HOW THE BOYS DO IT BUT THEY DO," SAID THE SEABEES LEADER, COMDR AUSTIN BROCKENBROUGH,JR., OF RICHMOND,VA.

"THEIR MORALE IS TERRIFIC. THEY REFER TO THEMSELVES AS THE BEST

DAMN' OUTFIT IN THE WORLD AND I AGREE WITH THEM."

THIS, HE SAID, IS WHAT THE CONSTRUCTION BATTALION HAD TO CONTEND WITH:

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INSUFFICIENT CORAL, ALMOST DAILY BOMBING ALERTS AND FREQUENT BOMBING AND SHELLING OF THE SOFT, BOGGY GROUND; EXTREME DIFFICULTY IN MAKING ROADS TO CARRY HEAVY EQUIPMENT, NECESSITY OF BUILDING A DRAINING DITCH ENTIRELY AROUND THE FIELD WHICH ACTUALLY IS AN ISLAND NOW; AND CONSTANT THREAT FROM DUD BOMBS IN THE UNDERSURFACE.

THE SEABEES WORKED EVERY DAYLIGHT HOUR AND OFTEN INTO THE NIGHT. THEY GOT LITTLE SLEEPBECAUSE OF NIGHT ARTILLERY FIRE DIRECTED AT THE FIELD AND BIVOUAC AREAS. BUT THEY FINISHED THE JOB.

AT ONE TIME, BOMB DISPOSAL PEOPLE MARKED OFF AN AREA CONTAINING A BOMB AND SEABEES CONTINUED TO WORK AROUND IT WHILE THE EXPLOSIVE WAS BEING DUG OUT. ANOTHER TIME THE SEABEES WERE CLEARING GROUND BEYOND THE AMERICAN LINES.

THE FIRST FLIER TO LAND ON THE NEW STRIP WAS MARINE CAPT.JUDSON C.RICHARDSON OF LEOMINSTER,MASS. HIS SCOUT BOMBER, FLYING PATROL OVER THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA BEACHHEAD NOV.24, BROKE AN OIL LINE. ABOUT 800 FEET OF TAXIWAY HAD BEEN LAID ON THE FIELD, AND HE CAME DOWN ON IT "WITH ONLY TWO MINUTES FLYING TIME LEFT."

RICHARDSON'S GUNNER, STAFF SGT.REUBEN BARBA, LOS ANGELES, SAID "WE'RE GREAT SEABEE BOOSTERS NOW. IF THEY HADN'T HAD THAT STRIP CLEARED WE WOULD HAVE BEEN IN ONE SWEET PICKLE."

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. THE MANY TALENTED SEABEES LEAPED ON THE CRIPPLED PLANE AND SPEEDILY REPAIRED IT. RICHARDSON REMAINED ON THE FIELD SEVERAL DAYS UNTIL THE RUNWAY WAS LENGTHENED.

MOST OF THE SEABEES ARE YOUNG -- THE AVERAGE AGE IS 28 -- BUT THE UNIT ALSO HAS SOME GRANDDADS IN THEIR FIFTIES.

THERE WAS ALSO R.W.BELL, 42, OF INDIANAPOLIS3, WHO WORKED LIKE A TROJAN DESPITE A BRACE ON HIS BACK. HE INJURED HIS BACK AS A TEST DRIVER FOR RACING CARS YEARS AGO.

A MARINE CORPS STAFF OFFICER SCANNED THE COMPLETED FIELD AND SAID: "THERE'S TWO GOOD THINGS GOING TO COME OUT OF THIS WAR -- THE JEEP AND THE SEABEES."

DEC 2 1943

FJ538ACW NM

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES IN BOUGAINVILLE,NOV.28-(DELAYED) (AP)-"OUR LINES ARE ESTABLISHED AND FORTIFIED AND I WISH THE JAP WOULD ATTACK US -- WE'RE READY FOR HIM," THE COMMANDER OF THE ARMY DIVISION HOLDING ABOUT HALF OF THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY FRONT ON BOUGAINVILLE SAID TODAY.

THE 54-YEAR OLD MAJ.GEN.ROBERTS S.BEIGHTLER, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, WHO WAS FORMERLY OHIO STATE HIGHWAY DIRECTOR, IS THE ONLY NATIONAL GUARD OFFICER OF HIS RANK TO LEAD A DIVISION INTO COMBAT IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. HIS DIVISION IS A VETERAN OF THE NEW GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

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"THE JAP IS A GOOD FIGHTER ON DEFENSE," BEIGHTLER SAID, "BUT I DON'T THINK MUCH OF HIS ATTACK AND I WISH HE WOULD ATTACK. SO FAR WE'VE HAD VIRTUALLY NO ACTION ON THE ARMY SECTOR.

"THE MARINES (WHO HOLD THE RIGHT FLANK POSITIONS) HAVE HAD ALL THE FIGHTING."

THE ARMY COMMANDER SPOKE OF HIS SERVICE AS A MAJOR IN THE FIRST

30.24 — 10653

WORLD WAR, AND OBSERVED:

"THIS ISN'T SUCH A BAD WAR BUT THE JAP IS AN ODD KIND OF FIGHTER. SOMETIMES I WISH WE WERE FIGHTING HUMAN BEINGS INSTEAD."

FJ426ACW

(EDITORS NOTE; ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT EUGENE BURNS, WHO HAS SEEN ACTION IN ALMOST EVERY THEATER IN THE PACIFIC SINCE PEARL HARBOR, TELLS IN THE FOLLOWING DELAYED DISPATCH SOMETHING OF THE FIGHTING QUALITIES OF THE JAPANESE SOLDIER MAKING A LAST STAND ON MAKIN ISLAND.)

BY EUGENE BURNS

DEC 2 1943

ABOARD AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER OFF MAKIN ISLAND, NOV 24-(DELAYED) -(AP)-THE JAPANESE CAUSE WAS HOPELESS.

NEVER, PERHAPS IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY, WAS SO MUCH STEEL AND DYNAMITE THROWN AT SO FEW ENEMIES AS WE HURLED AT MAKIN ISLAND. THE DESTRUCTION SEEMED UTTER.

YET, THE JAPANESE SOLDIER DID NOT KNOW WHEN TO GIVE UP. WE FOUND AGAIN THAT HE WOULD FIGHT TO THE LAST AND THEN TAKE HIS OWN LIFE RATHER THAN SURRENDER.

THE ENEMY FOUGHT FROM BEHIND PALM TREES, RIFLE PITS, BLOCK-HOUSES AND RADIO TOWERS.

AT NO ONE POINT DID THE JAPANESE COMMANDER CONCENTRATE HIS MEN. THEY WERE SPREAD OUT ON THE BEACHES TO CONSERVE MANPOWER.

THEY REFUSED TO STAND UP AND TRADE PUNCH FOR PUNCH. HIS STRATEGY SEEMED TO BE IN MAKING A STAND WHERE SMALL GROUPS OF JAPANESE COULD KILL THE GREATEST NUMBER OF AMERICANS.

THIS DEPLOYMENT MEANT THAT OUR BOMBING AND SHELLING COULD HAVE HAD SLIGHT EFFECT AND MUCH OF OUR AMMUNITION WAS WASTED.

THE JAP WAS UP TO HIS OLD TRICKS. DURING THE ALEUTIAN CAMPAIGN HE PUT MACHINE GUNS IN THE RUSSIAN CHURCH TOWER AT CHICHAGOF HARBOR. THE MAKIN ENEMY, ALSO KNOWING OF THE AMERICAN RESPECT FOR CHURCHES, INSTALLED A SNIPER NEST IN THE NATIVE CHURCH.

AN EXPERT AT CAMOUFLAGE, THE JAPS POURED THEIR HEAVIEST FIRE DURING THE BATTLE OF MAKIN OUT OF INNOCENT APPEARING COCONUT GROVES.

AT RABAUL, KISKA AND MUNDA WHERE I RODE BOMBING PLANES, I NEVER SAW A JAPANESE. ONLY AT ATTU, WHEN OUR MORTAR FIRE WAS TOO ACCURATE, DID I SEE THE ENEMY SCATTERING OVER THE SNOW.

AT MAKIN, DURING THE TREMENDOUS BOMBARDMENT, DIVE BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACKS I DID NOT SEE A SINGLE JAP. THEY WERE SCATTERED, WELL-ENTRENCHED AND COVERED UP.

DEC 2 1943

EJo1SPCW

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE

WITH U.S.MARINES ON TARAWA,NOV 23 (DELAYED)-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES MARINES, ALWAYS NOTED FOR THEIR BRAVERY IN THE FACE OF ENEMY FIRE, PROBABLY NEVER DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES WITH SUCH MASS HEROISM AS IN THE ASSAULT ON TARAWA.

FOR TWO DAYS, EVERY MAN REACHING THE BEACH OF THIS ATOLL IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS HAD COME THROUGH THE HAIL OF ENEMY GUNFIRE. YET THEY KEPT PUSHING STRAIGHT IN UNTIL THE ISLAND WAS SECURED.

THIS IS WHAT HAPPENED TO SOME OF THEM:

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PFC.EDWARD RENDON, HARLINGEN, TEX., AND CORP.JOE BONNIN, EAU CLAIRE, WISC., IN THE FIRST WAVE, IMMEDIATELY SLASHED THROUGH WITH A GROU OF OTHER MEN TO THE CENTER OF BETIO ISLAND DESPITE JAPANESE MACHINEGUN AND MORTAR FIRE FROM ALL POSITIONS.

THEY FINALLY STOPPED IN A SHELL HOLE WITH WATER UP TO THEIR WAISTS. THE JAPANESE HAD THEM SURROUNDED. FOR TWO AND A HALF DAYS, RENDON, BONNIN AND THE OTHERS WERE PINNED THERE. THE ENEMY CONTINUALLY TOSSED GRENADES INTO THE HOLE. SOMETIMES THE MARINES THREW THEM BACK AND FIRED THEIR RIFLES.

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BUT THERE WAS SO MUCH CONFUSION THEY COULDN'T TELL WHICH WERE JAPANESE AND WHICH WERE MARINE LINES. FINALLY, ANOTHER MARINE CRAWLED INTO THEIR HOLE AND GUIDED THEM TO A MARINE POSITION.

CORNERY SGT.MICHAEL SPEAR, HAMMOND, IND., HAD ONLY ONE MACHINEGUN LEFT IN HIS PLATOON WHEN THEY REACHED THE BEACH. BUT THEY WENT INLAND 30 YARDS AND FIRED AWAY AT THE JAPANESE.

LT.FRANK PAINE, CLINTON, IOWA, FELT A STING, REACHED IN HIS BACK POCKET AND PULLED OUT A JAPANESE SNIPER'S 25 CALIBER BULLET WHICH HAD GONE THROUGH HIS HANDKERCHIEF. HE'S GOING TO WEAR THE BULLET ON HIS DOG-TAG AS A SOUVENIR.

PFC.RAYMOND A.JOHNSON, NANTY GLO, PA., SAW SOMETHING MOVING IN THE BUSHES AND TOOK A SHOT AT IT. A LARGE PIG CALMLY WALKED TOWARD HIM.

SGT.ROBERT E.BABBITT, CALEDONIA, ILL., WAS BEING PEPPERED BY JAPANESE AS HE REACHED THE BEACH, SO WITH THE HELP OF ANOTHER MARINE HE TOOK A MACHINEGUN OFF A LANDING BOAT AND SET IT UP BEHIND THE COAST FOR PROTECTION. THEY FIRED EFFECTIVELY UNTIL A JAPANESE MORTAR SHELL LANDED, KILLING THE OTHER MAN.

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SGT.ROBERT SHOOK, ROCKFORD, ILL., AND PVT.JOE D.WOOLUM, OKLAHOMA CITY, WERE IN A TANK WHICH WAS PUSHING ACROSS THE ISLAND SHOOTING A STEADY STREAM INTO BUILDINGS, PILLBOXES AND DUGOUTS AHEAD OF THE INFANTRY.

THE JAPANESE WERE BOUNCING MACHINEGUN FIRE AGAINST THE TANK'S SIDE, BUT THIS DIDN'T BOTHER SHOOK AND WOOLUM UNTIL BIG SHELLS HIT IT AND SET IT AFIRE. THEY JUMPED OVER THE SIDE INTO A JAPANESE FUEL DUMP WHICH ALSO BEGAN TO BLAZE. AFTER JUMPING INTO SEPARATE HOLES, THE TWO MEN WORKED THEIR WAY BACK TO THE INFANTRY.

PFC.KENNETH KLOSE, (856 41ST ST.), PHILADELPHIA, WAS IN A LANDING BOAT HIT BY A JAPANESE SHELL, KNOCKING MOST OF THE MEN OUT OF THE BOAT AND WOUNDING TO OTHERS. THEY WERE PICKED UP BY ANOTHER BOAT 600 YARDS OUT AND TAKEN TO A TRANSPORT.

CORP.ANTHONY R.VENTRESCA, POTTSVILLE, PA., LET ME FEEL THE BULLET STILL LODGED CLOSE UNDER HIS SKIN. IT'LL SOON BE REMOVED, AND HE'S NOT WORRIED.

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PFC.BEN JOHNSON, JACKSON, MISS., WAS MACHINE GUNNER WITH A LANDING BOAT. WHEN HE REACHED THE BEACH, HE KEPT FIRING AT JAPANESE HE COULD SEE BEHIND COCOANUT BARRICADES TO COVER AN INFANTRY ADVANCE.

SEVEN SNIPERS WAS THE FIRST DAY BAG FOR PRIVATE GEORGE LIMNIOS, (456 W.42ND ST.) NEW YORK CITY; GEORGE SCHOUR, (4409 BEFORD AVE.) AND IRVING SAWLAW, (4417 BEDFORD AVE.) BROOKLYN, AND JOHN V. CHOATE, ABBEVILLE, FLA.

PCT.HARVEY MOLDAFSKY, (821 WESTGATE AVE.) ST.LOUIS, MO., PULLED A WOUNDED LIEUTENANT THROUGH THE WATER BUT MACHINE GUN FIRE

30.24—10655

KILLED THE OFFICER.

1ST LT.P.J.DOYBLE, NEOLA, IOWA, WAS IN THE THICK OF THE FRONT-LINE FIGHTING, DIRECTING SEVERAL COMPANIES.

CAPT.J.T.BRADSHAW, WORCESTER, MASS., CAPT.J.L.SCHWABE, TULSA, OKLA., AND CAPT.JOHN D.GIACHETTO, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., WERE RIGHT-HAND MEN TO COL.DAVID M.SHOUP, COVINGTON, IND., AT HIS COMMAND POST DURING THE FIRST DESPERATE DAYS.

AMONG OTHERS MAKING THE LANDINGS WERE PFC.WILLARD WISCHOEVER, (10120A SOUTH SPAULIND) CHICAGO; TECH.SGT.HOWARD H.PIERCE, BROOKHAVEN, MASS.; SGT.W.E.GOORSKY, CHICAGO, AND PFC.H.G.WARD, FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

DEC 2 1943

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, DEC. 1--(AP)--MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM E. SHEDD, FORMER DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT, ASSUMED COMMAND OF THE ANTILLES DEPARTMENT TODAY, SUCCEEDING MAJ. GEN. HENRY C. PRATT WHO WAS ASSIGNED AS COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE THIRD SERVICE COMMAND IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

GEN. SHEDD IS A NATIVE OF DANVILLE, ILL., AND HIS WIFE AND SON GEORGE RESIDE AT 522 CAROLYN STREET, KEY WEST, FLA. ANOTHER SON, CAPT. WILLIAM E. SHEDD III HAS BEEN SERVING AT FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.

DEC 2 1943

RC6/,CKNIGHT/01745/THD/805P

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 1-(AP)-COLONEL JUAN D. PERON, SECRETARY OF THE MINISTRY OF WAR, TODAY WAS GIVEN THE ADDITIONAL POST OF SECRETARY OF LABOR AND SECURITY.

DEC 2 1943

RC6—ROSS 01910—818P

NEW YORK, DEC. 1-(AP)-THE LONDON RADIO QUOTED REPORTS FROM THE ITALIAN FRONT TODAY AS SAYING THAT THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WAS WITHIN TWO MILES OF LANCIANO, AN IMPORTANT GERMAN DEFENSE CENTER APPROXIMATELY 18 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PESCARA.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY U.S.GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

AT THE SAME TIME RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN LONDON, SAID THE FIRST PHASE OF THE EIGHTH ARMY'S OFFENSIVE HAD BEEN SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED AND THAT IT WAS CONSOLIDATING NEWLY WON HEIGHTS ON SANGRO RIDGE AS A SPRINGBOARD FOR ITS NEXT THRUST.

DEC 2 1943

MQ455AEW

NEW YORK, DEC. 1-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE CONSULATE ANNOUNCED TODAY SOCIEDAD ANONIMA EXPORTADORA DE PRODUCTOS TANICOS (TANNIN PRODUCT EXPORT CORP.) HAD BEGUN BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES, DEALING CHI IN QUEBRACHO EXTRACT, A PRODUCT USED IN TANNING LEATHER.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE COMPANY HAD BOUGHT A FACTORY IN NEWARK TO PROCESS THE BARK FROM WHICH THE EXTRACT IS OBTAINED.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY, CAPITALIZED AT THE EQUIVALENT OF $1,250,000, WAS AN AFTERMATH OF ANTI-TRUST PROCEEDINGS EARLIER THIS YEAR AGAINST AN ENGLISH CONCERN, FORESTAL CO., WHICH THROUGH SUBSIDIARIES CONTROLLED A LARGE PART OF ARGENTINE PRODUCTION AND SOLD IN THE AMERICAN MARKET.

RQ535PEW

30.24—10655

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RC1202PCW

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RQ535PEW

Germans in 'Full Retreat' Toward Rome, 5th Joins 8th in Splintering Nazi Line; 'Big 3' Ultimatum to Germany Expected

DEC 3 1943

Second Front Details Set, Observer Asserts

CHESTER

Cairo, Dec. 2 (AP)—Britain and the United States agreed on details for a new invasion of Europe and perhaps discussed a strike into the Balkans, it was reported on good authority today, at the epic tripower conference where, with China, they pledged unrelenting war to thrash Japan into unconditional surrender and tear away the whole empire she has won in fifty years of conquest.

There was a feeling here that big developments would come from the five-day meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang, who left Friday for unannounced destinations.

Reported In Iran

(A Reuters dispatch from Lisbon said they had gone to Iran to meet Premier Joseph Stalin, and Berlin declared a four-power meeting already was underway in Teheran.)

For Japan, the three war leaders promised "unrelentling pressure . . . by sea, land and air," and declared that they would strip her of all her empire stolen in five wars since 1894—reducing Japan virtually to the same territorial status as before Commodore Perry opened up that land of the Shoguns in 1853.

Undoubtedly Global

Major decisions were reported reached for brilliant developments in World War II, and while the official announcement dealt only with Japan, no one questioned that the secret, day-and-night conference was global rather than strictly Far Eastern in character.

A reliable source indicated that the American and British general staffs in their biggest meeting to date probably had mapped details for a new offensive against Europe, as well as details of Mediterranean and Middle Eastern affairs.

European Invasion

At a meeting not attended by the Chinese, these general staffs were reported to have engaged in long arguments and discussions on a European invasion before reaching unity on details raised since the Quebec conference.

The question of the Balkans also was discussed, said men in position to know details of the proceedings. One official observer reported that Mediterranean affairs were the first subject of the biggest military meeting of the entire conference.

Eisenhower Presides

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower presided at this meeting, it was said, and there was sound reason to believe that not only the campaign in Italy was reviewed but future possibilities, including a possible Balkans campaign in which Soviet leaders are intensely interested.

Only one real vestige of the conference, outside of newspapermen, remained when the official communique was released last night. It was disclosed that the senior American war-planning group met yesterday morning and held a joint conference in the afternoon with their British opposite numbers.

Stilwell Is Clue

The American group included Rear Admiral B. H. Bieri, Brig. Gen. L. S. Kuter for air, and Col. F. N. Roberts for the army, but it was not disclosed whether they were interested primarily in European or Far Eastern affairs. There was an inkling, however, in the hint that Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, United States commander in chief in the China-Burma-India theater, might return.

There was no secret of the conference's purposes as regards Japan. The official communique asserted that "the several military missions have agreed upon future military operations" aganist her, and that "the three great Allies are fighting this war to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan."

Throw Out Japan

Japan will be thrown out of "all territories which she has taken by violence and greed," the communique added.

(By this, Japan's possessions would be sliced from areas of some 3,000,000 square miles and 500,000,000 persons to some 148,000 square miles and wholly Japanese population of 75,000,000.)

Significantly the military leaders participating included Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied commander in chief in Southeast Asia; General Stilwell and Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, United States Air Forces commander in China. And there now is good fighting weather in the China-Burma-India theater.

MacArthur Represented

Significantly also, it was learned that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, attended, thus bringing in MacArthur's Southwest Pacific command.

Sutherland was not mentioned in the communique listing major leaders, neither did it list Mountbatten, Stilwell or Chennault. Nor was Sutherland's name mentioned by the observers at the sessions who reported the physical activities to the corps of newspapermen, who were required by censorship to sit in Cairo.

Island-Hopping Aired

The controversial issue of island-hopping to strike at Japan, which MacArthur has opposed, was discussed thoroughly, a British source reported.

Although the communique was confined purely to the Far East, when the over-all picture of the conference is seen in retrospect it becomes increasingly clear that while Churchill and Roosevelt doubtless laid plans for increasing the war against Japan, they and their military and naval chiefs never lost sight of Germany.

Harriman, Kerr Attend

Indications of the global nature of the talks were the active presence of the American and British ambassadors to Moscow, W. Averell Harriman and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, could not escape notice in the restricted North African area.

Perhaps equally noteworthy was the participation of Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Turkey. Even the carefully censored Cairo newspapers have freely carried Turkish reports that Turkey virtually is in the United Nations camp, and either will join in the war or cede bases shortly. British Foreign Secretary Eden was an active late comer to the conference.

Chinese Problems

A British source said the principal problems submitted by the Chinese were: Combined strategy for the Pacific, southeast Asia and China theaters for quick defeat of Japan; reopening the Burma road by an offensive from India; urgent supplies for the Chinese armies and people, and post-war reconstruction in China, including help from the Allied governments.

Main American-British issues, the same source said, were:

1. Taking the sea-air offensive to Japan's very gates, with sea power represented at the sessions by strong naval staff personnel, including fifty-eight British Admiralty officials alone.
2. Avoiding local operations, a point in which island-hopping was discussed.
3. Broader liaison among staffs in future strategy.
4. The staggering problems of troop and supply transport.
5. Increasing the power of the air offensive in the Pacific.

Called "Open Secret"

The conference was, as a representative of President Roosevelt described it, an "open secret." Thousands of heavily armed soldiers and barbed wire guarded the conference area—which still can be identified only as "in North Africa"—and correspondents were not allowed to see even one of the principals.

Their only news came from four non-journalistic observers, news limited in the main to physical facts.

DEC 3 1943

Promise to Free Germany May Come from Meeting

DEC 3 1943

MASSOCK

LONDON, Dec. 2—(AP) A forthright promise to grant Germany post-war freedom from slavery under any power, however heavily she must pay for the war, appears to be a possible result of the predicted conference of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

The American and British chiefs of state have gone to Iran to meet Stalin, said reports from Axis and neutral sources, after their epoch-making talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in North Africa.

New Conference Underway

These reports abroad said the new conference already was under way, and they placed it variously in the Persian capital, Teheran, in the country home of the former ruler, Reza Shah Pahlavi, near Teheran, and at Tabriz, in northwest Iran.

Vital decisions for the defeat of Germany, abolition of Hitlerism in Europe, the future of Germany and her satellites and possibly a settlement of the differences between Poland and Russia, were forecast in these reports.

German and neutral commentators predict the conference will be followed by a proclamation from the Allied leaders to the German people calling on them to drop out of the war, with a threat of intensified air attacks if the war continues.

They expect a similar demand of the satellite states to withdraw their troops from the fighting fronts and to break their alliance with Berlin.

Turkey's Position Considered

The attitude of neutral Turkey is another possible subject of discussion, since British Foreign Secretary Eden talked with Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu in Cairo after his Moscow conference with U. S. Secretary of State Hull and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov.

Turkey's entrance into the war on the side of the Allies, regarded as increasingly possible, would raise new strategical aspects for consideration.

In the current propaganda war of nerves, a pronouncement of "freedom from slavery" to the German people from the "big three" designed to lay the Nazi bogey of Europe's Bolshevization, would not surprise the British public. A psychological warfare blow at Hitler in a statement intended to weaken resistance of the bomb-stricken German people is looked for in the wage of the Cairo communique aimed at Japan.

There were indications, for instance, that Stalin might stand on a mere token occupation of Germany by the Red army.

As unofficially envisaged in London, any "big three" declaration might assure the German people, as Stalin already has done, that the Allies are not fighting them but their Nazi masters. It might assert:

1—The United Nations have no intention of annihilating Germany, but only her power of aggression.

2—Germany may retain roughly her 1919 boundaries, but, like Japan, will be stripped of all conquests.

3—Germany will not be enslaved.

4—The Nazi regime must be abolished, leaving Germany to choose her own form of democratic government.

5—Germany will be free to develop her economic life within the bounds of honest trade and controls against rearmament.

6—Under stringent safeguards against aggressions, Germany will remain a sovereign member of the European community.

Significantly perhaps, the Soviet war news weekly today republished Stalin's 1941 assertion that "we have not and cannot have such war aims as forcing our will and our regime on Slavonic or any other enslaved European peoples who are expecting our assistance."

Winter Invasion Believed Topic

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Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—A supreme Allied drive to crush Germany this winter stood out today as one of the most probable subjects for discussion by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin in their first three-way grand strategy conference of the war.

The principal requirement of Russian strategy, as understood by experts here, is the fact that while the Russians can mount major of-

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fensives in the winter and summer, they cannot undertake large-scale operatoins in the spring because of mud.

Winter Or Summer

Thus, if an assault in the West is to be coordinated with a smashing drive in the East it must be started in the winter or delayed until summer.

The recent Moscow meeting of foreign ministers and some Allied military experts afforded the first occasion for a full exchange of information. But the powers of decision are brought together for the first time in the conference now believed to be in progress.

Dispatch Indicates Topic

That the second front may be the prime topic was indicated in an Associated Press dispatch from Cairo announcing last night the results of the initial conference of the present historic series, which was held by Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang.

This dispatch said: "It was reported reliably that the British and American general staffs engaged in a long argument and discussion on details of a second front." There also was talk of Mediterranean operations suggesting that drives into southern France and the Balkans might be in the making.

Pattern Taken Up

The British-American staff meeting, the official communique said, produced agreement on "future operations," not identified. Thus the pattern of the war in Europe, as well as the actions necessary to get supplies into China, already has been taken up.

The fact that second-front discussions resulted in long argument was the most concrete evidence yet produced that all decisions regarding the invasion of Europe have not yet been made and that, within the limits of weather conditions and the extent of Allied preparation, plans may be speeded up to fit Russian strategy requirements.

Aerial Havoc Considered

Conclusions reached by the Anglo-American military authorities doubtless included estimates of the havoc wrought inside Germany by the aerial offensive and at least tentative decisions on the extent to which this destruction is clearing the way for victory.

British See Spring Offensive.

London, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—British experts today were convinced that if and when President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill talk with Premier Stalin their conference will result in:

1. Agreement on a military plan to shorten the war against Germany. This probably would call for forces of the three nations hurling armies against the Germans from several sides in an all-out spring offensive.

2. Immediate advice to the German people to get rid of Hitler and surrender, with an indication, perhaps, of the treatment they may expect after the armistice.

3. A frank discussion of such pending problems as the eventual occupation of Germany, Russia's frontiers, the post-war political structure of Germany, and control of her industries.

Immediate agreements are not necessarily implied in such discussions, but they would afford an opportunity for Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill to tell Stalin what they think of his ideas, and vice versa. In Britain there has been criticism of a Russian proposal to take several million Germans to Russia for reconstruction work on two grounds—the difficulty of conscripting forced labor, as experienced by Germany in France and other countries, and the burden it would place on the working classes rather than on those really responsible for the war.

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CHINA GETS PLEDGE OF BURMA ATTACK

C.H. GRUNCH

Full-Scale Asiatic Campaign to Await Allied Victory in Europe.

CAIRO, Dec. 2.—(AP) All-out European war concentrating on final crushing of Germany—before the anticipated full-scale Asiatic campaigns—was given No. 1 priority at the tri-power conference, it was learned authoritatively today, but China was promised that the Burma supply road would be reopened.

A reliable source long experienced in the manifold problems of mounting a Burma campaign confirmed that China was necessarily placed low in the scale of urgency for the war's conclusion, and that Russia undoubtedly still heads the list.

Meeting With Stalin

(In Stockholm, a news dispatch from Ankara said it was reliably reported there that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Joseph Stalin were meeting in Tabriz in northwestern Iran, little more than 50 miles from the Russian border in the expected second big conference of Allied leaders.

(The return home of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and his wife from the North African conference, announced in Chungking, seemed to put an end to reports that Chiang and Stalin would sit together.)

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek was pictured as going home from the North African conference with the best bargain possible at this critical point, and as not too dissatisfied. There were definite indications that the parley really was a "second front" conference.

Will Reopen Burma Road

Britain and the United States were said to have assured the Chinese leader that the Burma road would be reopened to carry enough supplies to seize a Chinese coastal port for the main attack on Japan. A port is necessary since it is estimated the Burma route can handle only 40,000 tons of supply monthly, whereas 1,000,000 are needed for full-fledged, decisive campaigning against the Japanese.

It is known that the Americans prepared for a Burma offensive as long ago as last autumn to carry-out the bulldog determination expressed by Lt.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell when, after escaping from Burma, he asserted:

"I claim we got a hell of a beating. We got run out of Burma and it's humiliating as hell. I think we ought to find out what caused it, go back and retake it. The Japanese are not supermen. If we go back properly proportioned and properly equipped, we can throw them out."

The Americans realized that Burma presented a tough problem, but thought it could be bull-dozed through, while the British were represented as pessimistic—perhaps as a result of the findings of Brigadier Charles O. Wingate's reconnaissance deep inside enemy-occupied territory.

British Faced by Problems

The British attitude was dictated to some extent by complicated problems, including those posed by their own imperial setup.

Raising a large Indian army for relief of China might constitute an ultimate threat to carefully-balanced imperialism, Chinese entry into Burma similarly would add to Britain's burdens, and the Burmese traditionally resent Chinese intrusion.

Although the decisions in effect sidetrack Asiatic operations in a global plan for the quickest conclusion of the war, the conferees pledged in generalities the eventual defeat of Japan, and her reduction to her territorial status of the 19th century.

The widely-held opinion is that the ultimate defeat of Japan must be accomplished by a sudden, overwhelming blow coupling full-scale naval, air and land operations, and without again chancing loss of prestige among peoples and lands where face-saving is of the utmost importance.

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Drive For Philippines, Singapore Held Likely

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—A new strategic pattern for the war against Japan, minimizing the importance of Burma and predicating a major drive in China on the recapture of Singapore and the Philippines, was suggested in Washington today in the wake of the Cairo conference.

Informed observers believe the Burma road—or its alternate, the Ledo road now under construction—is completely inadequate to supply major military operations. Only sea transport can do the job, and the China Sea and China's south coast can be opened only after Singapore, Java and the Philippines are retaken.

MacArthur-Nimitz Job

If this is the strategic plan, the Philippine portion would seem to be clearly the job cut out for Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, conspicuous by their absence from the Roosevelt-Churchill-Chiang parley.

A number of considerations could explain their absence. Obviously, MacArthur and Nimitz already are engaged in major operations, which do not require immediate or close coordination with the Chinese. Further, their tactical plans may well be more or less complete, their supply problems known and the solutions fully worked out.

Elements Of Mystery

Some elements of mystery linger, however. Sinapore lies within the Southeast Asia command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, who was at Cairo; Java is in the Southwest Pacific theater of MacArthur, who was not; yet any attempt to retake Singapore would seem to call for a simultaneous move against Java, requiring—if not a single command—at least very close coordination.

This is treated, however, as a minor obscurity in what is regarded in some quarters as the grand strategy against Japan: Assuming that Russia does not join in the war on Japan after Germany's defeat, the war in the Pacific can be won only by a major campaign based on the Chinese mainland. Such a major campaign can be undertaken only when ocean supply routes are available. Those routes can be opened through the China Sea only when the Allies have Singapore, Java and the Philippines as protecting air bases.

Kurile Drive Possible

This, of course, leaves out a suggestion advanced in some circles that an assault against Japan's northern Kurile Islands might force the enemy's main fleet and air forces into a fatal fight; but it takes cognizance of the fact that the Burma road at its best moved only about 40,000 tons of supplies a month into China.

The inadequacy of this amount becomes apparent in the light of estimates that at least 1,000,000 tons a month would be needed to support offensive operations by a force of, say, 100,000 men—five divisions, with supporting and service troops, plus an air force of 200 bombers and 400 fighters.

Face 25 Jap Divisions

The difficulties stand out even more sharply when it is realized that, assuming such a force could be put ashore in China tomorrow and then supplied, it would be operating against approximately one third of the Japanese army of more than seventy divisions—the enemy has about twenty-five divisions in central and northern China, excluding Manchuria.

But an Allied army cannot get into China now. Before it can be dispatched to begin the final campaign, the Anglo-American alliance must shatter staggering opposition. Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands is an example—one expert said the reconquest of the Malay Peninsula "will mean a Tarawa a day."

Java A Fortress

Sumatra is lightly held, but Java has been converted into a formidable Jap fortress, and the New Britain bastion, with Rabaul its heart, still lies ahead. There have been indications that strategists believe MacArthur, before he can retake the Philippines, must have possessed or neutralized all northern New Guinea and hold the island of Halmahera, east of Celebes and about 300 miles south of Mindanao.

So great are the difficulties involved that many persons believe the decision has been made on the assumption that the final smashing blow against Germany is not far distant, and that the end of the war in Europe will free vast numbers of troops and equipment for the Pacific war.

and cost involved.

Offensive to Expand

Developing this theme at his press conference today, Secretary of War Stimson, obviously having in mind the Cairo meeting, said he looked for an accelerated offensive against Japan but warned that the reconquest of enemy-held territory would be long and expensive.

One well-informed officer says it would take at least 18 months to smash Japan after Germany is defeated. Others speculate on two years. If the war against Germany should be won this winter—a possibility for exploration by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill in their presumably current meeting with Marshal Stalin — the war with Japan now may be about half over. For the United Nations engaged, except China, it becomes two years old next Tuesday.

It is characteristic of the interdependent nature of the "two wars"—as dramatized in the successive conferences with Chiang and Stalin—that there can be no plan for pressing home a victory over Japan until victory has been won in Europe.

Strategy of Pacific War Provides for Route to China

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 — (AP) The Cairo conference is believed here to have agreed on a high strategy against Japan which provides, in its present phase, for recapturing the Philippines and opening a sea route to China.

Over this route the United States and Britain, principally, must arrange to ship more than 1,000,000 tons of supplies a month if they are to maintain and operate a minimum offensive force of as much as 100,000 men, and that would allow an air force of only 200 bombers and 400 fighters. Every multiple of these forces would require roughly another 1,000,000 tons of shipping a month to cover the thousands of miles to China.

Yet until this route can be established and an aerial assault launched from China, American military and naval men say, there can be no final grand offensive against Japan proper. It is for this reason, they add, that plans for stepped up action in the Pacific and Asia must always be balanced by an understanding of the time

Strategy Integrated

This suggests that the purpose of holding the two conferences so close together was to integrate, at least in general terms, a global rather than a European or a Pacific strategy. Why the Pacific meeting was held first, or at least announced first, has not been disclosed. It could have been the result of accident or design.

Nonetheless it has cleared up the political aims of the Pacific Allies and produced agreement on military operations, prior to the meeting with Stalin, so that Tokyo must be concerned over Russia's interest in what occurred and whether Russia may eventually be influenced by it.

After two years Russia still is the great mystery of the Pacific-Asiatic war. The mere threat of her strength holds huge Japanese forces immobilized in Manchuria.

Should she someday become actively involved, the strategy for beating Japan probably would change overnight to provide an immediate aerial offensive from Rus-

sian bases. Yet, in her relations with Japan, Russia has done everything possible to avoid trouble—usually the Japanese have, too—because a two front war might have jeopardized victory on both fronts.

Russia's Role Uncertain

Because of Russia's uncertain role, present plans for defeating Japan must be focused on China because of her manpower resources and strategic position.

As military men here explain the situation there are three main routes for approaching the enemy's main islands from the American side of the Pacific. One is the westward route upon which Admiral Chester W. Nimitz set his Pacific fleet last month in the invasion of the Gilbert islands. Another is the northward march of General Douglas MacArthur's forces, presently also including the forces of Admiral William F. Halsey, South Pacific commander. The third is the southwest route from the tip of the Aleutians into the Kuriles.

In relation to China, the chief point made about these routes is this: None of them leads to islands sufficiently large and close to Japan to serve as bases for a strategic bombing offensive. The bases already captured in the Gilberts and Solomons, therefore, and those to be captured from there to the Philippines are first, supporting points for each new advance and, second, links in a chain of supply pointed toward the Philippines.

On the British-India side of Asia there are two routes toward Japan, both under command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten. One is the Burma road way through China; the other is the Singapore approach to the South China sea and—again—to the Philippines and the China coast.

There is little doubt in informed quarters that Cairo-approved strategy calls for operating on both routes. Undoubtedly Mountbatten's main effort will be an amphibious campaign against Malaya-Singapore-Sumatra, a long and arduous job.

That question of time keeps the Burma backdoor to China in the picture as an interim supply route. Mountbatten probably will not have to clean out all Burma but only the Rangoon area in order to facilitate his amphibious operations and the northwestern corner in order to safeguard the Ledo road. This is a new "Burma road" being built to link India with China without the necessity of having to kill every Japanese soldier in Burma.

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Nazi Spokesmen Prepare Buffer

A. BEALMEAR

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—Nazi spokesmen were feverishly building a bomb-shelter of words today to ward off the explosive effect on the German home front and Axis satellites of any pronouncements that may come from a conference of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Asserting that Churchill and Roosevelt were meeting the Soviet leader in Teheran, capital of Iran, the German radio said the purpose of such a meeting was to lay the groundwork for a gigantic propaganda campaign to draw the German people away from their Nazi leaders, even though "the enemy stands perfectly united as far as their desires for annihilation of the German Reich is concerned."

Predicts Allied Promises

"Germany expects," wrote one Berlin correspondent of a Spanish newspaper, "that the general line of Allied propaganda will be this—the promise of peace if the Nazi regime is abandoned. If the Germans are disposed to capitulate and rebel against constituted power there will be no lack of promises for a better future."

Other dispatches to Spanish newspaper quoted a German spokesman as saying, soon after the announcement of the North African conference of Roosevelt, Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, that Stalin had already left to meet the leaders of Great Britain and the United States "for a new manifesto a la Wilson."

Berlin Announces Text

Only thirty-five minutes after the announcement of the North African conference was released in Allied countries, the Berlin radio was putting out a large section of the text.

"What Churchill, Roosevelt and Chiang Kai-shek have failed to achieve on the battlefield, they will try again by propaganda," the Berlin radio quoted an official German spokesman as saying. "But the German people know the facts and propaganda will not succeed where bomb and terror has failed."

Japanese reaction to the North African conference came in a Berlin broadcast quoting a foreign office spokesman in Tokyo as saying that "the whole affair was a political maneuver, stage-managed for the purpose of deviating attention of the public from the latest Allied defeats in the Pacific" and as "a sop to Chungking because China was not represented at the Casablanca meeting last January."

Try To Divide Allies

Berlin commentators also turned to their time-worn policy of attempting to divide the Allies in speculating on a future meeting of the United Nations leaders.

"Stalin has by far the greatest interest in the negotiations," said one commentator. "Since he failed to achieve his cardinal aim of employing the maximum amount of British and American manpower on the European theater of war, he now is tempted to use this opportunity for bringing direct pressure to bear upon Roosevelt and Churchill."

CAIRO TALKS CONFUSE AXIS

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Germans Describe Conference As Bluff And Prelude To War Of Nerves

W. WERNER

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—German propagandists, seeking to counteract the effect of the North African conference, described it today both as an empty bluff and a prelude to a war of nerves.

One Berlin broadcast called the Cairo communique "grotesque," and a mere "propaganda trick to divert attention from Allied failures in the Pacific."

Another reported preparations for a conference of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin near Teheran, and predicted "the Allies are about to launch a war of nerves without parallel against Germany."

The first Tokyo broadcasts called the African conference "pompous and fantastic," and designed primarily to appease Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Some German Reactions

Here are German reactions as carried by Berlin radio:

The *Voelkischer Beobachter*—It is likely that after the conference the Allies will address an appeal to the German and perhaps also to the Japanese peoples, behind the back of their respective leaders, to ask them to facilitate for the Allies what these cannot manage to do on the fighting fronts. . . . The German people has only a shrug of the shoulders for such attempts, and remembers only too well how twenty-five years ago it let itself be caught by the rat-catcher Wilson (President Woodrow Wilson) and laid down its arms in the face of a relentless enemy.

DNB—A gigantic propaganda campaign will be the outcome of the Teheran meeting. The aim of this campaign will be to separate the German people from its leaders and also to influence neutral states to give up their present position.

Promises To People Expected

Commenting on the reported Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting, the diplomatic correspondent of the *Boersenzeitung* said: "We take it these three will promise anything and everything to the German people provided it is ready to give up its leadership. . . . They also will threaten the German people with the worst if it refuses to listen a second time to a fraud of gigantic dimensions."

Even the German Foreign Office spokesman, Baron Braun von Stumm, revealed the preoccupation of Nazi leaders with the danger of such an Allied appeal.

"Germany is proof against all siren songs," he insisted.

Site Of Big 3 Meeting Forecast

While predominantly occupied with assailing such an expected appeal, the Nazi propagandists found space for various versions of what is going on around Teheran.

A broadcast by the International Information Bureau quoted Turkish diplomatic circles as saying the three war leaders' talks would be held "in the country seat of the former Shah Reza Shah Palevi" near Teheran. This villa "lies nearer to the Russian frontier," it explained.

Pressure On Turkey Seen

This broadcast added that "frequently one meets with the opinion that one of the results of the conference will be increased Allied pressure on Turkey. Roosevelt is said to be the principal driving power behind the Allies' efforts to bring Turkey into the war.

In view of Soviet occupation of northern Iran, it continued, the meeting place really is not outside the Russian border, and "Stalin is receiving the representatives of the western powers in a 'Russian city.'"

The German overseas radio, quoting a Foreign Office spokesman, said "Stalin is already supposed to be in Teheran—he will obviously play the part of host."

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Scene Like Army Area

By John F. Chester

Cairo, Dec. 1 (AP)—Dozen of new air-raid shelters, scores of anti-aircraft guns, miles of barbed wire and thousands of heavily armed soldiers marked the scene of the British-American-Chinese conference which for a few days was almost "general headquarters" of the world.

The entire area for miles around the conference hotel was designated a general defense area.

43 Villas, 150-Room Hotel

Forty-three villas and a 150-room hotel were rented by the British Government for the conference.

A palm-filled hotel garden was the setting for slit trenches and especially deep air-raid shelters for the use of the generals and admirals if needed. Security officials never lost sight of the fact that the conference city is within bombing range of the Nazis.

Leaders Have Own Villas

President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang had separate villas surrounded by huge fences, barbed wire and a thick cordon of military guards.

The President had a villa with a private swimming pool and extensive gardens. Most of the political sessions and some of the military were held in its big living room.

Churchill had a smaller but more colorful tile villa in the midst of a grove of trees.

80 Offices In Hotel

The hotel was used mostly for conference rooms and offices, and only about five men lived in it. There were eighty offices in all, with the British on the second floor, the Americans on the third and the Chinese under the roof.

A special telephone directory was printed, with the British section in pink, the Chinese in white and the American in blue, but as more men arrived the directory had to be reprinted three times.

Mrs. Chiang First Patient

The British even set up emergency dental and medical offices in tents in the garden. Mrs. Chiang was the first patient; she was suffering from eye trouble when she arrived, and her face was swollen. A specialist was called in and her condition improved.

The hotel staff served 450 meals three times daily, including food sent to the villas. It had 160 cooks and waiters for the villas and 250 for the hotel's main dining room.

Alarm at Cairo Conference

Marshall's Guards Hear Screech in Tent, Rush In; He's Shifting Bed

CAIRO, Dec. 2 (AP).—Soldiers assigned to guard the quarters of General George C. Marshall, United States Army chief of staff, during the recent North African conference were alarmed to hear screeching noises coming from the general's room one night after he had retired.

With guns ready for action they rushed inside, to find the general calmly engaged in pushing his bed from one side of the room to the other. The bed, he explained, wasn't placed right, so he had decided to shift it to a more desirable position.

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ROOSEVELT IS SAID TO BE IN TABRIZ

Stockholm, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—The Stockholm Allehanda speculated today that a Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill meeting was taking place in Tabriz, an ancient trading city of Iran less than 100 miles from the Russian and Turkish borders. In a dispatch from Ankara, the newspaper quoted "reliable information" to this effect.

Tabriz is one of the largest cities of Iran. Often stricken by earthquakes, it lies at an elevation of more than 4,000 feet at the foot of Mount Sahand.

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Commons Probes News Leak

AGNEW

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—Brendan Bracken, British Information Minister, answering questions in Commons today aimed at placing responsibility for the world-wide news leakage on the North Africa conference, said that in his opinion such meetings "ought to be absolute security conferences in the future."

Apparently he meant that absolutely nothing should be printed about conferences from any source until the official news is released.

Questioned About BBC

Bracken was put on the carpet with questions regarding both the Ministry and the British Broadcasting Corporation, which is under his supervision.

Questioned about press arrangements and the fact the B. B. C. broadcast news of the conference to Europe twenty-four hours before it was released to British newspapers, Bracken explained the B. B. C. report was based on a Reuters news service dispatch from Lisbon.

(The Reuters dispatch, issued Tuesday, thirty hours before official announcement of the conference, said it had been held and that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had proceeded to Iran to talk with Premier Marshal Stalin. Reuters, however, did not disclose decisions reached at the Cairo conference.)

Stern Protest From U. S.

Elmer Davis, OWI director at Washington, has already protested the Reuters dispatches.

"The United States Government have made the strongest possible representations about Reuters' conduct in Lisbon," Bracken told Commons.

"We have no responsibility for Lisbon nor for Reuters. I could only say the British Government could not take any responsibility for it.

"I think it unfortunate that all these leakages occurred.

"I have seen four or five conferences and I am absolutely certain publicity arrangements will always break down because they depend on three or four nations. . . . There is absolutely a clear understanding between our Allies and ourselves.

Time Programs Fail

"There is a time program laid out but on several occasions it has not been fulfilled.

"I will do all that I can to get the absolute concurrence of authorities in Washington, but in fairness to them they too complained bitterly that we in Britain are constantly scooping them with the news."

Arthur Greenwood, Laborite and former minister without portfolio, remarked that conference news leaked out of Washington ten days ago and asked if the British Government should not endeavor to obtain uniform British-American treatment of such news.

"Of course, there has been a good deal of speculation in the United States," Bracken said.

Another "Break"

"I am quite certain there has been no bad faith in this matter, but so many people are in on this secret and somebody falls down.

"You must not blame the American authorities because they sometimes protest, because they say sometimes the British press scoops the American press."

Emanuel Shinwell, another Laborite member, asked if Bracken had seen the statement in the morning papers by Malcolm MacDonald, high commissioner for Canada, to the effect that a conference among Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Premier Joseph Stalin was about ot take place. (MacDonald, in a Vancouver speech yesterday, spoke of a "promised meeting" of the leaders).

Expects New Protests

"I did see the report," Bracken answered. "I shall get a lot of messages from America today blaming us for another leakage."

He was asked why the Reuters

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Lisbon report was allowed to pass through Britain to Washington through channels under control of the British Government.

"Anything published in a foreign capital is not censored when passing through London," he replied. "That is a censorship rule. And whether it is a wise rule or not I do not know."

Even before the Commons session the British press had blazed with indignant protests against "inept" censorship and vehement denunciations of muddled handling in the way the conference news was released.

Called "Incredible Farce"

The *World's Press News*, a newspaper tradespaper, said "the first news of one of the most important stories of the year was broken without the correspondents on the spot being able to send one word," and termed press arrangements for the conference "an incredible farce."

"Alone of all the peoples of the world," said the London *Daily Mail*, "the British public Tuesday was not trusted with news of the meeting. Every radio station in the world—friendly, enemy, neutral and Allied—with the sole exception of BBC told the story. Every newspaper in the world carried great front-page headlines with the exception of the British.

Release Forbidden

"Why? Because the British press and radio were forbidden by the British Ministry of Information to so much as hint at what the whole world knew.

"In spite of these astonishing facts, official complaints have been made in America that the British were favored on the ground that Reuters, acting correctly and with the enterprise to be expected of a great news organization, had obtained the news in neutral Lisbon and cabled it to America. Reuters was forbidden to distribute the news in this country and respected that ban."

Ministry Accused

The *Daily Mail* added that the United States Office of War Information "appeared to be attempting to shift responsibility for a joint Anglo-United States official muddle onto the Reuters agency."

"It is significant," the paper added, "that a large section of the American press last night was supporting Reuters on this issue."

The *News Chronicle* chipped in with a declaration by its Cairo correspondent that "when the full story is published the name of the British Ministry of Information is going to stink from one end of the United States to the other."

"Acting As Stooges"

"We not only were begged to make bricks without straw and act as stooges for policies which were not explained to us and to which British public opinion might take exception," he added, "but we've been daily treated with a flood of vulgar trivialities. . . . The general impression given us was not so much that this was a conference of high strategical value, but that it was a sort of international beanfest, marked only by a hideous skeleton in the cupboard called war."

The *News Chronicle* charged also that the Ministry of Information in London "sat for hours" last night on news pictures of the parley, awaiting a New York order for their release, which was delayed because the pictures had not yet arrived in America, and that when the release came it was too late for their publication in the early editions of the London morning papers.

"Excuses Won't Do"

The *News Chronicle* correspondent in Atlantic City, N. J., stated that it was "difficult to resist the conclusion that the most remarkable exhibition of inept censorship of the war was staged somewhere in London and that one of its by-products is that the recurrent allegation that the British have allowed the American press to be scooped is being revived in an intensified form."

"It is assumed there will be official representations," he added. "Nor will 'so sorry-someone blundered,' sound very good to either the American press and its correspondents, or to the British press, which was left standing while American papers were publishing the British dispatch."

CAIRO MIXUP IN COMMONS

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Bracken, Asked About "Leak," Admits Something Ought To Be Done

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—Angry recriminations—official and unofficial—flew both ways across the Atlantic today over the handling of the news of the North African conference, bringing an official British admission that something ought to be done, but with the suggestion that this "something" would be more censorship.

Against a background of bitter protests from the British press and official representations from Washington, Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, appeared before Commons to explain the censorship setup which enabled all the world except Britain to hear, through the British news agency Reuters, about the conference twenty-four hours before the official announcement.

BBC Also Broadcast It

Bracken, who also heads the overseas BBC, said the BBC made a pre-announcement broadcast to Europe based on Reuters' Lisbon dispatch—the same dispatch that brought a protest from Elmer Davis, head of the United States Office of War Information.

The Lisbon dispatch was published elsewhere, but not in Britain, because of a rule permitting transit of news from other countries through London but prohibiting its use in Britain if it violates the British censorship.

"Something must be done about these conferences," Bracken said. "In my opinion, they ought to be absolutely security conferences in the future."

Would Tighten Censorship

This would mean that any mention of the conference would be absolutely banned, even reports such as those put out in the last ten days by Axis radios, until official announcements are made.

On top of all this came a charge from the *Evening News* that the OWI was responsible for the premature release.

"A good many feathers will fly," said the newspaper's "Talk of the Day" column, "before the MOI and OWI have settled their differences over the premature announcement on the official United States Army radio yesterday of the North African meeting."

Reuters Maintain Stand

Following Davis' second blast of criticism, Reuters officials said they "felt there is nothing we could usefully add to what was said yesterday except perhaps that if Davis had not changed his mind about the conduct of Reuters, then Reuters had not changed its mind about the complete ethical propriety of what it had done."

From newsmen in the vicinity of the conference came protests over the strait-jacket restrictions which barred them from seeing the principals of the conference, and resulted in their unceremonious ejection from a Thanksgiving Day church service.

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Protest Filed with British On News of Cairo-Meeting

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—(AP) American editors formally protested to the White House tonight and the director of U. S. war information lodged a complaint with the British government over the handling of the news of the Cairo tripower conference.

Both complaints criticized Reuters, British news agency. Reuters sprang part of the story out of Lisbon, Portugal, and for more than 24 hours thereafter other editors with the full official communique in hand were pledged to secrecy on it.

Roy A. Roberts, managing editor of the Kansas City Star and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, wired a protest to the White House and OWI.

Protests to Britain

Mr. Davis filed his protest with Brendan Bracken, British minister of information, who earlier in the day was called on the carpet in the House of Commons to explain why Reuters and the British Broadcasting corporation relayed the dispatch throughout Europe, yet censorship kept it from British newspapers at home.

Mr. Davis complained bitterly to Bracken about what he called loopholes in British censorship, citing one provision which he said allowed Reuters to wireless dispatches uncoded. Axis propagandists picked them up and bombarded the air waves with their own versions, taking the edge off the propaganda value of the Churchill-Roosevelt-Chiang parley, Mr. Davis declared.

Most important, Mr. Davis said, "is a flagrant and possibly dangerous breach of the basic rules of security."

Once the cat was out of the bag, OWI said it interceded with the White House in an effort to have the agreed-upon release time—7:30 p. m. Eastern War time Wednesday, Dec. 1—moved up. Mr. Davis was unsuccessful in this effort, he said, because the decision had been made by "higher authorities." Other officials said that it would have been impractical to change the release time then because correspondents abroad, concerned directly with the story, were scattered and could not be rounded up in time.

Denies Jumping Gun

Reuters itself denied that it jumped the gun on the story, declaring the dispatch was simply journalistic enterprise by its Lisbon bureau. Its New York office said that the story was distributed over American wires at 10:59 a. m. Tuesday, Nov. 30. Washington correspondents were given the official announcement at an 11 a. m. White House conference which broke up between 11:15 and 11:20. Thus Reuters said its dispatch was on its way some 20 minutes before the White House reporters were free to put theirs out as advance material.

Mr. Davis demanded that Bracken do something about the situation "to make sure that British censorship from now on keeps Reuters in line."

He complained that Reuters broadcasts of uncoded reports had upset Allied propaganda plans before, in the announcements of the appointment of General Wavell as viceroy to India and the return of the Sir Stafford Cripps mission from India.

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EDITOR PROTESTS ON CAIRO MIX-UP

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KANSAS CITY, Dec. 2—(AP) Roy A. Roberts, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, today lodged a strongly worded protest with the White House and Elmer Davis, OWI director, in Washington against the manner of release of news of the Cairo conference and treatment accorded American war correspondents covering the meeting.

"The whole episode hurts the war effort," Mr. Roberts said in a telegram sent on behalf of the A. S. N. E. and also as a member of the OWI advisory committee. Mr. Roberts is managing editor of The Kansas City Star.

"I am entering an earnest protest against the manner in which the release of the Cairo conference was handled and especially against the treatment accorded the accredited American war correspondents assigned to this important story," Mr. Roberts said.

"The whole episode hurts the war effort. Our war correspondents have too fine a record of devotion and sacrifice in this war in keeping the public at home informed to be brushed off as they were.

"The breaking of faith, if not the release, by Reuters destroyed much of the effect of what should have been one of the epochal highspots of the war."

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ALLIED WARPLANES AID EIGHTH ARMY'S DRIVE ON CASSINO

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Enemy Pushed Into Open Country Above Sangro Ridge.

NORGARD

CITY RAZED BY NAZIS

Gen. Clark's Troops Join in Smash Through 'Winter Line.'

COUNTERATTACK BROKEN

British Troops Gain Three Miles in Day on Adriatic Flank.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 2.—(AP) Demoralized German troops streamed back toward Rome in full retreat today from their shattered defenses near the Adriatic and began demolishing the key city of Cassino in the central sector as Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American Fifth army joined their British Allies splintering the enemy's "winter line."

The four-day-old battlefield of Sangro ridge was littered with enemy dead and wounded and wrecked equipment. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's victorious Eighth army hammered and tore at the withdrawing Nazis in comparatively open country, while hundreds of Allied warplanes worried the enemy from the sky.

Germans in Full Retreat

"The Germans are in full retreat," declared a special Allied announcement that revealed the extent of the disaster to Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's forces. "Reinforcements are being brought up by the Germans from northern Italy." Gen. Montgomery's warriors were pushing forward on approximately a 25-mile front in their greatest assault since El Alamein.

Allied reconnaissance pilots reported that the Nazis were setting off huge explosions at Cassino in apparent preparation for abandoning that important stronghold. Cassino, only eight miles from the last reported Allied line, is on the via Casilina, main inland highway to Rome 80 miles away.

(The Berlin radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said the American Fifth army had launched large-scale attacks all along its front, supported at the coastal end by three destroyers.

(At Castel Frentano, in front of Cassino, "the German lines were taken back to prepared positions in the rear," the Germans acknowledged, while they said strong American units had succeeded in penetrating the German defense system at Scapoli, in the same area.)

Planes Strike in Waves

The demolitions were observed after Allied air forces battered the 20-mile German front guarding the Cassino area for three hours in one of the most concentrated attacks of the Italian campaign. At 10-minute intervals waves of warplanes swept over German gun emplacements and other defense works and smashed them into heaps of rubble.

Invader and Warhawk fighter-bombers gave the Nazi positions the same type of pasting they gave Sangro ridge two days before to clear the way for Gen. Montgomery's assault on that mighty fortress. Hundreds of Nazi prisoners captured on Sangro ridge were "bomb happy" from this terrible aerial barrage.

Apparently anticipating an advance by the Fifth army, the Germans launched two sharp counter-attacks in the Filigrano area four miles north of Venafro and another southwest of Mignano, but the Allied command reported that both were "completely repulsed."

A fourth American division, the veteran 34th which gained fame by capturing notorious "Hill 609" in Tunisia, was identified as a part of Gen. Clark's army in Italy.

Nazis Abandon Equipment

An indication of the serious plight of German troops fleeing before Gen. Montgomery's forces near the Adriatic was seen in reports that they were abandoning great quantities of equipment. Previously in their stubborn retreat up Italy the Nazis have left little that could be of value to the Allies. They already have lost more than

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1,000 prisoners.

"No line of defense is left to the retreating Germans north of the Sangro river," said Radio France in Algiers.

The Eighth army smashed forward as much as three miles yesterday, despite renewed rains, minefields and thick wire entanglements in its path. Seized in the advance was the town of Rocca San Giovanni, more than four miles beyond the Sangro. Farther inland, official dispatches said, Eighth army units were "very near" the important town of Casoli, 14 miles from the Adriatic on the main lateral road that supplied the enemy's Sangro river defenses.

(A broadcast by the Allied-controlled radio at Bari, Italy, said Casoli had been captured by the Eighth army.)

Approximately 50 German fighter-bombers—an unusually large enemy force for this theater—attacked the Eighth army in three formations during the day. Three were shot down. Not an Allied plane was lost from any of the day's many missions, which included hundreds of sorties against German transport trying to rush supplies and reinforcements to the enemy's caving front line.

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NAZI LINE IN ITALY IS CUT BY BRITISH

Berlin Says Strong American Units Also Have Penetrated Foe's Defenses—Germans Retreat on Adriatic.

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London, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—The American Fifth Army has launched large scale attacks in Italy, supported by three destroyers, the Berlin radio said today.

The broadcast added that strong American units had succeeded in penetrating the German defense system at Scapoli, a village about three and a half miles northwest of Colli al Volturno. Colli al Volturno was the last reported American position in that area. A drive into Scapoli would represent a thrust westward from Isernia toward Cassino on the Via Casilina to Rome.

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Germans in Full Retreat.

MORGAN

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—The Germans are in full retreat from their ponderously fortified winter line in Italy near the Adriatic, leaving the battleground littered with dead, wounded and wrecked equipment, Allied Headquarters announced today.

At the same time the Nazis apparently were making preparations to abandon Cassino on the Via Casilina, the main inland road up a broad valley to Rome, in the face of rising pressure from Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army—supported yesterday by a terrific aerial bombardment, one of the heaviest seen in the Italian campaign.

Spitfire pilots reported heavy German demolitions were taking place at Cassino, approximately twelve miles northwest of the Allied front at Mignano, shortly after fighter-bombers, Warhawks and A-36 dive bombers had pounded the German defenses along a twenty-mile front for three hours.

Sweeping over at ten-minute intervals waves of planes showered hundreds of fragmentation and high explosive bombs in their most devastating combination upon German gun emplacements, trenches and fortifications, leaving them a churned mass of ruin. The front-line aerial attack was keyed to a similar attack carried out behind the lines.

Nazis Abandon Positions.

Forced to abandon their mountain positions north of the Sangro along the Adriatic in front of the offensive of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army, the Germans left more than 1,000 prisoners behind and were rushing up reinforcements from northern Italy in an effort to check the breakthrough.

[The German communique broadcast from Berlin said Gen. Montgomery made four heavy tank attacks in one sector yesterday, and the Bari radio of Marshal Badoglio in Italy, as heard in London, reported that the British Eighth Army had captured Casoli, four miles north of the Sangro and fourteen miles inland.]

"Reinforcements are being brought up by the Germans from northern Italy," the communique added, in an effort to halt the break-through.

Advance Three Miles

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British, Indian and New Zealand division smashed forward as much as three miles yesterday, despite renewed rains, thick minefields, heavy demolitions and wire entanglements left in their path.

The town of Rocca san Giovanni, two miles inland from the Adriatic and more than four miles beyond the Sangro, was overrun in Montgomery's "colossal crack" at the Nazis across battlefields littered with Nazi guns and great quantities of smashed equipment.

Wounded Abandoned

In addition to more than 1,000 prisoners already counted, Montgomery's headquarters announced that the Germans left behind many dead and large numbers of wounded now being treated in British hospitals.

The entire Sangro ridge from Fossacesia to Romagnoli is now in Allied hands after "heavy fighting," the communique said, with a "particularly fierce" engagement having been fought for Fossacesia.

Eight miles inland, the Germans still fought to retain Castel Frentano, five miles beyond the river, after the British reached the outskirts.

British Near Casoli

Farther inland, official dispatches said, Eighth Army units pierced German defenses and were "very near" Casoli, fourteen miles from the Adriatic on the main lateral road which has been the enemy's chief supply route behind the Sangro line.

Simultaneously with the rushing of enemy reinforcements to the Adriatic front, the Nazi command threw fresh units into the Fifth Army front at the western end of the line. It was disclosed that the Thirty-fourth American Infantry Division is with the Fifth Army of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark.

Counter-Attacks Repelled

United States troops who before dawn yesterday beat back two enemy counter-attacks in the hilly country guarding the mountain block to the main road to Rome took prisoners from the German Forty-fourth Infantry Division. That division is a new unit in Italy, which, like many others in the Mediterranean theater, had been reconstituted after being destroyed at Stalingrad.

The Forty-fourth is the eleventh German division now known to be in action in Italy—a total of approximately 165,000 men.

The new division includes a high percentage of Austrians.

Attack Near Venafro

The Thirty-fourth Infantry Division gained fame by the spectacular capture of Hill 609 in the Tunisian campaign. It is the fourth American Division disclosed as operating in Italy. The others are the Thirty-sixth, Forty-fifth and Third.

The heaviest German counter-attack was launched at the Filigano area, four miles north of Venafro. It was repulsed completely.

The other thrust was in the vicinity of Mount Camino, southwest of Mignano, which controls the road to Cassino.

Supported By Flyers

Flyers reported seeing numerous demolitions in the vicinity of Cassino, key point on the Via Casilina, main highway to Rome, perhaps in preparation for withdrawal.

Clark's forces yesterday were supported by a terrific aerial onslaught.

Positions Consolidated

In general, the repulse of the counter-attacks allowed the Fifth Army to consolidate its positions east of the Rome road.

American Flying Fortresses struck yesterday for the second time at the Fiat ballbearing works at Turin.

The bombers went over the target in two waves forty-five minutes apart, covered the plant with bomb bursts and scored hits besides on the near-by Fiat motor factory and the railway yards.

Two Planes Shot Down

Escorting Lightnings chased off eight to twelve Nazi fighters in the first wave, while fourteen gunners in the second wave shot down two German planes.

During the attack other Fortresses blasted the near-by Villanova airfield.

Wave after wave of American Mitchells also hit German troop concentrations at San Ambrogio, near Rocca san Giovanna.

Approximately fifty German fighter - bombers — an unusually large enemy force for this theater —attacked the Eighth Army in three formations during the day. Three were shot down. Not an Allied plane was lost from any of the day's many missions, which included hundreds of sorties against German transport trying to rush supplies and reinforcements to the enemy's caving front line.

OFFENSIVE RESUMED BY FIFTH ARMY

DEC 3 1943

Lull Broken As Allied Corps Advances Behind Artillery Barrage

By DON WHITEHEAD

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Dec. 2 (AP)—A lull along the Fifth Army front snapped today as an Allied corps in one sector advanced behind an artillery barrage with the support of bombers dumping tons of explosives on enemy positions.

Three days of fair weather broke up the stalemate and sent the British and American troops into German positions behind Mignano in the first advance since the rails were bogged at the front in a sea of mud.

Bombers Met With Cheers

This afternoon, bombers came over in waves and they brought cheer to the doughboys, who had had no air support for days because of the bad weather.

It was the first time in days that the air force was able to get a formidable fleet of bombers off the ground to smash the enemy entrenched in a so-called winter line before the strategic town of Cassino on the road to Rome.

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1,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED IN ITALY

BY LINDESAY PARROTT

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN ITALY, Dec. 1—(Delayed)—(AP) More than 1,000 shivering German prisoners have been gathered in by the Eighth army in three days and General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's men pushed on past Rocca San Giovanni today with new words of praise from their commander.

On the coast road, motorized forces were heading toward San Vito Chietino while infantrymen slogged overland toward this junction of two highways.

The Germans contested the British advance bitterly at some points and at 3 a. m., counter-attacked in the region west of Mozogrogna. The attack was unsuccessful and was regarded as an effort to prevent the British from exploiting their gains too rapidly rather than an attempt to regain lost ground.

At one point where 100 enemy prisoners were taken 50 Germans were found dead.

However, much of the fighting today was in the nature of mopping up operations as the Germans withdrew to prepare for the next blow.

The Germans are laying many mines as they withdraw, but these are rapidly being cleaned up.

The number of prisoners is expected to grow as Germans continue to drift into British dugouts to give up the struggle, or find themselves cut off by the advancing Allies.

Among the enemy equipment captured was a field gun found abandoned with its muzzle cap still in place, showing that the crew had had no opportunity to use it.

The German 65th infantry division has been badly crippled by the battle of the Sangro.

GALLAGHER

Bombers Crush Nazi Hopes of Using Scuttled Fleet Units.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 2—(AP) A German attempt to use scuttled French fleet units at Toulon was thwarted in the American heavy bomber raid on that big base Nov. 24, with at least five refloated warships sunk and five smaller ones probably sunk, the Fifteenth Air force disclosed tonight.

The American air command disclosed these results of the Toulon raid, based on new photo reconnaissance, along with announcement of another smash against Nazi submarine warfare, a Flying Fortress raid today on new U-boat installations at Marseille.

Turin Factory Bombed

In yet another blow, Flying Fortresses blasted and set afire the great Fiat ball bearing works at Turin in northern Italy by daylight yesterday, thus delivering their second attack on this key target, once the third most important plant of its type in the German war machine.

It was evident from the timing of the Toulon raid that Allied airmen had been carefully watching German efforts to salvage units of the scuttled French fleet, and had struck just at the right moment.

The reconnaissance photographs showed these results:

A cruiser of the 7,600-ton La Galissonniere class was sunk, and now lies on its side partly submerged. This type of vessel normally carries nine six-inch guns.

Two contre-torpilleurs of the Aigle and Guepard class also hit and lying on their sides partly submerged. This type of ship, larger than a destroyer but smaller than a cruiser, normally carries five 5 1-2 inch guns.

A Pomone class torpedo boat and an Elan class escort vessel both sunk.

At least five E-boats probably sunk.

Merchant Vessel Damaged

An armed merchant vessel about 300 feet long which had been fitted hit and left listing.

An armed merchant vessel 314 feet long seriously damaged.

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Refloated French Warships Sunk in U.S. Raid on Toulon

30.24—10661

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Three U-boats probably damaged.

Two trawlers and several supply barges sunk.

The central drydock at Missiessy basin and the northwest drydock at the entrance to the d'Arse Veille were flooded and the northeast drydock to the d'Arse Veille partially flooded.

In the Marseille raid today the Flying Fortresses bombed submarine pens and construction facilities in the harbor.

"These submarine facilities," said a Fifteenth Air force announcement, "had been under construction for several months and only recently neared completion."

All Bombers Return

Yesterday's Fortress assault on Turin was made without loss to the bombers.

The big four-engined planes shattered the plant in two waves flying 45 minutes apart, covering the factory with bomb bursts and scoring direct hits on the nearby Fiat motor factory and railway yards. Large fires and a series of explosions immediately spread through the target area.

During the attack another small formation of Fortresses bombed the Villanova airfield nearby, blasting the main hangars and parked aircraft with bombs, thus cutting down the number of enemy fighters able to get into the air to fight off the Turin raiders.

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MARSEILLES HIT IN HEAVY RAID BY FLYING FORTS

U. S. Blasts Toulon Too as Nazis Try to Raise French Warships.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—American Flying Fortresses lashed out at the newly constructed Nazi submarine base at Marseilles in southern France for the first time today simultaneously with the disclosure they had nipped a German attempt to refloat French fleet units scuttled at the naval base of Toulon.

Submarine pens and naval building facilities in the harbor, under construction for months and only recently nearing completion, were bombed, the special announcement said.

This was the first attack on this target by Flying Fortresses of the Fifteenth Air Force, but it was the second time in little over a week that the heavies from this theater had hit German Mediterranean naval bases. In a raid on Toulon naval base November 24 the big bombers caused heavy damage, sinking five German naval vessels, probably sinking five smaller ones, severely damaging two armed merchantmen and doing extensive destruction to drydocks. Shipping experts disclosed this damage today after a study of reconnaissance photographs.

"It was one of the most severe blows ever dealt a naval base by air attack," the air force announcement said. "A number of French naval vessels which had been scuttled about a year ago and some submarines were in the harbor when the force of Fortresses dropped its bombs."

List of Ships.

The official report listed these results of the Toulon bombing:

One cruiser of the 7,600-ton French La Galissonniere class was hit, and it is now partly submerged on its side. Carrying nine six-inch guns, this cruiser had been refloated since being scuttled a year ago.

Two Contre-Torpilleur ships of the Aigle and Guepard class hit and now lying on their sides partly submerged. These French ships of about 2,400 tons are larger than destroyers and smaller than cruisers and carry five 5½-inch guns. They too had been refloated after being scuttled.

Also a Pomone Class torpedo boat sunk; an Elan Class escort vessel sunk; at least five motor torpedo boats probably sunk and a small floating drydock damaged.

A merchant vessel 300 feet long, which had been refitted, was hit and left listing heavily and down at the stern. The gate to the dock where the ship lay was destroyed. A merchant vessel 314 feet long seriously damaged. Two trawlers and several supply barges were sunk.

The central drydock in the Missiessy Basin and the northwest drydock at the entrance to the D'Arse Veille were flooded and the northeast drydock to the D'Arse Veille were partly flooded.

A bomb fell beside a U-boat in drydock and at least two other were probably damaged by ne hits.

Flying Fortresses yesterday struck for the second time at the Fiat ball bearing works at Turin in northern Italy. Heavy forces of the big daylight bombers went over the target in two waves forty-five minutes apart, and scored hits besides on the nearby Fiat motor factory and the railway yards.

The Turin factory, the third most important of its kind in Hitler's control, was reported to have been made inoperative by a large-scale raid November 8, but had been repaired since.

NEW SOVIET DRIVE HEADS FOR MINSK

DEC 3 1943 LONG

Germans Reveal Fresh Offensive by Reds—Zhlobin Threatened by Advance.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 3—(AP) Powerful Red army forces smashing northwest of Gomel and threatening Zhlobin swept up more than 80 villages and killed 1,500 Nazis Thursday, Moscow declared early today, while to the north the Germans reported a fresh Soviet offensive rolling down the Smolensk road to Orsha, apparently aimed at Minsk from the northeast.

The Russians were silent concerning a northern drive upon Minsk, White Russian capital, but a German radio dispatch said it had pierced the German line at two points, cutting into secondary defenses.

Gain On Two Fronts

Russian troops carved out new gains on two other sectors, said Moscow communiques recorded by the Soviet radio monitor, and wiped out 1,000 Germans thrown "without consideration for large losses" into vain counter-attacks west of Cherkasy in the strategic Dnieper bulge.

To the south, Soviet forces plunged closer to the rail junction of Znamenka, key to lateral communications between the Dnieper bend sack and Kiev bulge. Moscow said they captured Dmitrovka and Fedorki, six and 15 miles north of Znamenka, and other Nazi strongpoints in this push southwest of Kremenchug. Four hundred Germans perished in this general sector, and 27 tanks were wrecked, the early morning communique added.

A whole battalion of Nazis was reported wiped out along the lower Pripet river, southwest of Zhlobin, as the Germans were routed from prepared positions.

The communique pictured desperate German efforts to roll back the Soviet bridgehead west of the Dnieper near Cherkasy, and said 24 Nazi tanks were wrecked in repeated enemy counter-assaults.

Again for the second day, the Russians made no mention of the bloody fighting in the Zhitomir-Korosten area west of Kiev, where some of the greatest tank battles of the war are said to be raging in deep mud.

Prisoners Taken

The push closing in upon Zhlobin swept up prisoners and knocked out 26 enemy tanks, and Red army artillery flamed into action in one sector to bleed German strength in men and equipment, the war bulletin said.

The renewed surge northwest of Gomel by Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky rolled the Germans back despite rain, snow and mud, and the Russian army newspaper Red Star said Zhlozin, Mozyr, and Kalin-Kovichi on the Leningrad-Odessa rail line were in danger of being outflanked, and could not hold out much longer.

The Russians threw in a heavy tank and infantry assault farther north on the Smolensk-Orsha road just inside the White Russian borders, a Vichy broadcast declared.

"As the Russians keep large reserves in readiness on this sector, it may be expected that the fighting will continue," it added.

Although this was the second day that German accounts had described a mounting Soviet offensive in this sector, the Moscow communique—often silent on opening phases of Red Army attacks—made no reference to this northern front.

Pierces Five Strongholds

Deepening the wedge below Kremenchug, the Russians broke into five powerful German strongholds, the communique declared. Front dispatches said this push had carried within artillery range of Znamenka, rail-supply line crossroads for the German holdout stand in the Dnieper bend.

One German broadcast acknowledged a withdrawal of several miles under heavy Soviet pressure.

The Soviet communique declared seventy-one tanks and twenty-three planes had been destroyed in fighting Thursday.

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8 Fresh German Tank Divisions Battle Reds

GILMORE

Moscow, Dec. 3 (AP)—Terrible tank battles churned indecisively today in the mud and slush of the western Ukraine as the Germans, reinforced by eight mechanized divisions, sought to break the Russian stranglehold on their communications.

(The British radio broadcast a Moscow dispatch reporting a German counter-attack four miles from the Dnieper bend rail junction of Znamenka. The Russians were reported ten miles from Znamenka yesterday. Berlin said Russian attacks southwest of Kremenchug were intensified and that a Soviet battalion which broke through near Cherkasy was wiped out. The enemy communique reported heavy fighting continuing west of Krichev, on the Smolensk highway.)

Lists Four Divisions

Col. Nikolai Akimov, special military reviewer, said among the eight new divisions were the SS Adolf Hitler and the Sixteenth Tank, hurried to Russia from Italy; the First Tank Division from Greece and the Twenty-fifth Tank Division from Norway.

"The principal objective of this *Panzer* force was to break through Red army lines into the rear," Akimov wrote, "all these attempts have been unsuccessful."

Huge Mobile Guns

Both sides were employing ever larger numbers of tanks in the bulge west of Kiev.

Huge mobile guns, larger than tanks, were appearing in increasing numbers.

These often were used tread to tread with the tanks in the hard fighting in the forest-spotted country where the Germans have regained some sectors of the Leningrad-Odessa railway.

Reds Funneling Reserves

The Germans apparently have piled up superiority in numbers of both men and tanks west of Kiev, but the Soviets are working day and night to remedy the situation by funneling reserves across their Dnieper river bridges.

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Nazis Attack on Whole Line.

London, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Huge forces of German reserves are attacking all along the 600-mile Eastern front in a desperate bid to regain control of vital communications and supply lines and halt the Russian drive to the old Polish border, Moscow reported today.

The Russians declared, however, that they were holding their lines against the fierce Nazi onslaughts, and even announced slight advances in White Russia and in the Dnieper Bend. There was no mention in the Russian communique of developments in the Kiev bulge, where the Germans previously had recaptured Zhitomir and Korosten to regain control of a 45-mile stretch of the Leningrad-Odessa railway.

But the intensity of the fighting was heightened, front dispatches to Moscow newspapers indicated, as both sides sought to improve their positions.

NAZIS ADMIT ANOTHER BIG BERLIN RAID

AUSTIN BEALMEAR

30 Allied Bombers Shot Down In Latest Attack, Germans Claim

DEC 3 1943

Allied bombers break up Nazi attempt to raise scuttled French fleet at Toulon.....*Page* 3

London, *Friday*, Dec. 3 (AP)—Allied bombers raided Berlin again last night and thirty were shot down, a Nazi radio broadcast said today, indicating that another heavy RAF blow had been directed against the German capital.

Berlin had been raid-free since last Friday after three massive assaults last week which wrecked a third of the city.

Huge Force Sighted

English coastal observers said one of the largest forces of RAF heavy bombers ever seen over the east coast went out from Britain yesterday evening as darkness was falling.

The first intimation of a new attack came when a radio blackout developed on the Continent early last night after RAF Mitchells, Bostons and Typhoons smashed at enemy targets on the Cherbourg peninsula in daylight.

A Stockholm dispatch earlier said an alert had been sounded in Berlin and for ninety minutes telephone communications between Stockholm and the German capital were broken.

Previous Raids Cited

Mighty RAF armadas attacked the city November 22, 23 and 26. Counting lighter Mosquito assaults, Berlin received five successive blows last week—blows which left the population dazed and sleep-hungry.

In operations extending a little over a week, the RAF dropped some 6,000 long tons of bombs on the city, while a total of 14,000 long tons have been dumped on the German capital by British airmen in 1943.

Accounts from neutral capitals first placed the death toll in Berlin from last week's assaults at around 25,000, but this figure later was pared down, with many later estimates from these same countries fixing the figure in the neighborhood of 3,000.

Day Bombing Without Loss

Yesterday's daylight bombers, escorted by fighters, carried out their missions without loss. The operations followed the second successive American heavy bomber attack on the Rhineland industrial city of Solingen and a sweep by United States Marauders against Nazi airfields in northern France and Belgium Wednesday.

The Germans tried a daylight raid yesterday against England, but coastal guns shot down one of two attacking planes.

One Of Biggest Planes

It was one of the largest German planes seen over England in daylight in over a year. The new fighter bombers the Germans are using for night raids are two-place planes and are regarded as imitations of Britain's Mosquito.

Another Nazi raider planted bombs in open country near a southeast coastal town and fled at low level from machine-gunning fighters.

Reports from Sweden said fires still were flickering in Berlin as the Nazis worked wearily among the ruins.

Many Shops Destroyed

Thousands of shops were reported destroyed or damaged in Berlin in the recent Allied poundings with some shop owners displaying their wares on tables in the streets and others using automobiles to sell their goods.

Only a few bus and streetcar lines were said to be operating, with long lines of people constantly forming outside the subways which provide virtually the only means of getting around the shattered city.

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Solingen Raid Is Repeated

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—Striking through rocket-hurling formations of German fighters, waves of American heavy bombers pounded the Rhineland industrial city of Solingen for the second day in succession yesterday while United States Marauders bombed Nazi airfields in Northern France and Belgium.

The Air Ministry announced today that RAF bombers laid mines in German-controlled waters last night. Two of the British planes were reported missing.

27 Allied Planes Lost

The third American attack on Germany in as many days was marked by fierce sky battles, and twenty-seven Flying Fortresses and Liberators failed to return.

Thirty three German planes were knocked down during the day's operations against a loss of forty-two Allied aircraft. The Allied losses included one light bomber and fourteen fighters, besides the twenty-seven United States heavy bombers. Two other German planes were believed destroyed on the ground.

Ack-Ack Kills Two

Two persons were killed and four injured last night by anti-aircraft fire when a few enemy planes flew over London and touched off a heavy barrage from the capital's defenses.

Not a bomb fell in the London area.

EIGHTH AIR FORCE ATTAINS NEW PEAK IN BOMB TONNAGE

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LONDON, Dec. 2—(AP) British-based planes of the U. S. Eighth Army Air force established their best monthly record in November by dropping more than 7,670 (short) tons of high explosives and incendiaries on Germany and occupied Europe and shooting down 257 enemy aircraft.

Army Air force headquarters disclosed tonight the figures for the month, in which American fighter planes also carried bombs in operations against the continent for the first time.

Flying Fortresses and Liberators destroyed 139 German planes last month while American fighters destroyed 108 and Marauder bombers downed 10. The fighters probably destroyed 22 more and damaged another 51.

American losses for the month were 93 heavy bombers, six Marauders and 42 fighters.

Other figures on the November operations:

Liberators and Flying Fortresses attacked 14 objectives on 11 operational days.

More than 1,000 more planes were dispatched than in October, and they carried 30 per cent more bomb tonnage. Marauders loosed 1,270 tons of bombs on enemy targets.

Thunderbolts and Lightnings gave the Eighth fighter command its best month, while escorting bombers, flying a total of 3,955 sorties.

Losses dropped to below three per cent, less than in October.

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PARTISANS ATTACK NAZI-HELD SECTOR ON UPPER ADRIATIC

W. S. WHITE

LONDON, Dec. 2—(AP) The Yugoslav Partisan army beat vengefully at vital enemy-held zones fronting on the upper Adriatic tonight in the heaviest and most effective offensive action against the German Balkan invaders in many weeks.

Gen. Josip Broz (Tito) announced a series of successful attacks by his forces in southwestern Slovenia—in the area above and to the east of the main German marshalling and communications lodgment formed along the line running from Trieste in nearby Italy to Fiume—and farther down the Adriatic coastal section in Bosnia.

Victory Claimed

One of the biggest of all Partisan victories yet achieved was claimed in the Slovenian sector, where in 17 days of battle more than 3,200 Nazis were killed and wounded, 12 fortified points recaptured and a considerable pile of German munitions destroyed. Tito's thrusts were declared to be continuing.

In attacks against German transport the Partisans said they cut the Zagreb-Belgrade railway at several points in the province of Turopolje, thus disrupting the major Nazi supply line for the whole of the Balkans.

They tied up all traffic on the Sarajevo-Mostar line feeding the German Adriatic coastal forces. Yugoslav sources here termed these blows among the most important of their kind yet delivered.

The heaviest fighting in the Slovenian sector has been near Rakek, which is astride a railroad connecting with the Trieste-Fiume line, and near two lesser cities.

Partisan Forces Massed

In Slovenia and down in Bosnia it appeared that the Partisan leader had assembled the bulk of his firepower in an urgent effort to break the German grasp on northern coastal Yugoslav—militarily by far the most important area in enemy hands in the whole country—and cut the flow of Nazi reinforcements coming down from northern Italy.

Allied staff officers are marching with the Yugoslav forces in a campaign which plainly is approaching a state of synchronization with Gen. Eisenhower's main offensive up the Italian peninsula and giving the Germans almost as much trouble politically in the Balkans as it was militarily.

This was illustrated in reports today of a continued heavy evacuation movement from the Rumanian capital of Bucharest, of the arrival in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia of Franz von Papen, ace German diplomat, and of growing signs that Hungary's days as a fighting ally of German in Russia are now numbered small.

This last point was illustrated by dispatches permitted through the Hungarian censorship disclosing that Parliament members representing one-third of the total membership of that body and two-thirds of the people of Hungary determinedly attacked the government with a demand that it bring all Hungarian troops home from the Russian front.

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NAZIS IN SLOVENIA DEFEATED BY TITO

London, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Yugoslav Partisans have inflicted a crushing defeat on the Germans in southwestern Slovenia, in which the enemy lost 3,600 men in killed and wounded, a communique broadcast by the Yugoslav Army of Liberation reported today.

In fourteen days of continuous fighting, the bulletin said, more than 1,200 Nazis were slain and large quantities of arms and ammunition were captured by the Yugoslavs.

Heaviest fighting was reported near the towns of Rakek Ajdovec and Bela Gorah, where hostilities began on November 11 and continued until November 24.

Other Partisan columns of Gen. Joseph Broz (Tito), operating south of Slovenia in northwestern Croatia, cut the important Zagreb-Belgrade main railway line in several places between Zagreb and Sisak.

Traffic on the Sarajevo-Mostar railway line was reported at a standstill as the result of Partisan attacks.

In northwestern Serbia the German garrison at Mokragora was reported to have capitulated after a long siege by Yugoslav forces.

BRITAIN IS URGED TO WELD TIES WITH WESTERN EUROPE

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LONDON, Dec. 2. — (AP) Jan Christian Smuts, prime minister of the Union of South Africa and War cabinet member, has suggested that Britain strengthen her position in western Europe lest she become a weak and unequal partner in the "great trinity of powers"—Britain, the United States and Russia.

In a speech delivered Nov. 25 to the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary association but made public only tonight, the field marshal asserted that at the end of hostilities in which "three of the five great powers in Europe will have disappeared" — meaning France, Italy and Germany—Russia will be "mistress of the continent."

Russia to Hold Unique Power

He declared, moreover, that Soviet Russia would be in a position of power unique in European history because "the Japanese empire also will have gone the way of all flesh and therefore any check or balance that might have arisen in the east will have disappeared."

Smuts remarked that some of his ideas might be "explosive," but said that these were explosive times, and developed these themes:

That after the war America, Britain and Russia would hold world power and must "retain leadership" in peace—a peace which he predicted would come very slowly, perhaps so slowly as never to make possible any general peace conference at all but only a comprehensive armistice which would permit "a long process of working out solutions."

That with Russia in the new triumvirate would be Britain, "with a glory and an honor and a prestige much as perhaps no nation ever enjoyed," but economically poor as against the vast resources of the Soviet Union and the United States—"an unequal partnership, I am afraid."

In view of this, he continued, "should we not cease as Great Britain to be an island? Should we not work intimately together with these small democracies in western Europe which by themselves may be lost, as they are lost today, and as they may become lost again?

"Surely they must feel that their place is with this member of the trinity (Britain). Their way of life is with Great Britain, their outlook and their future is with Great Britain and the next world-wide British system.

"I think this trinity will be a stabilizing factor, a wall of power behind which freedoms and the democracies of the world can be built up again. It will be the protecting wall.

"But I should like to have that trinity a trinity of equals. I should like to see all three of them equal in power and influence and in every respect. I should not like to see an unequal partnership."

British Draft For Mines Due Soon, Bevin Asserts

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—Britain will start drafting men for the coal mines shortly, Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service, announced in the House of Commons today.

Men selected will be from those born after January 1, 1918, who are exempt from military service for physical reasons but who are able to dig coal.

ANGRY BERLIN RESIDENTS MOB ENGLISH FASCIST

LONDON, Dec. 2. — (AP) An angry Berlin mob which was fighting fires after a recent R.A.F. raid almost lynched an English Fascist who broadcasts for the Germans when the broadcaster, during the excitement, spoke in English to another fire fighter, the German radio said today.

The broadcaster possibly may have been "Lord Haw Haw," the American-born William Joyce.

A warden arrested the broadcaster and the fire fighter, the radio said, adding that while they were being taken to the police station "it was only with difficulty that people in the streets were prevented from lynching both of them."

Trondheim 'Emergency"

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Moscow today quoted Soviet dispatches from Stockholm as saying the Germans had decreed a state of emergency in Trondheim, Norway, following the assassination of a Gestapo official there. The dispatch said many arrests had been made.

Hubertus Reported Killed

London, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Swedish radio said tonight that Prince Hubertus, who reported once that he was Adolf Hitler's choice for Gauleiter of Britain, had been killed in action. The Prince was identified as a member of the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha line.

ANDERSON PROMOTED

London, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—The promotion of Brig.-Gen. Frederick L. Anderson to a major general and Col. Leon W. Johnson to a brigadier general was announced today by United States Army Headquarters.

Gen. Anderson, Commander of the Eighth Air Force Bomber Command, is 38 years old and becomes one of the youngest major generals in the American Army. A native of Kingston, N. Y., he now makes his home at Washington, D. C.

Gen. Johnson recently was awarded the Medal of Honor for leading American bombers in the raid on the Ploesti oilfields in Rumania.

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NAZIS RECONSIDER FATE OF STUDENTS SEIZED IN NORWAY

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STOCKHOLM, Dec. 2—(AP) Dispatches from Norway indicated tonight that the Germans were reconsidering the fate of 1,200 students and teachers after Sweden's "urgent request" to cancel an order to deport them to Germany.

Other reports reflected still more trouble for the Nazi occupation forces in Norway and the Baltic states.

German-censored news stories from Oslo said the Germans had not made up their minds whether to deport the arrested university students. Meanwhile, the Oslo newspaper Aftenposten reported Norwegian high schools would be checked for any "disloyal" students.

Some of the university men have escaped to Sweden. One of the first was quoted by Norwegian sources as saying the roundup was a surprise and that German elite troops used pistol butts on students and spectators who protested.

The Stockholm newspaper Allehanda said the Gestapo in Riga, Latvia, had arrested Cossack Lt. Gen. Andrei A. Vlassov, who organized an army from among Russian prisoners last summer to fight for the Nazis. They have been fighting guerrillas in Croatia. Allehandra said Vlassov was arrested while on a propaganda tour of the Baltic states because he talked too much about Russia.

(A state of emergency in Trondheim, Norway, with many arrests after the assassination of the Gestapo chief there, was reported in Soviet dispatches from Stockholm quoted by Reuters in London).

Stockholm's newspaper Aftontidningen reported Propaganda Minister Goebbels was about to launch a new campaign to convince the Germans they must carry out Hitler's pledge to "fight to the last man." It said decorated German war veterans would be used to stump the Reich, making speeches, and that they would use the Stalingrad disaster as an example where 100,000 men sacrificed their lives to carry out Hitler's orders.

(A German Transocean news agency broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said Goebbels, writing in the weekly Das Reich, said "Tenacity is the most important factor in war . . . the nation that will win does not carry the white flag of capitulation in its kit, for then it will never be tempted to display it and thus yield up its life and future.")

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Goebbels Reported Ready To Start Last-Ditch Drive

Sweden Hears of Campaign to Rally Home Front for War

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 2 (AP).—The newspaper "Aftontidningen" reported today Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels was about

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to launch a new campaign to convince the Germans they must carry out Hitler's pledge to "fight to the last man."

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Jean Bertin Reported Dead

Barcelona, Dec. 2 (AP)—The death of Jean Bertin, 72-year-old secretary-general of the Society of the Franco-British Submarine Railroad, was reported today in French newspapers. Through the society, he had advocated a tunnel under the English Channel to connect France and Britain.

SIX OF BOMBER CREW RESCUED OFF PORTUGAL

LISBON, Dec. 2.—(AP) Six members of the crew of an American Liberator were in a hospital today and five were dead as the result of a crash into the sea off the coast of southern Portugal Tuesday.

The fliers who were rescued by fishermen are Lt. Rex. L. McCoy, the pilot, 32 (address unknown); Lt. Richard L. Trun, 28, Natick, Mass.; Engineer William R. Stultz, 22 (address unknown); Sgt. Tobru W. Eden, 24, of Tennessee (town unknonwn); Sgt. Lyle G. Vanhook, 22, Whitefish, Mont.; and Sgt. Julian O'Neal Pierce, 19, Meridian (state unknown).

Except for Stultz, who suffered a broken leg, their injuries were slight.

The plane was forced down by a fuel shortage after circling over the town of Faro for almost an hour vainly searching for a small emergency landing field there.

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'Trench Foot' Plaguing U. S. Soldiers in Italy

World War Disease Makes First Appearance

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 2 (AP).—"Trench foot," a prevalent disease among soldiers in the World War, is appearing on the Italian front for the first time in this war, the American Medical Service announced today.

The disease is caused by standing in mud and water, without opportunity to change shoes and socks.

"Our problem is very difficult because of the slit-trench variety of warfare now being fought at the front," Major Henry Snyder, of Winfield, Kan., said in reporting the cases. "In the last war the construction of long trenches allowed for dugouts where the men could dry their feet and change shoes at intervals."

V-MAIL EXPEDITED

Naples, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Army postal authorities announced today that V-mail service directly to and from the United States has been started, cutting the delivery time of letters by several days.

Previously, photographic mail coming and going from this theater had been taken to North Africa for development.

Three American divisions identified as being in this theater are the Third, Thirty-sixth and Forty-fifth.

The first letter to go out over the new service was written by Private Curtis Harlander of Camden, N. Y.

McVeagh Presents Credentials to King

Cairo, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Lincoln McVeagh, new American Ambassador to the Greek Government in Exile, presented his credentials to King George II, yesterday, it was announced today.

Mr. McVeagh, former Minister to the Union of South Africa, replaced Alexander Kirk, Minister to Egypt, who has been doing double duty as Ambassador to Greece since King George moved the headquarters of the Greek Government to Cairo from London.

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China Overjoyed by Pledge Of Allies to Smash Japan

FARNSWORTH

CHUNGKING, Dec. 2 — (AP) China, welcoming Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek home from Cairo, rejoiced today over the three-power pledge to crush Japan and restore all Chinese territory lost in nair a century of struggle with the Japanese.

Through a mix-up in release arrangements, the Chinese people, who were to be the chief beneficiaries of the Cairo declaration, were not officially informed of its contents until approximately 12 hours after it had been broadcast all around the world and until long after the generalissimo and his party had returned from the conference.

Hailed as Diplomatic Triumph

But once the import of the pact became known it was hailed everywhere as a great diplomatic and political triumph for China that would establish the country's position as a major world power.

A government statement called the conference "a great success of United Nations" and said it strengthened "the common efforts for a counteroffensive against Japan until it surrenders unconditionally."

Observers here were quick to note that nowhere in the Cairo declaration, or in the authorized Chinese interpretation, was there a note of imminence as regards an all-out assault on the Japanese. This suggested that China, in return for the sweeping three-power pledge, had accepted the war more than ever as a global struggle in which other strategical considerations might now outweigh her own immediate needs.

Hollington Tong, vice minister of information, who had accompanied the Chinese delegation to Cairo, said the Generalissimo and Mrs. Chiang Kai-Shek returned to Chungking yesterday in a happy frame of mind and also disclosed that emphasis at the conference had been placed on military discussions although political negotiations had been given prominent attention.

He said that Mrs. Chiang had attended every one of her husband's talks with both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill and also that she had had a long discussion with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied commander in chief for southeast Asia.

Returned By Plane

They made the return trip to Chungking by plane.

Last night they were guests of Vice Premier Dr. H. H. Kung at a dinner which, besides celebrating the success of the conference, marked the Chiangs' 17th wedding anniversary. The generalissimo was in a convivial mood and touched a cup of warm wine to his lips twice for toasts. He does not drink.

At the time of this private rejoicing, however, there was no public knowledge of the results of the conference. Before leaving Cairo, Chiang agreed that a simultaneous international release should be set for the announcement.

By some still unknown mischance, authorization for release of the Cairo, communique in China never came.

George Grim, an American serving with China's Ministry of Information, was listening to his bedside radio at 6:30 a. m. (Chungking time) today when he heard San Francisco broadcasting the U. S. announcement. In spite of this Chinese officials refused to make a formal disclosure of the pact until this evening after they had cabled Washington and learned that an official announcement had been made by the United States.

As a result it missed both morning and afternoon newspapers.

The decision to grant Korea independence was received jubilantly in the dilapidated mud and plaster headquarters here of the struggling Korean provisional government, which has been unrecognized by any power.

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Chiang In Chu[illegible]

Chungking, [illegible] (AP)—Pre[illegible] dent and Mrs. [illegible]ng Kai-she[illegible] have returned to Chungking fro[illegible] the North African conference, [illegible] was announced officially today.

Hollington Tong, Vice-Ministe[illegible] of Information, announced their return and expressed jubilant approval of the three-power declarations to reduce Japan to her home islands. He said Chiang and other members of the Chinese delegation returned in a happy state of mind.

Tong, who also attended, declared the conference successful and said it would be "bad news for the Japanese."

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Chinese Take Six Towns

Chungking, Dec. 2 (AP)—Chinese troops were reported to be tightening a noose around a Japanese force in northern Hunan province today after occupying six towns and driving the enemy out of the important city of Changteh in fierce fighting.

The Chinese High Command said the towns of Tzeli, Taoyuan, Wangmaotan, Chihchiaho, Tehshan and Shihmen were retaken along with Changteh South Station, across the Yuan river from Changteh proper, into which the Japanese had forced an entrance Monday.

Heavy Jap Casualties

Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Japanese who had penetrated into the northeast corner of Changteh, an announcement said.

It was disclosed that the Chinese defenders of Changteh were aided Tuesday by American planes which dropped food and ammunition into the besieged city and also destroyed Japanese supply barges on Tungting lake.

LARGE TRANSPORT, JAP TANKER SUNK OFF NEW IRELAND

BONI

Two Destroyers Damaged in Attacks by Gen. MacArthur's Bombers.

TROOPS ABANDON SHIP

Enemy Supply Dumps Raided by Marines on Bougainville.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Friday, Dec 3 —(AP) A loaded 10,000-ton Japanese transport and a large tanker were destroyed and two destroyers damaged by alert Allied reconnaissance planes which spotted a sudden increase in enemy shipping activity off Kavieng, New Ireland, Allied headquarters reported today.

The attacks occurred the night of Nov. 30 and the morning of Dec. 1.

Jap Convoy Attacked

Fifth Air Force Liberators opened the assault on a convoy consisting of two destroyers, the transport, a large whaling ship and two unidentified vessels, moving northwest toward Kavieng. After two direct hits were scored on the transport, heavy explosions occurred and its human cargo abandoned it before it sank.

Several hours later, two United States Navy Catalinas on separate patrols scored bombing successes at almost the same moment.

One spotted two destroyers, scoring a direct hit on each with 500-pound bombs. One was hit amidships, the other on the stern. The Catalina crew was unable to observe if either warship sank.

The other Catalina located between 10 and 12 good sized ships in a formation 45 miles southwest of Kavieng and selected the large tanker for a target. Direct hits set the tanker afire and the flames could be seen for 50 miles.

200 Japs Killed

On the ground front, American troops infiltrated behind enemy lines near the Allied beachhead at Empress Augusta bay on Bougainville in the northern Solomons and killed 200 Japanese in a night attack.

Enemy arms, ammunition and supplies were destroyed in this raid.

On the Huon peninsula, Australians attacked the Japanese inland jungle position of Wareo northwest of Finschhafen from three sides after seizing the Song river bridge.

More than 300 miles to the northwest, Liberators dropped 111 tons of bombs on supply dumps at Wewak. Ten enemy interceptors were downed. Two of the Liberators were lost to anti-aircraft fire

On the western end of New Britain island, just east of Cape Gloucester, Allied planes hit Borgen bay with 54 tons of explosives.

In support of the Bougainville land forces, other planes struck the Buin-Faisi region on the south coast with 44 tons, destroying gun positions, ammunition and 21 buildings.

Raid is Successful

Filling out the details of the Bougainville land raid, Admiral William F. Halsey's headquarters said between 600 and 700 Marines moved against the Japanese supply area three and a half miles southeast of the Empress Augusta beachhead Nov. 28 and 29. The raid was termed "moderately successful."

The Marines ran into heavier opposition than they had anticipated. In addition to the 200 counted enemy dead, gunfire probably accounted for many more. Fifteen Marines were killed and 71 wounded.

The Marines blew up an artillery ammunition dump, destroyed large quantities of rifles, food and medical supplies.

Over Bougainville, Buka to the north and Choiseul to the southeast, American planes made 175 sorties Nov. 30, and for the ninth successive day, failed to encounter any interception.

The heaviest strike was by 100 Dauntless divebombers, Avenger torpedo bombers and fighters in the Buin-Faisi sector. A slight increase in coastal barge traffic has been noted there but Admiral Halsey's spokesman said the American blockade of Choiseul still is effective. An estimated 3,000 Japanese are on that island, unable to escape except in small groups to Bougainville.

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Many times these two prime [illegible] enemy air and ship bases have felt the smash of tons of Allied aerial bombs, but the seaborne attacks, presumably by destroyers of the night of November 29 and dawn next day, brought the Japs a new kind of bad news which was hurled with marksmanship described as "effective."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today also told of a repeat aerial raid on enemy air fa-

U. S. Warships Challenge Japs

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Bombard Madang Deep in Enemy-held Waters—Also Shell Gasmata Base.

Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Light naval craft of Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid's command have hammered Gasmata, on New Britain Island, and Madang, on New Guinea, for the first time from the sea, boldly carrying United States colors onto Japan's Southwest Pacific doorstep.

cilities at Cape Gloucester, western New Britain. Twenty-eight tons of bombs were dropped there in the second attack for November 29, making a total of seventy-four tons for the day.

Warships Hit Madang.

Seventy tons of explosives likewise were dumped that day on the Jap airfields at Alexishafen, ten miles north of Madang. This air base is supposed to supply the air protection for ship supply and loading facilities at Madang.

The sea attack on Madang took the warships north of Vitiaz Strait and into waters which have been dominated by Japan. How far the United States vessels had to go to make the attack was not stated. The nearest Allied-held coastal point is at Finschhafen, nearly 200 air-line miles southeast of Madang.

Besides the pounding of shore installations at Madang, the American naval vessels sank a small enemy craft in Dallman Passage.

A 1,000-pound bomb hit within seventy-five feet of a Japanese destroyer off Talasea on the north coast of New Britain, probably damaging the ship. The destroyer and another naval vessel were escorting two merchantmen. All the ships were attacked by an American Liberator group.

Other Allied bombers struck Jap installations on the Kai Islands, northeast of Australia, hitting the hardest at Langgoer.

On Huon Peninsula, Australian soldiers were fighting westward from captured Bonga toward Wareo and a juncture with other troops moving northward from Sattelberg.

Jap strong points near the American-held beachhead at Empress Augusta Bay on Bougainville Island in the North Solomons were strafed and hit with forty-six tons of bombs. Marines and soldiers made slight advances on the northeastern flank of our holdings.

Admiral William F. Halsey reported that the Japs shelled the Empress Augusta Bay beachhead south of Torokina, firing at a range up to five miles, but causing no casualties or material damage.

New Pacific Drive Seen

William L. Worden has been on hand for two of the most bitterly waged island operations against the Japanese—Attu in the Aleutians and Tarawa in the Gilberts. After talking with authoritative sources, he discusses the campaign ahead in the following dispatch.

By William L. Worden

Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Dec. 2 (AP)—The largest naval concentration in history and hundreds of thousands of Allied troops momentarily are expecting the attack orders opening a campaign against Japan of such magnitude as to make clear that Tarawa was only the overture.

It will be aimed against those hundreds of islands forming concentric rings of defenses for Japan's valuable conquests in the Philippines and the Indies.

Dangerous If Japanese

There will be fights for islands which are not so much of value to the Allies as they are dangerous in Japanese hands. On them, Japan has stationed some of her finest army and navy troops under orders to stay until killed as they did at Tarawa.

American experts do not expect the Japanese to use anything like their full strength in the early or even middle stages of the campaign. Generally speaking, these islands face one of three fates: Direct frontal attack by overpowering force; encirclement and starvation; or by-passing and tactical emasculation.

Few Frontal Assaults

Most of them doubtless will be either encircled or by-passed. American lives will be expended in frontal assaults only against those which cannot be eliminated otherwise.

We have learned important defense lessons since the war began, but so have the Japanese. Just as our defenses on such outposts as Midway probably have been completely revamped in the last twenty months, so doubtlessly the Japanese have scrapped millions of man hours of pre-war labor in the Carolines and elsewhere in their defense ring.

Fleet Fight Remote

The likelihood of the Japanese grand fleet coming out to fight in the near future is regarded on a pure tactical basis as extremely remote. That fleet now is greatly outnumbered and the Japanese know it. So long as it remains intact, it compels the Americans to guard with similar fleets many points in the Pacific.

A German battleship and a couple of cruisers compel the British fleet to patrol vast stretches of sea. Once the little Nazi fleet is destroyed, Great Britain's heavy fleet could relax or even move to the Pacific.

So the advantage would be with us if the Japanese fleet came out to fight now and took the licking which it surely would take in a major sea engagement. Hence, the experts expect the Japanese to draw their fleet back, possibly never risking it *in toto* until the homeland is in danger of invasion.

All in all, the coming campaign, whether centered in the Indies, the Kuriles or the Central Pacific, is in many respects island hopping whether we like it or not. But Attu and Tarawa have demonstrated two things: Such islands can be taken even when Japan considers them impregnable; Japan either is unwilling or unable to send help to such picked troops, leaving the garrisons to face extinction.

Troops Fit, Tunney Says

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Dec. 2 (AP)—Physical requirements for fighting this war are more exacting than they were for World War I, Commander Gene Tunney, of the navy, said today, "and in this war troops are incomparably better."

The former world champion boxer, director of navy physical fitness, said his physical program is functioning in almost every part of the world where the navy or the marines are operating.

Tunney now is interested in the physical condition of P-T boat and destroyer crews.

"I heard these men are up against pretty rigid duty and I want to see if anything can be done during their training at home to prepare them for this rigorous work," he said. "We are especially interested in finding means to increase their endurance."

Tunney, who appeared hale and rugged at 210 pounds, said that the chief purpose of his program was to keep men fit after their original physical training at recruit camps.

To achieve this he has organized half-hour daily physical maintenance periods for all navy personnel whose normal activities fail to provide sufficient exercise.

Aboard each destroyer is a physical director. Battleships and cruisers have two or three, while at shore stations away from the continental United States the program is conducted by commanding officers who may ask Washington for recreational or physical directors as aides.

The results have been eminently satisfactory, Tunney said.

"We have definitely proved that our program had helped keep men from cracking under long strain."

General Akin Is Promoted

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Dec. 2 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today the promotion of Brig. Gen. Spencer B. Akin to major general. He is General MacArthur's chief signal officer.

General Akin holds the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal for work in the Philippines, and the Silver Star for work during the Buna (New Guinea) campaign. He formerly was commandant of the Signal Corps school at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

'System Of Total Use' Held Needed

Ottawa, Dec. 2 (AP)—W. D. Herridge, former Canadian Minister to the United States, said in a prepared speech here that if the capitalist system fails to give the people total use of their resources, then "assuredly they will abolish the capitalist system."

"The parliaments of Great Britain, the United States and Canada have taken no effective action to turn the system of limited use, the system of scarcity, into a system of total use," he continued. "All they have done is to tinker with the old system."

Liscome Bay's Loss: Just Red Glow in Sky

ABOARD A U. S. CARRIER OFF MAKIN ISLAND, Nov. 26 (delayed) (AP).—The sky-control lookout, stationed over 100 feet above the waterline, reports a red flash on the horizon off the bridge.

The officer of the deck scans the luminous clock in the pilot house. 5:13 a. m.

"One hour and two minutes until sunrise," says the officer of the deck.

"Wrong position for the sun," the navigator observes.

While they are talking the red flame has grown. It has a red center. Within two to five seconds it dies.

That is all we saw from this carrier's bridge of the loss of the escort carrier Liscome Bay.

New Post for Argentinian.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Col. Juan D. Peron, secretary of the Argentine Ministry of War, has been given the additional post of Secretary of Labor and Security.

HALIFAX OFFICER AND CHILD MISSING

Halifax, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—A naval officer and his nine-year-old daughter were sought today amid fears that they had perished together in the waters of Halifax harbor's northwest arm. Paymaster Commander F. M. Johnson, the Royal Navy's senior officer in Halifax, vanished with his daughter Nadia from their home on the arm shore yesterday, shortly after the officer had flown back from New York after visiting his wife, a Russian-born countess, who had been injured in an accident.

Footprints led from the Johnson home to a boathouse, and a canoe was found missing. Bloodstains were discovered near the boathouse and the police were told that a capsized canoe was seen adrift on the arm, but the canoe has not been located.

Detective Chief James Baker said that a letter left by Commander Johnson had been found, but he refused to divulge its contents.

Commander Johnson, a former member of the British Diplomatic Service, has been stationed here for about a year in charge of H. M. S. Canada, the Royal Navy's shore establishment in Halifax. His wife, the former Countess de Paris Goumenook, has been engaged in British and Russian war relief work in New York. She was injured there in a motor accident last week, and Commander Johnson flew to New York to see her in a hospital.

Nazis Refer To Berlin Damage As 'Architectural Changes'

New York, Dec. 2—Berlin is referring to the damage from the repeated RAF bombings as "architectural changes" with grim humor, the Berlin radio said today in giving for the first time the Nazis' own picture of conditions in the German capital.

The broadcast, recorded here by the Associated Press, described what a person returning to the city after the raids might see.

"Berliners Are Marching"

"Quite apart from the architectural changes, as Berliners with grim humor speak of the devastations caused by the enemy raiders, Berliners are marching," the broadcast said.

"The first impression is that the whole of Berlin is tramping. Public conveyances are so terrifying that many people prefer to do their errands on foot, since only some tramway lines are operating.

"It is surprising to see so many people carrying trunks.

"Some of them are people who have been bombed out and who are carrying all that is left of their belongings to emergency shelters. Others are officials carrying the most important of their documents to new offices.

"Although extremely busy, Berliners nevertheless always find time to stand gaping when an occasion arises. The blowing up of bombed houses is attracting crowds because the sight of bursting walls is always worth seeing.

"One place in Berlin which is always besieged by passersby is the zoo.

Lone Elephant Remains

"It is crowded by grownups and children pressing their noses to the gates to catch a glimpse of the destroyed elephant house, where the sole remaining elephant is trotting to and fro trumpeting loudly.

"In the big aquarium, however, dead silence reigns. The reservoirs have burst and run dry."

Germans Warned On Poison Gas

New York, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Soviet-sponsored Free Germany National Committee has warned the German people in a broadcast from Moscow that any Nazi attempt to use poison gas will bring swift Allied retaliation.

Asserting that Nazi talk of "secret weapons" has given rise to "the whisper of poison gas," the broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, pointed out that the Allies had clear superiority in artillery and bombers—the weapons with which gas would be applied.

Maurice Sarraut "Murdered"

New York, Dec. 2 (AP)—Maurice Sarraut, owner of the newspaper *La Depeche de Toulouse* and brother of Albert Sarraut who had held numerous Cabinet posts in the French Third Republic, was "murdered by terrorists" today in Toulouse, the Nazi-controlled Paris radio said tonight.

Jap Propaganda On Wrong Track

New York, Dec. 2 (AP)—Japanese radio propagandists showed themselves up yesterday when they circulated rumors that Gen. Cheng Chen, one of China's top military men, had resigned in disgrace because of reverses suffered by Chinese troops on the Yunnan-Burma border some months ago.

Only a short time after the Tokyo radio had broadcast the report, it developed that General Cheng had attended the Cairo conferences as a member of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's staff.

The Berlin radio also was caught in the middle, having rebroadcast the Tokyo story before the Cairo disclosure.

U. S. CARRIER SUNK IN GILBERTS FIGHT

Washington, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—The United States escort aircraft carrier Liscome Bay, was torpedoed and sunk by a Japanese submarine during the Gilbert Island operatoins and was the only American vessel lost during the engagement, the Navy announced today.

The Gilberts engagement itself has been described as one of the

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U.S. Sub Wahoo, Jap Nemesis, Missing

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—The submarine Wahoo, which even the Axis admits sank Japanese ships at the rate of one a month, and the escort carrier Liscome Bay have fired their last shots.

The 1,525-ton Wahoo and its crew of sixty-five, winner of a Presidential citation for action in the Pacific, was listed by the navy today as overdue and presumed to be lost, the fifteenth undersea casualty of the war.

Carrier Torpedoed

The Liscome Bay fell victim to a Japanese submarine's torpedo November 24 during the Gilbert Islands operations, the only United States vessel lost during the occupation of these islands.

The Berlin radio beat the navy to the announcement about the Wahoo and in its broadcast said the submarine, commissioned eighteen months ago, had sunk nineteen Japanese vessels. In two successive patrols the navy had said last spring that the Wahoo got thirteen Jap ships.

Lieut. Com. Dudley Walker Morton, the skipper, also listed as missing, described the feat at the time as "just sight, track, shoot and sink."

Got Nine Ships In Seven Days

Morton related how the crew heard a Japanese propaganda broadcast that the submarine menace had been erased, "then we got nine ships in seven days."

Under Morton the Wahoo accounted for more than 70,000 tons of Japanese shipping. On one venture he guided the sub into Wewak harbor, using a 25-cent atlas, and sent a torpedo into a destroyer which cracked in two and went down.

The 36-year-old skipper, a resident of Miami, was a native of Owensboro, Ky.

Admiral Mullinnix Missing

The navy did not list the casualties involved in the loss of the Liscome Bay.

Rear Admiral Henry M. Mullinnix, of Attica, Ind., task force commander previously reported missing, was aboard the Liscome Bay, the navy disclosed in reporting the ship's loss today.

Capt. Irving D. Wiltsie, Riverdale, N. Y., commander of the Liscome Bay, also is missing.

Type Developed For Convoys

There were other casualties but the navy did not announce the number nor the normal complement of the Liscome Bay.

It was the first announced loss of a carrier of that type, and the first announced loss of a carrier since the Hornet was sunk in the battle of Santa Cruz, October 24-25 of last year.

Three battle-type carriers, in addition to the Hornet, were lost in the first year of the war. These losses have been more than replaced in the doubling of the navy since Pearl Harbor. Secretary Knox said last week that the navy had over forty carriers.

No Other Ship Lost

The navy's announcement that no other ships were lost in the Gilbert Islands operations meant the Japanese planes on Tarawa and the fixed guns there and on Makin and Abemama atolls were unable to sink any of the ships which carried the American assault forces.

Named for a bay in Alaska, the Liscome Bay was built by the Kaiser company yards at Vancouver, Wash., and was commissioned only last August 7.

Believed Like C-3 Ships

Details of the escort carriers have never been disclosed but it is understood they were developed from the general design of the Maritime Commission's "C-3" merchant ships. The C-3 ships are about 12,500 deadweight tons, 492 feet long and 66 feet 6 inches in breadth.

The escort carriers have been employed particularly in the Atlantic and are credited by the navy with being largely responsible for the success of the anti-submarine war.

"Wrong Position For Sun"

By EUGENE BURNS

Aboard a United States Carrier off Makin Island, Nov. 26 (AP)—Delayed—The sky control lookout, stationed over one hundred feet above the waterline, reports a red flash on the horizon off the bridge.

The officer of the deck scans the luminous clock in the pilot house. 5.13 A. M.

"One hour and two minutes until sunrise," says the officer of the deck.

"Wrong position for the sun," a navigator observes.

While they are talking the red flame has grown. It has a red center. Within two to five seconds it dies.

That is all we saw from this carrier's bridge of the loss of the escort carrier Liscome Bay.

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LIBERATORS BOMB MARSHALL ISLANDS

Taroa Airport Blasted, Seven Japanese Fighters Shot Down.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 2. — (AP) Army Liberators bombed the Taroa airdrome in the Marshall islands Tuesday, shot down seven Japanese fighter planes and damaged at least four others without loss to themselves, the Navy disclosed tonight.

The big American bombers fought off 35 Zeros, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief in the Pacific, announced in a communique.

The announcement also said that a Navy Liberator, attacked by six Zeros while on a scouting mission Nov. 30, shot down one, probably destroyed another and damaged two more.

Further success against the Japanese air force was reported from two destroyers in the Gilbert islands area which repelled enemy torpedo planes, destroying three.

The text of the communique No. 181:

"Our aircraft continue raid and search operations in the Marshalls.

"On the morning of November 30 (west longitude date) 7th Army Air force Liberators which bombed the Taroa airdrome, were intercepted by 35 Zeros. Seven or more Zeros were shot down; at least four others were damaged. All of our planes returned, but several were damaged. Two men were injured.

"A Navy Liberator of Fleet Air Wing Two, which was attacked by six Zeros near Mille on November 30 while on a search mission, shot down one Zero, probably destroyed another, and probably damaged two others.

"On the evening of November 29, two of our destroyers in the Gilberts area repelled a prolonged attack by enemy torpedo planes. Three enemy planes were destroyed, two others were probably shot down. Neither destroyer was damaged."

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U. S. Casualties As Announced Total 130,741

Figure Includes Losses on Shore in the Gilberts but Not All of 5th Army's

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—The war to date has cost the United States 126,969 military casualties, 27,481 of them killed in action.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced today that Army casualties from the start of the war to Nov. 15 totaled 94,918, while figures compiled by the Navy reported 32,051 casualties for the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard through last week.

The Navy figures did not include losses in the Gilbert Islands, where 1,092 men were killed and 2,680 wounded, all but a few being marines shot down on Tarawa. The Army total apparently included only part of the casualties suffered by American units of the 5th Army in Italy—Mr. Stimson said these units from the beginning of operations on the Italian mainland have lost 1,811 killed, 7,091 wounded and 2,670 missing.

Mr. Stimson also reported that 1,610 American soldiers taken prisoner have died in enemy prison camps, most of them in Japanese-occupied territory. So far the War Department has published the names of 1,555 who died in Japanese prison camps.

The over-all casualty figure of 126,969 was divided as follows:

Killed: Navy, 10,663; Marine Corps, 2,181; Coast Guard, 316; Army, 14,321. Total, 27,481.

Wounded: Navy, 3,001; Marine Corps, 2,661; Coast Guard, 78; Army, 32,690. Total, 38,430.

Missing in action: Navy, 8,248; Marine Corps, 637; Coast Guard, 41; Army, 24,490. Total, 33,416.

Prisoners of war: Navy, 2,276; Marine Corps, 1,948; Coast Guard, 1; Army, 23,417. Total, 27,642.

Dr. Wise Has Program To Help Jews of Europe

He Asks Immediate Opening of Palestine Immigration

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise today described as "inadequate" a proposal for creation of an American commission to save European Jews from Nazi slaughter, and offered a six-point program of his own.

Dr. Wise, co-chairman of the American Jewish Conference, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the major step in his program would call "for opening immediately the doors of Palestine to Jewish immigration." He declared "it is unconscionable that, in this period of crisis, entry into the Jewish national home should be sharply restricted." His other recommendations:

"Establishment of rescue camps in neutral countries and within the United Nations.

"Pressure on the satellite countries to facilitate the migration of Jewish populations so that they might escape the retreating Nazis.

"Prosecution of the work by a special intergovernmental agency, working in consultation with Jewish organizations.

"Sending of food and medical supplies through the International Red Cross to Jewish populations in those areas where it may operate.

"Permission to Jewish relief organizations to transmit funds to neutral countries bordering on Axis Europe, from which supplies might be sent to the ghetto populations."

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BRITAIN PAYS ON LOAN GRANTED IN 1941 BY RFC

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—(AP) Great Britain has paid the Reconstruction Finance corporation $88,558,935 in interest and principle on a $390,000,000 loan negotiated in July, 1941, to pay for the war materials contracted for in this country prior to enactment of Lend-Lease.

Announcing this tonight, Commerce Secretary Jones said $84,351,507 represented income from securities and insurance company earnings pledged as collateral and that the balance represented proceeds from the sale by England of a small portion of the collateral.

The announcement did not say by what amount the principle has been reduced.

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NURSES ON LOST PLANE ARE REPORTED SAFE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—(AP) The War department was advised today that 13 Army nurses, 12 soldiers and the crew of an Army transport plane previously reported missing are safe.

The plane was taking the nurses and soldiers from North Africa to a point on the east coast of Italy, but overshot its destination and was lost in bad weather. That occurred Nov. 8, and the fact that the plane and its occupants were missing was disclosed earlier this week.

Department officials said they had no further information than the bare report that all aboard the plane have been found and are safe

STATEHOOD FOR ALASKA SOUGHT IN HOUSE BILL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—(AP) Delegate Dimond proposed today that Alaska be granted statehood with all of the privileges enjoyed by other states of the union.

He introduced a bill (HR 3768) for admission of the territory as a state and transfer to the state of all public property, vacant and unappropriated lands.

Mr. Dimond said he believed the change from territorial status to statehood would increase the cost of government only by $2,000,000 to a total of $4,000,000.

GREEN TO OPPOSE NAZI SLAVE LABOR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—(AP) President William Green said tonight the American Federation of Labor will oppose any proposal that German workmen be forced after the war to rebuild cities destroyed by the Nazi armies.

In a statement, Mr. Green said there had been "disturbing rumors in the press and over the radio" of a Soviet plan "to enslave million German workers for [illegible] labor in Russia," but that he [illegible] not believe the reports because [illegible] bore "the earmarks of [illegible] propaganda."

"The American Federation of Labor serves notice here and now," he continued, "that it will oppose with all its power any attempt to enslave the workers of Germany or any other country when victory is won.

"On the contrary, our message to the workers of Germany is a message of hope. We are determined to free them from the bonds of Nazi oppression and to give them every opportunity to work out democratic solutions of their problems in the post-war period.

"We call upon President Roosevelt, in his conference with the representatives of the Allied nations, to see to it that this basic principle is understood and agreed to by all."

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CAPT. RYAN HONORED

Washington, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—The award of the Gold Star to Capt. Thomas John Ryan Jr. of 91 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y., by Secretary of the Navy Knox for extraordinary heroism as commander of a destroyer division was announced today by the Navy.

The Gold Star was awarded in lieu of a second Navy Cross. Capt. Ryan received the first Navy Cross as commander of a destroyer squadron which early this year took part in the occupation of the Russell Islands. He also holds the Medal of Honor for rescuing a woman from a burning hotel in Yokohama during the earthquake of 1923.

His latest medal was awarded for night action against Japanese forces north of Vella la Vella on August 17-18, 1943.

Under heavy enemy fire and despite illumination of his ships by moonlight and flares, Capt. Ryan maneuvered his vessels and directed the torpedo and gunfire attack. One Japanese destroyer was sunk and two other destroyers were damaged, as well as four large and several small enemy barges. The Navy said that he brought his own forces through the engagement without damage to his ships or injury to personnel.

His wife, Mrs. Josephine F. Ryan, now is living at 5760 Clinton street, Los Angeles.

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New Plan Boosts Ranks Of Nurses

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—Approximately one third of the 33,000 members of the Army Nurse Corps will get promotions under a new policy.

Under the old policy, a hospital unit requiring one hundred nurses had one captain and seven first lieutenants. The new regulations authorize a lieutenant colonel, a major, three captains and thirty-

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one first lieutenants for such a unit.

The nurse in charge of a hospital of 3,000 beds or larger will be a lieutenant colonel; of a 750-bed hospital, a major, and of a 500-bed hospital, a captain. Regardless of the size of the hospital, the nurse in charge will be a lieutenant colonel if the unit has twenty-five or more nurses studying authorized courses in addition to its normal nursing staffs.

The new policy also calls for a number of other changes.

loney of Connecticut, McCarran of Nevada, O'Daniel of Texas, Overton of Louisiana, Reynolds of North Carolina, Tydings of Maryland, Walsh of Massachusetts and Wheeler of Montana.

The Senate also, at the suggestion of Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich), struck out a provision stating that "no mere informality" in carrying out the terms of the service vote bill should invalidate any

men for union activity, or to weed out old-timers, unless it contains safeguards.

Public Health Service

Some union leaders said they objected to examination by company doctors. Others opposed examinations by doctors appointed by the

WSA. It is believed a compromise may provide for the designation of examining physicians by the Public Health Service.

Macauley said the delay in putting the program into full effect was occasioned by the necessity of obtaining equipment and personnel, locations for examinations, printed forms, and all other necessary material.

Sharp Exchange Earlier

The program led to a sharp exchange earlier this week between Macauley and Harry Lundeberg, president of the Seafarers' International Union and secretary-treasurer of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. The union leader described the plan as "part of a long-range program of the bureaucrats of the WSA in conjunction with certain ship owners to move in and eliminate old-time union seamen."

Macauley replied that the WSA "will permit no interference in taking all precautions necessary

becoming a great merchant-marine power.

President Roosevelt's close adviser gave his views in a signed article written for "The American Magazine," in which he asserted: "We will emerge from this war the richest and most powerful people in the world. We must go to the peace table in the full dignity of our strength, fair-minded but not soft-minded, kind but firm, insistent upon the welfare of our people."

Mr. Hopkins indicated a belief that the United States will demand and get a world-wide chain of air bases for mutual protection of allies.

He foresaw also these possible peace-table proposals:

1. Destruction of Germany's capacity to make war.

2. Outlawing of Nazism and Facism, with insistence upon self-determination for liberated peoples.

3. The willingness of the United States, in the role of a world banker, to lend money to war-torn countries for purchase of American goods. Debtor countries would have to guarantee that United States holdings would not be subject to expropriation and the loans with ir terest must be repaid in full.

4. Lowering of tariffs and international trade barriers, to encourage trade and make raw materials available to all.

Mr. Hopkins said United States help to war-ravaged lands may

the presidency of the world." The declaration drew prompt denial and protest from the Majority Leader McCormack of Massachusetts.

The Democraic leader, calling Mr. Hoffman's statement "too serious for any member, regardless of political partisanship to make," asserted: "There is no foundation for it; the gentleman knows that."

The exchange followed a reference on the floor to the Roosevelt-Churchill-Chiang conference n Egypt. Mr. McCormack arose to say that Mr. Roosevelt "is abroad in the line of duty. He's doing his duty as his conscience dictates to preserve the Republic."

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Committee Will Delay Action On Promotions

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—Senator Chandler (D., Ky.) said today a military subcommittee which he heads will delay action on a list of recommended promotions for fourteen ranking officers until the committee makes a further investigation of the soldier-cuffing incident involving Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.

"It is a very regrettable case," Chandler told reporters on his return to Washington after an absence of several weeks. "General Patton is a fine officer and a fine general who evidently was worn out and under a strain when he struck an enlisted man.

"However, there is no excuse for an American officer striking a member of the armed forces and we intend to make a further investigation."

Patton is on the promotion list now in the hands of the committee.

Atherton said in a statement that the government machinery for handling such claims should be speeded.

He also urged that servicemen whose disabilities are reparable be retained in the armed services "to receive the maximum benefits of hospital and medical care."

CHOICE OF CHIEF FOR RECONVERSION IS MAJOR PROBLEM

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 2. — (AP) The question, "who is going to plan the reconversion of industry?" will be one of the major problems confronting President Roosevelt when he returns to home front affairs.

The situation has become badly snarled in his absence, the tangle principally involving Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production board and Bernard M. Baruch, the "elder statesman," who recently was named head of the war and post-war adjustment unit of the Office of War Mobilization.

The contest to determine who shall be the actual boss of post-war planning for industry began before President Roosevelt left for the meetings with chiefs of the Allied Nations, and the belief here is that it cannot now be settled without his intervention.

The confusion of authority also involves two other major figures, Charles E. Wilson, WPB's executive vice chairman, and James F. Byrnes, OWM director.

Considerable upheaval in the war agencies is expected if the Presidential nod is aimed at Mr. Baruch, for Mr. Nelson has informed his staff—say reliable sources—that he will not remain as head of a second-rate agency, and that he regards authority over reconversion as essential to WPB's stature as a first-rate agency.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Baruch, and possibly Mr. Byrnes, would be content to have Mr. Nelson leave and Mr. Wilson take over WPB. Mr. Baruch has declared publicly that he has never advocated Mr. Nelson as supervisor of post-war planning and reconversion, while Mr. Byrnes has prevailed on Mr. Wilson to remain in Washington until President Roosevelt returns and decides whether the government can spare him.

Associates of Mr. Nelson say he refuses to be put in the position of being responsible for reconversion if the fundamental policies are made by someone higher up.

Hussey Named As Navy Chief Of Ordnance

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Nominated by Roosevelt to Succeed Blandy, Ordered to Tour of Duty at Sea

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—Rear Admiral George F. Hussey jr. was nominated by President Roosevelt today for a four-year term as chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance.

Admiral Hussey, who has been assistant chief of the bureau, will succeed Rear Admiral William H. P. Blandy, who is going on sea duty. The latter, regularly ranked as a captain, was nominated by the President as a rear admiral retroactive to May 20, 1942.

The Ordnance Bureau chief always carries the rank of rear admiral.

Other nominations included that of former Senator Josh Lee, of Oklahoma, for another term, this time of six years, as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, and those of Joseph B. Eastman, of Massachusetts, and John L. Rogers, of Tennessee, for reappointment as members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Eastman retains his I. C. C. membership while serving as Director of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Political Propaganda Ban Placed in Soldiers' Vote Bill

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 2. — (AP) The Senate, after a debate punctuated by cries of politics, today put a ban against government political propaganda into a bill to authorize absentee voting in next year's election by members of the armed services.

It adopted, 42 to 35, a provision by Senator Taft (R-Ohio) forbidding the transmission to the war fronts of any political propaganda paid for in whole or in part by the government. The amendment also provides that both sides of a political controversy be given equal space or time in campaign material reaching men and women in the armed services.

To Pass on Speeches

Under its terms a Federal War Ballot commission, to be created to supervise service voting, could pass upon government speeches and publications to determine whether they are political.

Fighting the amendment, Senator Guffey (D-Pa) charged the war ballot measure is "being drafted into a partisan bill." He asserted a former Republican senator was "on the floor yesterday lobbying for one amendment."

"To my knowledge nothing of the kind occurred," snapped Senator Taft. "This amendment is not political. It is an effort to give political equality throughout."

Senator Taft picked up 10 votes from the Democratic side to put

ballots cast under it.

"We have there an escape clause that follows that ballot-right down to the local precinct and we are inviting informalities," Senator Vandenberg said. "We have had informalities in some of the rotten boroughs of this country and I doubt that the Senate wants to invite more of this kind."

The measure would authorize a Federal "war ballot" to be sent to all armed forces personnel for their votes on President, Vice President, senator and representatives. They would h e o get absentee ballots f communities to vote in s

over the amendment, opposed by Senators Lucas (D-Ill) and Green (D-R.I) authors of the bill. Throughout the long debate the measure has been steadily rewritten through amendments by the Republicans with the help of a handful of Democrats.

Democrats who voted for the Taft amendment were Byrd of Virginia, Hatch of New Mexico, Ma-

Merchant Seamen's Physical Examination Plan Proceeding

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Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—The War Shipping Administration said tonight it had not retreated from its union-opposed plan to require physical examinations for merchant seamen, but conceded "some little time" will be required to put the program into effect.

In the meantime, the WSA will try to work out a final draft of the plan meeting some of the objections from union leaders.

Health Of Crew

Capt. Edward Macauley, deputy WSA administrator, said union leaders who met with him Tuesday agreed that a "positive health program for seamen should be put into effect, particularly dealing with tuberculosis and venerial diseases and contagious diseases dangerous to the health of the crew generally."

The union leaders expressed fears, however, that the program might be used to "blackball" sea-

for safety, preservation of health of crews, and troops in transit."

Macauley added that the WSA "intends to sail the ships in conformance with regulations . . . with or without your cooperation."

Hopkins Looks For 'Realistic' U.S. After War

Wants Air and Sea Power Retained, Bids Nation Be Fair but Not 'Soft-Minded'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—Harry L. Hopkins envisioned today a post-war America "realistic" about its own interests, maintaining its giant sea and air fleets and

mean that Americans will have to forgo luxuries for some time after the war. The War Production Board should be retained to regulate the flow of raw materials and production for a time, he said.

It is possible for the United States to have a foreign trade-volume as high as $7,000,000,000 a year in the immediate post-war years, Mr. Hopkins said. He declared that a national debt of 300,000,000,000 could be paid off in fifty years. The debt now is $170,000,000,000 and rising rapidly.

He suggested that excess American shipping "be rented to our friends—not sold," after the war so that the United States can maintain its war-born maritime standing.

WORLD PRESIDENCY

Washington, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Representative Hoffman (R.-Mich.) said on the floor of the House today that President Roosevelt "is campaigning for

GREATER SPEED URGED ON DISABILITY CLAIMS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—(AP) Warren H. Atherton, commander of the American Legion, said today that a Legion survey showed some

men discharged from the Army and Navy as disabled have had to wait three to seven months for action on their claims to disability compensation.

Declaring this is intolerable in the cases of those so disabled they cannot earn a living, Commander

Martin Flying Boat Finishes Navy Tests

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Martin Mars, world's largest flying boat, has completed preliminary tests by the navy's trial board and has been turned over to the Naval Air Transport Service.

Following additional tests, the Transport Service plans to use the huge plane to transport men and materials to distant war areas, the navy said today.

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Rubber Pool Explained

Bradley Dewey Sees No Post-War Monopoly of Synthetic Product

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—Bradley Dewey, Rubber Director, insisted today that no post-war monopoly could grow out of the government's program to develop synthetic rubber on a commercial basis.

Mr. Dewey told a Senate subcommittee that synthetic manufacturers and researchers have placed their patents in a common pool, available to all producers, to accelerate the making of synthetic. Only those companies which contribute something to the rubber program can enter the pool, which will continue after the war.

"Won't that create a monopolistic control of these (synthetic rubber) processes?" asked Senator Guy M. Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa.

"It is a licensing pool for the benefit of those who have done research, and the purpose is to benefit the war effort," Mr. Dewey replied.

War Spending Reached New Peak In November

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—War spending hit a new peak of more than $7,541,000,000 during November to top by $72,000,000 the previous record established in June.

The amount was $552,000,000 above the October total and brought aggregate expenditures for war activities during the first five months of the current fiscal year to $35,147,000,000, compared with $26,289,000,000 in the same period a year ago.

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DIRKSEN ENTERS G.O.P. CONTEST FOR 1944 NOMINATION

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 2. — (AP) The entry of Representative Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois into the race for the Republican Presidential nomination draws attention to the contrasting scarcity of Democratic candidates caused by party leaders' failure thus far to learn whether President Roosevelt plans to seek a fourth term.

Mr. Dirksen's announcement today, backed by a petition signed by 36 members of Congress urging him to run, put him into a race where Wendell L. Willkie, the 1940 nominee, has come to be regarded as a certain entry along with Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio, who announced, and former Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, whose name will go before Nebraska voters in a preferential primary.

No Democratic Candidate

The Republicans have many other potential candidates but no Democrat of national stature has stepped forward yet to announce that he will run for the Presidency.

Possible candidates hope, however, that this situation will be cleared up in the next few months, either by Mr. Roosevelt's announcement of his plans or his failure to say anything about a fourth term.

They argue that if the President does not intend to seek reelection, he will say so relatively early in 1944 so that his party will have an opportunity before its national convention to look over the candidates who would like to succeed him. This might not hold true if Mr. Roosevelt has his own nominee in mind and wants to prevent a build-up of other contenders.

On the other hand, most of those who keep tabs on party affairs are convinced that if the President says nothing for several months about his future plans, it will be a clear indication that he intends to run but won't make that fact known until convention time.

In announcing his candidacy, Mr. Dirksen told a press conference he does not plan to enter any state primaries. He noted that the vote in the Illinois preferential primary is not binding on delegates to the convention.

Disclosing that he would file for reelection to the House, Mr. Dirksen said he definitely was running for the Presidential nomination, adding: "I'm not serving as the confederate of anybody."

"My political ambitions are not very deep," he said. "My work in the House is very congenial. I'm interested primarily in what I can do for my country, what I can contribute to the public welfare."

Mr. Willkie commented in Chicago that Mr. Dirksen is "a fine fellow." He repeated previous statements that he would "like nothing better" than to see Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, enter the Illinois preferential primary next April. Mr. Willkie said he would "enter the primary in 24 hours after McCormick does."

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'Fine Fellow,' Willkie Comment On Dirksen

Chicago, Dec. 2 (AP)—Wendell Willkie stopped long enough between trains in Chicago today to read the announcement of Representative Dirksen's candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination and to comment, "He's a fine fellow."

Asked if he would stay out of the Illinois Presidential primary in April if Dirksen entered, he said, "But Dirksen hasn't said yet whether he'd enter."

He reiterated his previous statements that "he'd like nothing better" than to have Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago *Tribune*, enter the Illinois Presidential primary. He repeated his assertion that he'd "enter the primary in twenty-four hours after McCormick does."

MORGENTHAU SCORES AD BILL

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Secretary Writes Senator Byrd That Program Would Hurt Bond Sale, Not Help

Washington, Dec. 2 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, denounced tonight as a "potential waste of Government funds" the Senate-approved plan to spend up to $15,000,000 a year for war bond advertising in small newspapers.

"I should like to have it on the record that it will not help sell war bonds," he wrote Senator Byrd (D., Va.), chairman of the joint economy committee, on the eve of House committee hearings on the bill.

Intended For Small Papers

The legislation as it passed the Senate on November 16 would provide for Treasury advertising in newspapers in towns under 10,000 population. However, weekly, semi-weekly or tri-weekly papers published in larger communities would be eligible.

Morgenthau called the plan a "subsidy to certain small newspapers" and added:

"I think this proposal to distribute a sizable amount of the taxpayers' money in such a way that it will not contribute to winning the war, or to any legitimate requirement of our economy, is inexcusable.

Will Not Help

"Ostensibly, this proposal was made in an effort to help sell war bonds. I should like to have it on the record that it will not help sell war bonds, and as a matter of fact, it is likely to prove an almost insurmountable hurdle to the continued promotion of war bonds.

"As you know, we now depend upon cooperation by advertisers, publications, radio and the advertising industry generally to provide, without cost to the Treasury, the huge amount of advertising space and time required to reach and convince 130,000,000 people. By this means we are amply reaching all the important markets that would be available through this subsidy. The added impact, if there is any, would be of doubtful value."

Unfair To Pay Some

Morgenthau said the present method of advertising cannot be continued "if we pay some of those cooperating, and leave the others in *status quo*. Either we must pay all or none. And it certainly seems wasteful to pay any of them as long as the vast majority are willing to continue supporting bond drives on a patriotic basis."

No Tax Deductions

The Secretary recalled that at Senate hearings on the bill it was argued that big firms advertising bonds can, as a result, take certain credits on their tax liabilities which are not otherwise available.

"This is untrue," the Secretary said. "Under present regulations, a firm is permitted to regard a reasonable amount of advertising, if this has been its custom in the past, as legitimate business expense. Advertising used to promote war bonds represents conversion of publication or billboard space, or radio time, which the advertiser would use otherwise to promote his products or to keep his trade name alive during the war. It cannot be said, therefore, that the Treasury is paying for bond advertising even indirectly."

ICKES IN DISPUTE WITH OPERATORS OF MINES IN SOUTH

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 2. — (AP) Secretary Ickes accused southern coal operators today of a "sit-down strike" against negotiation of a new wage contract and promptly drew the retort that he is trying to force War Labor board approval of a wage scale violating the Little Steel formula.

The long-range exchange with Edward R. Burke, spokesman for southern operaters, marked another round in efforts by Secretary Ickes to get the entire coal industry to sign a contract with the United Mine Workers based on the agreement he worked out with John L. Lewis, U.M.W. president, for government operation of the mines.

Decline to Negotiate

Southern operators have declined flatly to negotiate on that basis although offering to pay the Ickes-Lewis wage scale for a guaranteed eight-hour production day. The Ickes-Lewis agreement calls for the miners to spend nine hours a day in the mine, allowing 45 minutes for travel in the mine and 15 minutes for lunch. Base pay would be $8.50 a day.

Mr. Burke contends that travel time actually exceeds 45 minutes in some pits and hence eight hours of production is not assured.

Accuses Burke

Secretary Ickes, at a press conference, applied the "sit-down strike" charge specifically to Mr. Burke. But, Secretary Ickes commented, Mr. Burke does what James D. Francis, president of the Island Creek Coal company of West Virginia, "tells him to do," and he described Francis as the "principal devil in the southern operators machinery."

Secretary Ickes said 67 per cent of the industry is negotiating for an agreement and that the southern group "will have to sign contracts in the end anyhow."

Mr. Burke said he had not seen Mr. Francis for several weeks and implied he thought Secretary Ickes hoped the WLB would approve a contract based on the Ickes-Lewis formula if the industry lined up solidly for it.

"We are not joining with you, Mr. Ickes," Mr. Burke said, "in bringing pressure on the duly established government agency to do what it knows it cannot do without violating the wage stabilization program."

The operators engaged in negotiations submitted a preliminary draft of a proposed contract to representatives of the United Mine Workers during the day. A cursory study showed some objectionable points, from the miners' viewpoint, but nothing considered insurmountable. Some operators thought the conferences could be concluded this week, but this optimism was not shared by all.

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Greater Post-War Rail Travel Seen

New York, Dec. 2 (AP)—A 500 per cent. rise in rail travel after the war, eclipsing even the dreams of air travel, was forecast to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers today by Edward G. Budd, manufacturer of coaches.

More speed, comfort and cheapness will do this, he said. People by the tens of thousands will travel who never could afford it before. The travel experiences of the 10,000,000 service men and women in this war will boost the itching foot population to new high levels.

He said it should be possible to make a $70 rail trip, coast to coast, in fifty hours, including meals. Such a train, if a ten-sleeper-coach type, ought to profit the railroads at $10 per gross mile.

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COLOMBIA WILL SIGN UNITED NATIONS PACT

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 — (AP) President Alfonso Lopez of Colombia, here on a 60-day leave of absence, said tonight he had sent a message to acting President Dario Echandia and the Colombian foreign minister accepting their request that he sign the United Nations pact on behalf of his country.

Colombia, to become the 34th nation to sign the pact, last week declared a "state of belligerency" exists between Colombia and Germany following the sinking of the schooner Ruby by a German submarine.

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Says Russia Wants Neighbors Independent

Schenectady, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Russia desires the independence of Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, Sir Bernard Pares, British Government representative on the Russian front, told a Union College audience last night.

"Stalin does not want any of them under Russian rule," he said. "Poland under Russian rule could be nothing more than an open sore on its frontier and a focus for German intrigues."

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Litvinoff Trimmed U.S. Bridge Expert

OXFORD, O.—(AP) Maxim Litvinoff, former Russian ambassador to the United States, is a bridge expert, according to Ely Culbertson, famed authority on the game, who addressed Miami University students on his plan for post-war peace.

"The last time we played, Mr. Litvinoff won $32, I won $8 and Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to Russia, won $2," Culbertson said.

"Jesse Jones was the fourth player, so you know from whom the winners collected."

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Tarawa Gain Laid To 'Will To Win'

Quantico, Va., Dec. 2 (AP)—The successful landings by United States marines on Tarawa were only possible because of the spirit which had been instilled into the corps through generations and because of its members' "indomitable will to win," Lieut. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift told graduates at the base here yesterday.

General Vandegrift, who takes command of the entire Marine Corps January 1, said the leadership and heroism displayed at Tarawa against Japanese fire was equal to anything in all the annals of the corps.

It took leadership "of the highest order" to take the men ashore in water up to their necks against the concentrated fire, he said.

Latin-American Flyers To Visit Naval Academy

Annapolis, Dec. 2 (AP)—The United States Naval Academy will be host Saturday to sixteen Latin-American aviators who have been studying "refresher courses" in American Army Air Force schools.

Rear Admiral J. R. Beardall, superintendent of the academy, said the visitors would have luncheon with the regiment of midshipmen and then would be conducted on a tour of the Academy.

'Plane for Every Veteran'

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2 (AP).—A plan to give two jeeps and a plane to every returning war veteran has been suggested by Roscoe Turner, flier and vice-president of the National Aviation Training Association. "Remember the Civil War slogan, 'forty acres and a mule for every soldier'?" he asks. "That was a farsighted thought." But jeeps,

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he said in an interview, undoubtedly will do much of the work of farm tractors after the war, and "the airplane already has been designated as the coming thing in the post-war period. Many war pilots will work in the air to earn a livelihood."

Last of American Repatriates Leave Exchange Ship Gripsholm

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JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 2—(AP) The last of 1,494 Americans left the diplomatic exchange liner Gripsholm today—all but 30 of them on their way to eagerly-awaited reunions.

As disembarkation of the repatriates from Japanese interment camps was completed in record time, 27 hours after the ship docked, 30 pasengers were taken to Ellis island for further questioning, but the procedure was not unusual. Last year 162 Gripsholm passengers were taken there.

The repatriates, all happy to be on American soil again, returned with varying stories of their treatment by the Japanese.

Passengers, concerned with the welfare of thousands more American internees in the Far East, spoke in guarded terms of their experiences.

Ruth Lee, private nurse in Manila before its capture, and a resident of Philadelphia, recounted that before she left Shanghai, the Japanese warned her "not to say anything which would react unfavorably on my fellow countrymen in the Far East."

The spirit of the repatriates was best summed up by eight-year-old George Dezenberg, whose mother died in China, and whose father, John, is a U. S. Army sergeant now hospitalized at Camp McCain, Miss.

George had no doubts about the war.

"My pop's going to win it," he explained.

JAPANESE ZERO FELLED HARMON

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Fellow Flyer Tells About Football Ace's Escape.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 2 (A. P.).—A flight of Japanese Zeros roaring out of the sun knocked down Army Pilot Tommy Harmon and three flying mates "before they knew what hit them."

So began a story which the rescued former Michigan All-America football player's parents heard from an officer in Harmon's squadron who left China seven days ago.

The officer, who declined to have his identity disclosed, said that long before it was announced officially this week that Harmon was rescued by Chinese after being missing in action since October 30, his safety was rumored through a "wonderful grapevine" existing among Chinese guerrillas.

Louis Harmon, Tom's 70-year-old father, said the officer, over long distance telephone, gave this version of Harmon's disappearance.

Tom was flying in a squadron of eight Lightning fighters, four acting as low-level bombers and four as escorts, which raided Japheld Kiukiang on October 30.

Harmon flew the "tail" position, described by the officer as the "grief spot," in a top cover of fighters at between 6,000 and 7,000 feet.

After successfully plastering the Jap base, the squadron headed for home, but five minutes away from the objective, a flight of Zeros zoomed down on the escort from behind, using the sun for cover. On their first run, they knocked four P-38s out of the formation. Harmon's plane went down in flames.

Other Lightnings drove off the Japs, bagging two, and then protected the parachute jump of a "husky" flyer who presumably was Harmon, circling until he reached the ground.

This occurred several hundred miles behind Japanese lines, but Chinese guerrillas found Harmon and hid him for ten days while gradually working back toward advance American bases.

STALIN AT CONFERENCE, CONNALLY REPORTS

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 2.—(AP) Senator Connally (D., Tex.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, said tonight in a radio address "another great conference is taking place in the Middle East between President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill."

He declared the meeting was "of paramount significance."

Senator Connally did not elaborate and did not give the source of his information.

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ADD LONDON - RUSSIAN (LONG) XX THURSDAY

WHILE THE RUSSIANS WERE SILENT ON THE GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK ON THE FRONT WEST OF KIEV, THE GERMANS WERE EQUALLY CAUTIOUS IN REPORTS ON THIS SALIENT. SOME DISPATCHES FROM MOSCOW DECLARED THE GERMANS HAD HURLED A RESERVE FORCE OF 2,000 TANKS INTO THIS BATTLE IN RENEWED ATTEMPTS TO BREAK GEN.NIKOLAI VATUTIN'S DEFENSES.

THE RUSSIANS ALSO WERE THROWING IN GREAT NUMBERS OF TANKS AND HUGE MOBILE GUNS, OFTEN ALONGSIDE THE TANKS. THE SOVIETS EMPLOYED THEIR DNIEPER FLEET TO SPEED THE FLOW OF ARMOR INTO SHOWDOWN BATTLE, AUGMENTING THE COLUMNS RUMBLING ACROSS BRIDGES.

SHORT OF THE RECAPTURE OF KIEV, GERMAN GAINS MEAN LITTLE TACTICALLY IN THIS KIEV SECTOR, SINCE THEY ARE BEING FLANKED BY ROKOSSOVSKY TO THE NORTH, AND MENACED BY THE CHERKASY BRIDGEHEAD TO THE SOUTHEAST, MIDWAY BETWEEN KIEV AND KREMENCHUG.

THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE DECLARED 71 GERMAN TANKS AND 23 PLANES HAD BEEN DESTROYED IN FIGHTING THURSDAY. BAD WEATHER WAS SAID IN MOSCOW DISPATCHES TO BE HAMPERING SOVIET AIR SUPPORT, ESPECIALLY IN THE KIEV SECTOR.

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ADD LONDON (BALD) XX SUBSTITUTE

THE CENSORSHIP MUDDLE WAS AN OLD AND PAINFUL STORY TO CORRESPONDENTS IN LONDON. IT HAS RECURRED IN THE HANDLING OF VIRTUALLY EVERY MAJOR NEWSBREAK SINCE PEARL HARBOR INVOLVING ANY DELAYED PUBLICATION DATE.

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VETERAN CORRESPONDENTS PLACE THE BLAME NOT ON THE WORKING

MEMBERS OF THE PRESS CENSORSHIP, BUT ON POLICY-MAKING AT HIGHER LEVELS WHICH IGNORES THE ACTUALITIES OF THE NEWS SITUATION.

THE NEWS OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER CONFERENCE LEAKED OUT AUG. 5, 1941, NINE DAYS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE BEGAN.

THE NEWS OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST AMERICAN TROOPS IN BRITAIN WAS RELEASED IN WASHINGTON PRIOR TO A SIMULTANEOUS RELEASE DATE AGREED UPON WITH LONDON. A GREAT PILE OF AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS' DISPATCHES HAD NOT BEEN CLEARED THROUGH CENSORSHIP IN LONDON.

WITH THE RESULT THAT THE FIRST NEWS REACHED THE AMERICAN PUBLIC

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FROM BRITISH AGENCIES.

A SIMILAR PREMATURE RELEASE ON THE ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WAS PUT THROUGH CENSORSHIP BY A BRITISH CORRESPONDENT.

THE IMMINENCE OF THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL NORTH AFRICA CONFERENCE IN JANUARY WAS KNOWN TO THE WORLD DAYS BEFORE THE ACTUAL EVENT, ALTHOUGH THE FACT THAT CASABLANCA WAS THE SITE WAS HIDDEN FROM THE AXIS.

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ANOTHER INCIDENT WAS THE CONTRADICTORY HANDLING OF INTERVIEWS WITH BRITISH AND AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR REPATRIATED FROM GERMANY. INTERVIEWS IN WHICH BRITISH PRISONERS DESCRIBED THE STATE OF GERMAN MORALE AND GERMAN REACTION TO PRISONERS WERE ALLOWED BY THE BRITISH CENSORSHIP TO BE PUBLISHED BOTH HERE AND ABROAD. BUT AMERICAN CENSORSHIP, ON ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON WHICH APPARENTLY TOOK NO ACCOUNT OF WHAT THE BRITISH MIGHT DO, FIRST PREVENTED PUBLICATION OF REMARKS BY AMERICAN PRISONERS EXCEPT THOSE FAVORABLE TO THE GERMANS.

WHEN PROTESTS WERE MADE, THIS RULE WAS RELAXED AND SUCH STATEMENTS WERE RELEASED IN FULL A DAY LATER WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THOSE REFERRING TO WHAT THE CENSORS CLASSIFIED AS ATROCITIES.

REUTERS NEW YORK OFFICE TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:-

"IT HAS BEEN WIDELY STATED IN THE AMERICAN PRESS, AND BY MR.ELMER DAVIS, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, THAT THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED IN WASHINGTON ABOUT THE CAIRO CONFERENCE--AND THE EMBARGO THAT ACCOMPANIED IT--WAS AVAILABLE TO THE PRESS AT THE TIME REUTERS CIRCULATED ITS UNOFFICIAL LISBON DISPATCH.

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"AS A MATTER OF FACTUAL ACCURACY REUTER WISHES TO STATE THAT THIS IS INCORRECT.

"THE REUTERS STORY WAS RECEIVED AND DISTRIBUTED OVER ITS AMERICAN WIRE SERVICE AT 10:59 A.M. ON TUESDAY, NOV.30, 1943. IT WAS THUS AVAILABLE AT THAT TIME TO ITS SUBSCRIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

"THE OFFICIAL WASHINGTON COMMUNIQUE WAS HANDED OUT AT A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE WHICH BEGAN AT 11:01 A.M. THE SAME DAY AND CONCLUDED--ACCORDING TO A WHITE HOUSE OFFICIAL--AT 'SOME MOMENT BETWEEN 11:15 A.M. AND 11:20 A.M.'

"AMERICAN WIRE SERVICES CARRIED THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT WITH THE EMBARGO AFTER 11:20 A.M.

"REUTERS THUS ISSUED THE LISBON DISPATCH SOME 20 MINUTES BEFORE WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENTS FILED THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT. LATER--AFTER THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT--OTHER AGENCIES CARRIED REUTERS LISBON DISPATCH."

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ADD LONDON (AG NEWS) XX DISPATCH)

THE LONDON STAR'S CAIRO CORRESPONDENT CALLED THE CONFERENCE PRESS ARRANGEMENTS "AN INCREDIBLE FARCE," WITH "EVERY OBSTACLE PLACED IN THE WAY OF THE ACCREDITED CORRESPONDENTS DOING THEIR JOB."

"A PETITION REQUESTING INTERVENTION AND AID WAS SENT TO HARRY HOPKINS BY SIX DIFFERENT METHODS TO ENSURE ITS DELIVERY," THE CORRESPONDENT ADDED. "IT WAS SIGNED BY 47 CORRESPONDENTS, BUT NOTHING WAS DONE TO ALLEVIATE THE SITUATION AND THE STATESMEN LEFT THE CONFERENCE WITHOUT ACCORDING ONE PRESS INTERVIEW.

"A MOST DISGRACEFUL EPISODE OCCURRED WHEN A GROUP OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS ATTENDING A THANKSGIVING SERVICE WERE INSULTINGLY EJECTED FROM THE CHURCH."

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A SAMPLE OF THE MANY MIXUPS IN THE CENSORSHIP HANDLING OF NEWS WAS THIS:

AFTER REFUSING TO PERMIT CAIRO CORRESPONDENTS TO CALL THE MEETING THE "SPHINX CONFERENCE," THE CAIRO CENSORS DELIBERATED FOR HOURS, RELENTED, AND PERMITTED THIS DESIGNATION TO BE USED.

THEN, MORE THAN 24 HOURS AFTER THE ADVANCE STORIES HAD MOVED, WITH REPEATED REFERENCES TO THE MEETING AS THE "CAIRO CONFERENCE," THERE CAME AN URGENT REQUEST FROM BRITISH CENSORSHIP THAT ANY REFERENCE TO A CAIRO CONFERENCE BE DELETED.

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BY RICHARD G.MASSOCK

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LONDON, DEC 2-(AP)-AN ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY TO SURRENDER OR BE BOMBE TO DESTRUCTION, IS BEING DRAWN UP BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN IN A MEETING AT TABRIZ IN NORTHWEST IRAN, UNCONFIRMED PRESS REPORTS FROM TURKEY ASSERTED TODAY.

SUCH A DEMAND FOR UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, THESE DISPATCHES SAID, WOULD PROVIDE FOR STRIPPING GERMANY OF ALL HER WAR GAINS. A SIMILAR ULTIMATUM ALSO WAS REPORTED TO BE IN PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY TO GERMANY'S SATELLITES.

BOTH SWISS AND TURKISH BROADCASTS DECLARED THAT THE MEETING OF THE THREE ALLIED LEADERS ALREADY WAS UNDER WAY AND THE ANKARA RADIO SAID:

"AFTER THIS HISTORIC MEETING GREAT EVENTS WILL HAPPEN. THE MEETING WILL HAVE GREATER REPERCUSSIONS THAT THE CASABLANCA OR QUEBEC MEETING."

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THE TURKISH NEWSPAPER CUMHURIET ASSERTED THAT "IT IS CERTAIN THE ALLIES WILL MAKE AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER APPEAL TO THE GERMANS" AND ADDED:

"THE THREE STATESMEN MUST THEREFORE MAKE A DECISION ON THE FORM OF GERMAN GOVERNMENT WITH WHICH THEY WILL BE PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE."

IT APPEARED, MEANWHILE, THAT A FORTHRIGHT PROMISE TO GRANT GERMANY POST WAR FREEDOM FROM SLAVERY UNDER ANY FOREIGN POWER, HOWEVER HEAVILY SHE MUST PAY FOR THE WAR, MIGHT BE A POSSIBLE RESULT OF ANY MEETING OF THE "BIG THREE". #

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BY RICHARD G. MASSOCK

LONDON, DEC. 2-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, WHILE CHARTING A PLAN WITH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK TO BEAT DOWN JAPAN, APPARENTLY HAVE SYNCHRONIZED THEIR GLOBAL STRATEGY TO HASTEN THE WAR ON ALL FRONTS.

AN AGREEMENT OF THE "BIG TWO" WITH PREMIER STALIN ON CO-ORDINATED BLOWS TO KNOCK OUT GERMANY FIRST IS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW THE CAIRO ANNOUNCEMENT BEFORE LONG. THERE IS A FEELING THAT THE MUCH-PREDICTED PSYCHOLOGICAL OFFENSIVE AIMED AT "SOFTENING" THE GERMANS WILL BE LAUNCHED WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

GRATIFICATION WAS EXPRESSED IN CHINESE AND VARIOUS EUROPEAN QUARTERS IN LONDON AT THE DECLARED DETERMINATION TO STRIP JAPAN OF ALL THE TERRITORIES SHE HAS SEIZED AS THE FIRST APPROACH TO POST-WAR PLANNING FOR THE FAR EAST.

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PREMIER STALIN'S ABSENCE FROM THE CONFERENCE WITH CHIANG SEEMED TO INDICATE HIS STEADFAST DESIRE TO AVOID ANY SOVIET INVOLVEMENT WITH JAPAN.

FOR BOTH THE BRITISH AND THE RUSSIANS THE DEFEAT OF HITLER IS THE MOST URGENT JOB AT HAND AND SOME ANNOUNCEMENT IN THAT DIRECTION MAY

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SOON CAP THE CAIRO DECISIONS.

THE CAIRO COMMUNIQUE, MEANWHILE, WAS ACCEPTED AS A SIGN OF UNITED NATIONS SOLIDARITY IN THE PACIFIC JUST AS ALLIED SOLIDARITY IN EUROPE WAS DEMONSTRATED AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE OF CORDELL HULL, ANTHONY EDEN AND VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV. TO THAT EXTENT IT PROVIDED REASSURANCE TO ANY WHO FEARED THE BRITISH MIGHT RELAX THEIR EFFORTS AFTER HITLER IS BEATEN.

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THE SCOPE OF THE MILITARY TALKS APPARENTLY COVERED THE GLOBE, WITH A SPRING ASSAULT IN WESTERN EUROPE PARTICULARLY IN THE MINDS OF MANY AS A SMASHING CLIMAX AGAINST GERMANY. FEW WOULD BE SURPRISED IF THE CONFERENCE LED TO THE EARLY APPOINTMENT OF GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, THE UNITED STATES ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ALLIED FORCES FOR A MASS INVASION OF THE CONTINENT.

IN THE MEANTIME, IT IS REPORTED, A LAND ROUTE FROM INDIA TO CHINA IS TO BE FORGED SO THAT SUPPLIES WHICH CHINA SO BADLY NEEDS MAY REACH HER.

APART FROM THE RECOVERY OF CHINESE TERRITORIES FROM JAPAN, PLANS WERE REPORTED WORKED OUT FOR POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION IN CHINA WITH AMERICAN AND BRITISH HELP.

CHINA'S AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN, DR. V.K. WELLINGTON KOO, HAILED THE AGREEMENTS AS "BOUND TO HAVE FAR-REACHING EFFECTS IN ASIA AS WELL AS IN EUROPE" AND HELPING TO "STRESS ONCE MORE THAT THE COMPLETE DEFEAT OF JAPAN IS AS VITAL TO THE CAUSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AS THAT OF GERMANY IN EUROPE."

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THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT, MINDFUL OF ITS RICH EMPIRE THE JAPANESE TOOK "BY VIOLENCE AND GREED," OFFICIALLY EXPRESSED FULL AGREEMENT WITH THE CAIRO PROGRAM.

FRENCH OFFICIALS IN LONDON WELCOMED IT "WITH SATISFACTION."

BOTH THE DUTCH AND THE FRENCH HAVE PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO PURSUE THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

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SEVERAL QUESTIONS IN PACIFIC PLANNING WERE LEFT PENDING IN THE CAIRO COMMUNIQUE, SUCH AS THE POSSIBILITY OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND CHINA SETTING UP A CLEARING HOUSE FOR FAR EASTERN INFORMATION, STUDIES AND POLICIES SIMILAR TO THE EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION WHICH THE UNITED STATES, BRITISH AND SOVIET GOVERNMENTS ARE ESTABLISHING IN LONDON.

WASHINGTON PROBABLY WOULD BE THE CENTER FOR SUCH A PACIFIC COMMISSION IF ONE DEVELOPS.

ANOTHER QUESTION IS THE DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN TERRITORY FORCED OUT OF JAPANESE HANDS.

JAPAN MUST GIVE UP:

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MANCHURIA, FORMOSA AND THE PESCADORES--STOLEN FROM CHINA.

BURMA, DUTCH AND PORTUGUESE TIMOR, HONGKONG, SARAWAK, MALAYA, THE PHILIPPINES, GUAM, PART OF NEW GUINEA, WAKE ISLAND, THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS, AND THE NETHERLANDS INDIES--TAKEN BY VIOLENCE.

THAILAND AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA--OCCUPIED.

THE FORMER GERMAN ISLANDS LYING NORTH OF THE EQUATOR, INCLUDING THE MARSHALL, CAROLINE AND LADRONE ISLANDS--HELD UNDER A LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE.

SOME OF THIS TERRITORY WILL GO BACK TO CHINA. KOREA WAS PROMISED EVENTUAL INDEPENDENCE AND OTHER AREAS MAY ATTAIN THEIRS. PRESUMABLY THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE NETHERLANDS

BUT THERE IS SOME TALK OF AN INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL TAKING CHARGE OF SOME ISLANDS -- PARTICULARLY 623 WHICH GERMANY ONCE OWNED, POSSIBLY WITH UNITED STATES FORCES OCCUPYING THOSE SUITABLE FOR STRATEGIC BASES, INCLUDING YAP ISLAND WITH ITS CABLE STATION.

WHEN AND IF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER TALK WITH PREMIER STALIN THEIR CONFERENCE IS BELIEVED LIKELY TO RESULT IN THE FOLLOWING:

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1. AGREEMENT ON A MILITARY PLAN "TO SHORTEN THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY," ALREADY DISCUSSED AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE OF HULL, EDEN AND MOLOTOV. THIS PROBABLY WOULD CALL FOR FORCES OF THE THREE NATIONS HURLING ARMIES AGAINST THE GERMANS FROM SEVERAL SIDES IN AN ALL-OUT SPRING OFFENSIVE.

2. IMMEDIATE ADVICE TO THE GERMANS TO GET RID OF HITLER AND SURRENDER, WITH AN INDICATION, PERHAPS, OF THE TREATMENT THEY MIGHT EXPECT AFTER THE ARMISTICE.

3. A FRANK DISCUSSION OF SUCH PENDING PROBLEMS AS THE EVENTUAL OCCUPATION OF GERMANY, RUSSIA'S FRONTIERS, PREPARATIONS, THE POST-WAR POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF GERMANY, AND CONTROL OF HER INDUSTRIES.

IMMEDIATE AGREEMENTS ARE NOT NECESSARILY IMPLIED IN SUCH DISCUSSIONS, BUT THEY WOULD AFFORD AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL TO TELL STALIN WHAT THEY THINK OF HIS IDEAS AND VICE VERSA.

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IN BRITAIN ALREADY THERE HAS BEEN CRITICISM OF A SOVIET PROPOSAL TO TAKE SEVERAL MILLION GERMANS TO RUSSIA FOR RECONSTRUCTION WORK ON TWO GROUNDS--THE DIFFICULTY OF CONSCRIPTING FORCED LABOR, AS EXPERIENCED BY GERMANY IN FRANCE AND OTHER COUNTRIES, AND THE BURDEN IT WOULD PLACE ON WORKING CLASSES RATHER THAN THOSE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR.

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LONDON, DEC. 2-(AP)-IN A BLUNT EDITORIAL ON BRITAIN'S PLACE IN POST-WAR INTERNATIONAL TRADE, THE FINANCIAL NEWS SAID TODAY THAT "PARADOXICAL AS IT MAY SEEM, WE MAY WELL FIND IT EASIER TO BALANCE OUR DEFICIT THAN THE UNITED STATES TO DEAL WITH HER SURPLUS."

THE PAPER SAID THE EDITORIAL WAS PROMPTED BY COMMENTS BY HARRY HOPKINS, "WHO TELL US" THAT AMERICA MUST BE THE NO. 1 EXPORTER AFTER THE WAR, AND BY LEON FRASER, PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, WHO "ALREADY TOLD US IN AN EQUALLY FRIENDLY WAY WHERE BRITAIN'S PRIMACY LIES. WE ARE THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM NUMBER ONE."

"WE APPRECIATE THE FRANKNESS," SAID THE FINANCIAL NEWS, "BUT MUST DECLINE THE COMPLIMENT. IN FACT, IT WOULD SEEM THAT BOTH COUNTRIES AFTER THE WAR WILL HAVE TO CONSIDER THE SAME PROBLEM--NAMELY, HOW TO BALANCE THEIR INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTS."

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THE PAPER SAID THAT WHILE BRITAIN HAD LOST MANY MARKETS BECAUSE SHE COULD NOT DELIVER THE GOODS, AND WHILE IN LATIN AMERICA, BRITISH GOODS HAVE BEEN REPLACED TO SOME EXTENT BY AMERICAN GOODS, "IT CERTAINLY DOES NOT CALL FOR DEFEATISM."

"WHEN THE WAR ENDS THERE WILL BE AN ACUTE SHORTAGE OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES--INDEED OF ALL MANUFACTURES--EVERYWHERE," THE PAPER ADDED. "PROVIDED OUR EXPORTERS CAN QUOTE REASONABLY COMPETITIVE PRICES THEY WILL BE ABLE TO SELL LARGE QUANTITIES OF GOODS OVERSEAS DURING THE INITIAL POST-WAR YEARS."

AFTER THESE "ABNORMAL" EXPORTS, THE FINANCIAL NEWS SAID, "IT IS

30.24—10673

FOR ENTERPRISE TO SHOW WHAT IT IS CAPABLE OF IN A FAIR FIELD X X X BUT IF THE CHOICE LIES BETWEEN CURTAILING IMPORTS AND RUNNING UP OUR FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS AFTER USING UP OUR REMAINING ASSETS, THE FORMER IS THE LESSER EVIL.

"X X X IF THE UNITED STATES DECIDES TO SOLVE 'FINANCIAL PROBLEM NUMBER ONE' (BRITISH COMPETITION) BY INCREASING HER IMPORTS, WE CAN SAFELY INCREASE OUR PURCHASES OF AMERICAN GOODS. IF, HOWEVER, SHE EXERCISES HER UNQUESTIONABLE RIGHT TO APPROACH THE PROBLEM IN A DIFFERENT WAY, WE MAY HAVE NO CHOICE BUT TO SAFEGUARD OURSELVES AGAINST A FURTHER INCREASE IN OUR INDEBTEDNESS, NO MATTER HOW WILLINGLY CREDIT FACILITIES ARE OFFERED US."

DEC 3 1943

HE1404PEW

LONDON, DEC.2-(AP)-CAPT.JAMES STEWART, HOLLYWOOD STAR NOW IN THE ARMY, HAS BEEN AWAY FROM THE FLOODLIGHTS AND CAMERAS SO LONG HE GOT THE JITTERS AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY AND AN ENTIRE NEWSREEL HAD TO BE RETAKEN.

CAPT.STEWART ARRIVED RECENTLY IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS AS COMMANDER OF A SQUADRON OF HEAVY LIBERATOR BOMBERS. HE IS GOING THROUGH FINAL TRAINING PREPARATORY TO ACTUAL COMBAT AGAINST THE NAZIS.

HE APOLOGIZED AFTER FUMBLING THE PREPARED NEWSREEL SCRIPT, AND SAID:

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"I SAID WHEN I ENTERED THE ARMY AS A PRIVATE THAT I WAS PROUD TO BE HERE AND WAS GOING TO DO MY BEST AS A SOLDIER OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

"NOW I HAVE MY OWN OUTFIT AND I CAN SAY THAT WE ARE GOING TO DO OUR BEST AS SOLDIERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY."

LONDON, DEC.2-(AP)-THE BANK OF ENGLAND TODAY REPORTED AN INCREASE IN NOTE CIRCULATION FOR WEEK ENDED DEC. 1, AMOUNTING TO £11,777,000 WHICH ESTABLISHED A NEW ALL TIME HIGH OF £1,030,824,000. THIS TOTAL COMES WITHIN £20,000,000 OF THE AUTHORIZED FIDUCIARY NOTE ISSUE OF £1,050,000,000.

INCREASES OF £6,156,000 IN PUBLIC DEPOSITS AND £8,082,000 IN OTHER SECURITIES WERE OFFSET BY LOSSES OF £10,821,000 IN PRIVATE DEPOSITS AND £850,000 IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

THE DROP OF £11,877,000 IN THE BANK'S RESERVE REFLECTED AN ALMOST SIMILAR INCREASE IN CIRCULATION.

THE PROPORTION OF THE BANK'S RESERVE TO LIABILITIES THIS WEEK WAS 8.8 PER CENT COMPARED WITH 39.0 THE SAME WEEK A YEAR AGO.

THE DETAILED STATEMENT FOLLOWS (IN THOUSANDS OF POUNDS):

CIRCULATION 1,030,824 INCREASE 11,777
BULLION 1,827 DECREASE 100
RESERVE 21,003 DECREASE 11,877
PUBLIC DEPOSITS 12,909 INCREASE 6,156
PRIVATE DEPOSITS 225,601 DECREASE 10,821
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES 204,287 DECREASE 850
OTHER SECURITIES 31,006 INCREASE 8,082
RATIO OF RESERVE TO LIABILITIES 8.8 PER CENT COMPARED WITH 13.5 LAST WEEK.

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MJ1037AEW

LONDON, DEC.2-(AP)-- THE MAGAZINE "AEROPLANE" APPEARED TODAY WITH A CARTOON SHOWING A FLYING FORTRESS ARMED WITH EQUIPPED WITH THE NEW "CHIN" GUN TURRET UNDER ITS NOSE AND THE FOLLOWING ACCOMPANYING VERSE:

"X X X THE FORT STICKS OUT ITS TURRET CHIN;
"THE FIGHTERS CANNOT WIN;
"NOW IS THERE ANY OF THE HUN
"WILL DARE TO VENTURE IN?" #

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moscow, dec. 2--(ap)--soviet comment on the north african meeting of president roosevelt, prime minister churchill and generalissimo chiang kai-shek was not immediately available today as the news had not yet been

published in the russian newspapers or broadcast by the moscow radio.

lap/cassidys01700/911p/tho/415p

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

MOSCOW, DEC. 2-(AP)-STRONG NEW GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS SPRANG UP TODAY IN THE CHERKASY SECTOR BETWEEN KIEV AND DNEPROPETROVSK, WHERE THE RED ARMY'S LATEST BRIDGEHEAD WAS ESTABLISHED WEST OF THE DNIEPER RIVER.

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GERMAN TANK AND INFANTRY FORCES LAUNCHED THE ASSAULT IN THAT SECTOR OF THE UKRAINE, FIELD DISPATCHES SAID TONIGHT, AFTER EARLIER COUNTER-ATTACKS FARTHER NORTH REGAINED ZHITOMIR AND KOROSTEN, BUT WERE FINALLY REPULSED.

THE RUSSIANS CROSSED THE DNIEPER NEAR CHERKASY LAST MONTH AND REACHED THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY, WHICH IS A BASE FOR A GERMAN TANK DIVISION, BUT WERE CHECKED BY POWERFUL FORTIFICATIONS.

THE RED ARMY CONTINUED ITS OWN ADVANCES NORTHWEST OF GOMEL AND IN THE PRIPET VALLEY OF WHITE RUSSIA AND SOUTHWEST OF KREMENCHUG IN THE UKRAINE.

WE1118PEW

MADRID, DEC. 2-(AP)-LONDON NEWSPAPERS WENT ON PUBLIC SALE AT MADRID'S NEWS STANDS TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1940. EDITIONS OFFERED INCLUDED THOSE UP TO NOV. 20.

DEALERS SAID THEY BELIEVED THE DELAY IN DELIVERY EVENTUALLY WOULD BE CUT DOWN TO TWO OR THREE DAYS AS IN THE CASE OF GERMAN AND FRENCH NEWSPAPERS WHICH ARRIVE BY PLANE.

WE1114PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--[redacted] ADD [redacted] ITALIAN (ON AYE) X X X [redacted] LINE

(NORGAARD)

IN THE TURIN FORTRESS RAID THE DESTRUCTION OF TWO MESSERSCHMITT 109S WAS CREDITED TO STAFF SGT.HAROLD K.COX, 200 BELLMAWR AVE., HADDON HEIGHTS, N.J., AND SGT.DEBLOSE JOHNSON, WEST POINT, IA.

BRIG.GEN.J.N.ATKINSON WAS CO-PILOT OF ONE FORTRESS WHOSE BOMBARDIER, LT.EDWARD W.COLE, 215 WEST ST., TALLADEGA, ALA., DECLARED THE P-38 ESCORT DESERVED THE MAJOR CREDIT FOR ALLOWING ALL FORTRESSES TO RETURN SAFELY.

IT WAS THE 200TH MISSION FOR ONE VETERAN FORTRESS GROUP, ONE OF WHOSE STAFF OFFICERS, MAJ.W.HOFFMAN BENJAMIN, OF GARRISON, N.Y., HAS BEEN WITH THE UNIT THROUGHOUT ITS COMBAT CAREER.

TELLING OF THE MITCHELL SWEEPS OVER THE NAZIS' FRONT BEFORE THE EIGHTH ARMY, TECH. SGT. CLARENCE KRIGBAUM OF SELMA, CALIF., BOMBARDIER IN ONE OF THE LEADING PLANES, SAID "WE COULDN'T MISS. WE SAW ARTILLERY FLASHES BELOW ON THE RIDGE AND LAID DOWN A LONG PATTERN ON THEM."

B-KA1214PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--[redacted] X X X FRONT LINE.

(NORGAARD)

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THE ALLIED LINE ACROSS ITALY NOW ROUGHLY IS THIS:

STARTING ON THE TYRRHENNIAN SEA COAST 12 MILES BELOW GAETA, IT RUNS ALONG THE SOUTH BANK OF THE GARIGLIANO RIVER TO THE MIGNANO AREA. HERE IT BENDS TO THE SOUTHEAST, THEN CUTS NORTHEAST, RUNNING NORTH OF VENAFRO, COLLI AL VOLTURNO AND SCAPOLI AND ON TO ALFEDENA, IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR. THEN IT FOLLOWS A JAGGED LINE BELOW THE SANGRO RIVER, CROSSING THE SANGRO SOME 10 MILES INLAND FROM THE

30.24— 10675

ADRIATIC COAST WHERE THE EIGHTH ARMY IS CARVING OUT A WIDENING BRIDGEHEAD AND DRIVING THE GERMANS BACK, AND HAVE CAPTURED ROCCA SAN GIOVANNI, FOUR MILES BEYOND THE SANGRO.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS-1ST ADD [redacted] (GALLAGHER)
(BJT) XXX TURIN RAIDERS.

BETWEEN EIGHT AND 12 NAZI FIGHTERS DID TRY TO INTERCEPT THE FIRST WAVE OF FORTRESSES, AND THESE WERE BEATEN OFF BY P38 LIGHTNINGS WHICH ESCORTED THE BOMBERS. THE SECOND WAVE OF FORTRESSES SHOT DOWN TWO GERMAN PLANES.

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THE TURIN BALL BEARING PLANT WAS PUT OUT OF OPERATION BY A LARGE-SCALE FORTRESS RAID ON NOV. 8, BUT SINCE HAD BEEN REPAIRED.

ALLIED AIR FORCES WERE BUSY ELSEWHERE ON THE ITALIAN FRONT, ALTHOUGH BAD WEATHER CURBED THE TACTICAL AIR FORCE'S SUPPORT OF THE EIGHTH ARMY'S DRIVE, WHICH GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S STAFF HAD DESCRIBED AS "MAGNIFICENT."

FIGHTERS AND LIGHT BOMBERS WERE BUSY IN SUPPORT OF THE FIFTH ARMY, AND THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE RAF NIGHT BOMBING OF ENEMY COMMUNICATION LINES BETWEEN THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT AND ROME.

IN ONE OF THE MOST CONCENTRATED ATTACKS OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN THE ALLIED AIR FORCES FOR THREE HOURS BATTERED A 20-MILE GERMAN FRONT GUARDING THE CASSINO AREA. AT 10-MINUTE INTERVALS WAVES OF FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS SWEPT OVER THE GERMAN GUN EMPLACEMENTS, TRENCHES AND OTHER FORTIFICATIONS AND SMASHED THEM INTO HEAPS OF RUBBLE.

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THE MAJOR BURDEN OF THE ATTACK WAS CARRIED BY AMERICAN P40 WAR-HAWKS AND A36 DIVE-BOMBERS, WITH AMERICAN AND BRITISH SPITFIRES FLYING TOP COVER FOR PROTECTION AGAINST ENEMY FIGHTERS WHICH DIDN'T APPEAR.

IN THE SAN AMBROGIO SECTOR NEAR ROCCA WAVES OF AMERICAN B25 MITCHELLS ROARING IN, ONE AFTER THE OTHER, BOMBED GERMAN TROOP CONCENTRATIONS.

DEC 3 1943

HJSPEW

ADD CAIRO (CHESTER) XX JAPAN

THE DISCUSSIONS OF THE THREE WAR LEADERS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED ON IN A MOST CORDIAL ATMOSPHERE, WITH MOST OF THEIR CONFERENCES HELD AT NIGHT AFTER SEPANATE OR JOINT SESSIONS BY THEIR ADVISERS DURING THE DAY.

ONCE, WHEN SOME PROBLEM BECAME VERY SERIOUS, THE AMERICAN GENERAL STAFF MET IN A SESSION LASTING ALL NIGHT.

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THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE COMMENT WHEN THE SECOND BIG MILITARY CONFERENCE, HELD TUESDAY AFTERNOON, LASTED ONLY HALF AN HOUR, WITH THE CONFEREES LOOKING SERIOUS AND EVEN A BIT GRIM WHEN THEY CAME OUT. THIS WAS A CONFERENCE IN WHICH CHINESE LEADERS, AMONG THEM GEN. CHENG

THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE COMMENT WHEN THE SECOND BIG MILITARY CONFERENCE, HELD TUESDAY AFTERNOON, LASTED ONLY HALF AN HOUR, WIT

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CHEN, CHINA'S TOP MILITARY LEADER UNDER CHIANG KAI-SHEK, AND ADMIRAL C.S. YUNG, TOOK PART.

THE TRIPLE-STAFF MEETING THE NEXT DAY, HOWEVER, LASTED 70 MINUTES,

AND GOOD PROGRES SSSSSSSSS

THE TRIPLE-STAFF MEETING THE NEXT DAY, HOWEVER, LASTED 70 MINUTES, AND GOOD PROGRES APPARENTLY WAS MADE.

G-JR322AEW

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BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, DEC 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE HAS GOT TO USE HIS INFLUENCE IN WASHINGTON IF THE UNOFFICIAL PICTORIAL HISTORY OF AN AMERICAN INFANTRY DIVISION IS CARRIED ON THROUGHOUT THE INVASION OF ITALY. LT. COL. BELOSE HARKEN, OF DES MOINES, IA., HAS PUT THE ISSUE SQUARELY UP TO HIS FELLOW IOWAN. HE IS TRYING TO GET FILM FOR THE 16-MM. MOVIE CAMERA HE HAS CARRIED INSTEAD OF A TOMMY GUN.

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HARKEN, A CHAPLAIN, BEGAN TAKING PICTURES OF HIS DIVISION BACK IN ITS EARLY TRAINING PERIOD, WHEN THE BOYS WERE LEARNING THE FUNDAMENTALS OF THE BATTLE THEY ARE NOW FIGHTING.

HE TOOK PICTURES OF THEM FROM ORAN EASTWARD TO TUNISIA, INCLUDING THE VICTORY PARADE. HE HAS A RECORD, TOO, OF THE BOYS FIGHTING THEIR WAY UP FROM THE BEACHES AT SALERNO.

BUT NOW HE IS RUNNING OUT OF FILM. HE MANAGED TO GET A COUPLE OF ROLLS IN AN ITALIAN SHOP, BUT THAT WILL BE GONE SOON.

"I WROTE TO WALLACE, SAYING THAT IF HE HAD ANY INFLUENCE IN WASHINGTON, TO HELP ME GET SOME FILM," HARKEN CHUCKLED. "I KNEW HIM WHEN I WAS PASTOR OF THE COLLEGE AVENUE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN DES MOINES."

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WHILE HARKEN SHOOTS WITH A CAMERA INSTEAD OF A GUN, HE HAS SEEN PLENTY OF ACTION AND HIS ACTION PICTURES ARE ALL AUTHENTIC. HE HAS SPENT HOURS BESIDE MACHINE-GUNS WAITING TO GET PICTURES OF GUNNERS FIRING AT AN ENEMY PLANE. HE COULD HAVE THEM SHOOT WITHOUT ANY ENEMY PLANES AROUND, BUT HE WANTS NO POSED PICTURES.

DEC 3 1943

KA1012AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC 2-(AP)-THE 34TH INFANTRY DIVISION--THE OUTFIT WHICH WIPED OUT THE MEMORY OF THE AMERICAN DEFEAT AT KASSERINE PASS BY THE IMMORTAL FEAT OF CAPTURING HILL 609 IN NORTHERN TUNISIA--WAS DISCLOSED OFFICIALLY TODAY TO BE OPERATING IN ITALY.

THIS DIVISION--KNOWN AS IOWA'S OWN BECAUSE IT IS COMPOSED LARGELY OF IOWA NATIONAL GUARDSMEN--MADE ~~THE~~ one of THE GREATEST COMEBACK OF ANY UNIT FIGHTING UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

THE DOUGHBOYS CHECKED THE GERMAN THRUST THAT CARRIED THROUGH KASSERINE PASS, AND LATER, IN THE CLOSING PHASES OF THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN, STORMED THE ALMOST IMPREGNABLE NAZI DEFENSES ON HILL 609 TO OPEN THE WAY FOR THE DRIVE ON BIZERTE AND TUNIS.

NOW THE SAME WARRIORS ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF LT. GEN. MARK W.CLARK'S FIFTH ARMY, FACING THE MOST DIFFICULT CONDITIONS YET TO CONFRONT THE ALLIES IN THIS THEATER.

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THE BOYS FROM THE TALL CORN STATE SUFFERED ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS SETBACKS OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN LAST FEBRUARY WHEN THE NAZIS ROARED OUT OF FAID PASS AND KNOCKED THE FLEDGLING AMERICAN ARMY BACK 60 MILES IN LESS THAN A WEEK.

AT THE TIME OF THE GERMAN BREAKTHROUGH, TWO INFANTRY BATTALIONS OF THE 34TH WERE HOLDING TWO HILLS--DJEBEL LESSOUDA AND DJEBEL KSAIRA--ONLY A FEW MILES FROM FAID. ALTHOUGH SURROUNDED BY

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30.24—10677

THE ENEMY FOR TWO DAYS AND NIGHTS THEY STUCK TO THEIR POSITIONS AND SLOWED UP THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

AFTER THEY LOST COMMUNICATION WITH OTHER AMERICAN FORCES, TWO P-39 PILOTS SWOOPED IN OVER THE NAZI LINES AND DROPPED ESCAPE PLANS TO THE BATTALION LEADERS. BOTH PILOTS LATER WERE AWARDED SILVER STARS FOR THEIR FEAT.

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THAT NIGHT ONE BATTALION MADE ITS WAY DOWN THROUGH THE GERMAN LINES AND MOST OF ITS MEMBERS FOUGHT THEIR WAY THROUGH TO THE AMERICAN LINES. THE SECOND BATTALION, HOWEVER, WAS SURROUNDED BY A NAZI ARMORED FORCE ON THE PLAINS AND ONLY A FEW ESCAPED.

WEEKS LATER, THE 34TH WENT INTO THE LINE FIGHTING TOGETHER FOR THE FIRST TIME AS A FULL DIVISION. IN THE DRIVE TO CAPTURE FONDOUK, IN CENTRAL TUNISIA, IT GOT TO WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE TOWN WHEN STRONG GERMAN FIRE FROM THE MOUNTAINS STOPPED IT. IT WAS NECESSARY TO CALL IN A BRITISH TANK BRIGADE BEFORE THE ALLIES WERE ABLE TO SMASH THROUGH AND CAPTURE KAIROUAN, A HOLY MOSLEM CITY.

IT WAS THUS AS A DIVISION WITHOUT A SIGNAL VICTORY TO ITS CREDIT--ALTHOUGH MANY OF ITS MEN HAD WON RECOGNITION FOR INDIVIDUAL DEEDS OF HEROISM--THAT THE 34TH WAS GIVEN THE SPEARHEAD ASSIGNMENT IN THE CENTER AMERICAN FRONT FOR THE FINAL PUSH IN NORTHERN TUNISIA LATE IN APRIL.

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FOR DAYS THE CAMPAIGN HAD BEEN STATIC BECAUSE THE GERMANS WERE ENTRENCHED ON HILL 609 (ITS HEIGHT IN METERS), A BARE, ROCKY AND SEEMINGLY IMPREGNABLE NATURAL FORTRESS DOMINATING THE APPROACHES TO MATEUR.

THIS BARRICADE WAS MADE MORE FORMIDABLE, MILITARILY, BECAUSE IT WAS SURMOUNTED BY A GREAT ROCKY PLATEAU IN WHOSE CRAGS THE NAZIS HAD DUG IN SO WELL THAT EVEN THE HEAVIEST ARTILLERY BARRAGES COULD NOT SHAKE THEM OUT.

JUST WHEN THE DRIVE APPEARED TO BE BOGGING DOWN, THE 34TH CRACKED 609 IN A NIGHT MARCH THAT BECAME AN EPIC OF HEROISM, FORTITUDE AND ENDURANCE.

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IN THE FACE OF THE HEAVIEST FIRE THEY WORKED UP THE OPEN GRASS SLOPES, CROSSED ENEMY MINE FIELDS AND FINALLY STORMED UP THE STONE-STREWN TRAILS TO ROUT THE GERMANS WITH BAYONET, GRENADE AND RIFLE.

"THAT WAS THE TOUGHEST JOB GIVEN ANY AMERICAN UNIT IN THE WAR SO FAR, AND THE 34TH DID IT IN SPLENDID MANNER," SAID A HIGH-RANKING CORPS STAFF OFFICER. "THOSE BOYS HAVE WIPED OUT THE MEMORY OF FAID AND KASSERINE PASS."

AS A RESULT OF THIS VICTORY, THE WAY WAS PAVED FOR THE QUICK CAPTURE OF MATEUR AND BIZERTE AND THE COLLAPSE OF GERMAN ARMS ON THE AMERICAN FRONT, SPELLING A QUICK END TO THE WAR IN NORTH AFRICA.

THE 34TH DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN BUT LANDED IN ITALY AFTER THE SALERNO BRIDGEHEAD HAD BEEN SECURED.

IT HAS TAKEN AN ACTIVE ROLE IN EXTENDING THAT BRIDGEHEAD.

IN ADDITION TO ITS BATTLE TRIUMPHS--AMONG WHICH THE CAPTURE OF ALGIERS IN THE INITIAL LANDINGS A YEAR AGO LAST NOVEMBER MUST BE

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LISTED--ANOTHER FEATHER IN ITS CAP WAS THE FACT THAT ONE OF ITS COMPANIES WAS CHOSEN AS AN HONOR GUARD FOR GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOVER AND HIS HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

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THESE MEN, SPIC AND SPAN AT PARADE REVIEWS, HAVE WON PRAISE FROM MANY FOREIGN MILITARY AND POLITICAL NOTABLES.

KA12PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC 2-(AP)-WORKING WITH DISCARDED AND BOMB DAMAGED EQUIPMENT, SOLDIERS OF THE U.S. ARMY'S RAILWAY SERVICE HAVE CONSTRUCTED A 15-CAR HOSPITAL TRAIN FOR USE IN EVACUATING WOUNDED FROM THE ITALIAN FRONT.

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AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM BRIG. GEN. CARL R.GRAY, DIRECTOR OF THE MILITARY RAILWAY SERVICE, SAID A COMPANY HAD CONSTRUCTED THE TRAIN IN ITS SPARE TIME ALTHOUGH THE UNIT ALREADY WAS OPERATING ON A 24-HOUR WORK SCHEDULE.

THE MEN SEARCHED BOMBED RAILWAY YARDS FOR USABLE PIECES OF EQUIPMENT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LT. JAMES CROHAN OF FRAMINGHAM, MASS., AND MAJ. PHILIP J.STEIN OF CHICAGO.

THE TRAIN CONSISTS OF A SURGERY CAR, FOUR BERTH CARS, FOUR COACHES FOR WOUNDED ABLE TO WALK, TWO SLEEPING CARS FOR THE TRAIN'S PERSONNEL, A WATER TANK CAR, A SUPPLY CAR, A KITCHEN CAR AND A MESS CAR.

IT IS COMPLETE EVEN TO CURTAINS IN THE SURGERY CAR, WHICH WERE SEWED BY SGT. LEONARD A.WIBBIS OF WAUKEGAN, ILL., MUCH TO THE DELIGHT OF HIS FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE CONSTRUCTION CREW.

KA102SAEW

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC 2-(AP)-SPITFIRE PILOTS TODAY REPORTED SEEING NUMEROUS DEMOLITIONS IN THE VICINITY OF CASSINO, KEY POINT ON THE VIA CASILINA, MAIN HIGHWAY TO ROME, PERHAPS IN PREPARATION FOR WITHDRAWAL IN THE FACE OF RELENTLESS PRESSURE OF LT. GEN.MARK W.CLARK'S AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES.

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CLARK'S FORCES YESTERDAY WERE SUPPORTED BY A TERRIFIC AERIAL ONSLAUGHT BY AMERICAN FIGHTER-BOMBERS.

FROM CASSINO THE MAIN ROAD FOLLOWS A BROAD VALLEY DUE NORTHWEST, THE EASIEST ROUTE TO THE ITALIAN CAPITAL.

(EDS: THE ABOVE MAY BE INSERTED IN FIRST LEAD ITALIAN, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, IF DESIRED.)

THE DEMOLITIONS WERE SEEN AFTER ALLIED AIR FORCES IN ONE OF THE MOST CONCENTRATED ATTACKS OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN HAD BATTERED 20 MILES OF THE GERMAN FRONT AROUND CASSINO FOR THREE HOURS.

AT 10-MINUTE INTERVALS WAVES OF FIGHTER-BOMBERS SWEPT OVER GERMAN GUN EMPLACEMENTS, TRENCHES AND OTHER-FORTIFICATIONS, SMASHING THEM INTO HEAPS OF DEBRIS.

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THE MAJOR BURDEN OF THE ATTACK WAS CARRIED BY AMERICAN WARHAWKS AND A-36 DIVE-BOMBERS WITH AMERICAN AND BRITISH SPITFIRES FLYING TOP COVER.

HUNDREDS OF FRAGMENTATION AND HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON ENEMY LINES ON MONTE PORCHEO AND EAST OF CASSINO. THE A-36S CONCENTRATED ON SMASHING GERMAN DEFENSES ON MONASTERY RIDGE IN THE CALABRITTO-ROCCA DI EUANDRA SECTOR JUST WEST OF MIGNANO, THE SAN VITTORINO SECTOR AND THE HIGHWAY AND RAILROAD EAST OF FORMIA, JUST BACK OF THE FRONT.

RAF BOSTONS ON THE PRECEDING NIGHT ALSO HIT HARD BEHIND THE FRONT, SMASHING AT COMMUNICATION LINES NEAR GAETA, TERRACINA, CISTERNA AND SAN VICENZO.

SB110 5AEW

30.24—10679

ALGIERS, DEC. 2-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION SAID TODAY THAT PIERRE-ETIENNE FLANDIN, FORMER FRENCH PREMIER AND LATER MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE VICHY CABINET, WAS UNDER SURVEILLANCE PENDING AN INVESTIGATION BY A COMMISSION PROBING SUSPECTED COLLABORATION WITH VICHY.

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THE "PURGE COMMISSION" ALSO HAS BEEN INVESTIGATING THE RECORDS OF MARCEL PEYROUTON, FORMER GOVERNOR GENERAL OF ALGERIA, AND PIERRE BOISSON, FORMER GOVERNOR OF FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE THREE WAS EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS. HE SAID THEY WERE NOT UNDER ARREST.

WE1038PEW

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BY CHARLES A.GRUMICH (800)

CAIRO, DEC 2-(AP)-THE GREAT NORTH AFRICA CONFERENCE BROUGHT TOGETHER ONE OF THE MOST GLITTERING ASSORTMENTS OF HIGH MILITARY INSIGNIA AND GOLD BRAID EVER ASSEMBLED IN ONE PLACE, BUT ONLY THE LESSER LIGHTS WERE SEEN IN PUBLIC.

THE TOP-BILLED STARS KEPT OUT OF SIGHT.

MORE THAN 300 PERSONS WERE THERE, AND THEY INCLUDED SOME IMPORTANT DIGNITARIES IN MUFTI AMONG THE BRIGHT ARRAY OF ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE UNIFORMS.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PARTY INCLUDED HIS SON, COL. ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT, AND HIS SON-IN-LAW, MAJ. JOHN BOETTIGER.

THE UNITED STATES MISSIONS INCLUDED ADMIRAL WILLIAM D.LEAHY, CHIEF OF STAFF TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT; ADMIRAL ERNEST J.KING, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FLEET AND CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS; GENERAL C.MARSHALL ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF; GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE MEDITERRANEAN; GENERAL HENRY H. ARNOLD, CHIEF OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES; LT.GEN.BREHON B.SOMERVELL, COMMANDING THE ARMY SERVICE OF SUPPLY; LT.GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL, CHIEF OF STAFF OF ALLIED FORCES IN CHINA; MAJ.GEN. EDWIN M.WATSON, THE PRESIDENT'S MILITARY AIDE AND SECRETARY; MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT, COMMANDING THE 14TH AIR FORCE IN CHINA; MAJ. GEN. GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER, THEATER AIR OFFICER IN CHINA, BURMA AND INDIA; MAJ.GEN. RICHARD K.SUTHERLAND, CHIEF OF STAFF IN GEN.MACARTHUR'S SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COMMAND; REAR ADMIRAL WILSON BROWN, THE PRESIDENT'S NAVAL AIDE, AND REAR ADMIRAL ROSS MCINTYRE, THE PRESIDENT'S PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON GENERAL OF THE NAVY.

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MR.ROOSEVELT ALSO HAD WITH HIM AMBASSADORS JOHN G.WINANT FROM LONDON, W.AVERELL HARRIMAN FROM MOSCOW AND LAURENCE A.STEINHARDT FROM ANKARA, AND HARRY HOPKINS.

M;.-,6 9!£5£3'3 ,3;36 2003-43$ 8, 07?)::N BUT THEICVSTAFF OXICERSH ANFBGENERAATEÃBSBACDIBRCESHTAREUSAEN;OK 15, ADMIRAL KIN '8/N GEVFRAL ARELD 11,PAND LT. VEN. SOMERVELL NINE.NLALSO PRESENT WERE LT.GEN. T.T. HANDY OF THE OPERATIONS DIVISION AND REAR ADMIRAL C.M.COOK, BOTH ASSISTANT CHIEFS OF STAFF.

THREE SENIOR PLANNERS WERE THERE, EACM WITH AHSTAFF OF FOUR. THEY ARA RZKR ADMIRWP B.H.BIERI; BRIG. GEN. L.S.UTER OF THE AIR FMRCISAAED MOR. X.N.ROBERTS OK THE ARMY, WHO HABLBE PROMOTION TO BRIVADIER GENERAL.M

DEC 3 1943

ZXMCEKBARSERÇ OKIÇOBRSTICSERPURNCNECKRHUPANSEY; NERYLOREAR'ADMIRAL GEN. L.T.WHITTON.

THE CONFERENCE UEKRETARI NKJ WPTH A STAFF OF SEVEN, WAS HEADED VFL

NAVFLVAPT. FOREST B.ROYAL AND COL. A.J.MACFARLAND.

ALSO OM OHZ AMERICANLROSTER WERE MAJ.GEN.CMH.LEE,LCMIEF OF OGE [illegible] SHIPPING ADMIMIDOGATION.

LWE[illegible]ZO INLTHE BRITISH MISSIONS.

P8.3 .8,8'534 :£74:£8))'SNMWN PARTY NUMBERED 15, IMCLUDING MIS DAUGHTAR, MRS.SARAH OLIVER,LA W.A.A.F. SECTION OFFICER AND AIDE£$3-CUMP TO HER FATHER AND AMBASSADOR WINANO.

LTHEHBRITISH FOREWGN OFFICE SENT EIGHT, HEADED BY NJOHONY EDEN, [illegible] SECRETARY, JRL SIR ALEXANDOY CADOGAN, PERMANENT UNDERSECR

O 5£3 95£34 ?(858'£ .0$)

7'?)-,$.5£384)3-$34':

H MINISTRY OFPWAR TYANS945--NINE MEMBEQSLHEADEDLBY LORD LEATHERS, TGE MINISTER.

[illegible]

H WAR OFFICE--31, WNCLUDING GENERAL SIR ALAN BROOKE, CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL DOAFF; GENERAL SIR THOMAS RIDDELL-WEBSTAR1 QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL, ANDVBRIPR;-4'£-) '84 '9£, $8)), HEAD OF THE MILITARY MISSION TO WASHINGTON.

AIR MINISTRY--14, HEADED BY AIR MARSHAL SIR CHARLES PORTAL, CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF.

COMBINED OPERAKMNS--SIX, UNDER MAJ.NGEN. (CORRECT) R.E."LUCKY" LAYCOCK.

WAR CABINET--42, LED BY LT. GEN. SIR HASTINGS ISMAY, SECRETARY OF THE IMPERIAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND--12, INCLUDING THE AREA COMMANDER, ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, AND LT. GEN. (CORRECT) ADRIAN CARTON DE WIART, WHO REPRESENTS CHURCHILL AT CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S HEADQUARTERS.

FROM MOSCOW--FOUR, INCLUDING THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR, AND LT.GEN.G.L.MARTEL, HEAD OF THE BRITISH MILITARY MISSION TO MOSCOW.

FROM ALGIERS--HAROLD MACMILLAN, RESIDENT MINISTER, AND HIS SECRETARY.

SPREAD THROUGH THE MISSIONS WERE FIELD COMMANDERS, SUCH AS ADMIRAL SIR JOHN CUNNINGHAM, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF MEDITERRANEAN FLEET; ADMIRAL ALGERNON WILLIS, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF LEVANT AND RED SEA FLEET; AIR CHIEF MARSHALL SIR WILLIAM SHOLTO DOUGLAS, COMMANDER OF BRITISH AIR FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AND CIVILIAN DIGNITARIES, SUCH AS RICHARD G.CASEY, MINISTER OF STATE RESIDENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

CHURCHILL BROUGHT LORD MORAN, HIS PHYSICIAN, AND CMDR. C.R.THOMPSON, AN AIDE.ODG THE CHINESE DELEGATIONS INCLUDED ADMIRAL SHUEN-CHEN YANG DIRECTOR OF ARMY INTELLIGENCE; GENERAL CHENG CHEN, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CHINA'S NATIONAL MILITARY COUNCIL; AIR GENERAL CHOW CHI-SHOU; GENERAL CHU SHIH MING, MILITARY ATTACHE AT THE CHINESE EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, SERVING GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK AS INTERPRETER AT STAFF CONFERENCES; MISS PEARL CHEN, MADAME CHIANG'S SECRETARY; DR. HOLLINGTON TONG, VICE MINISTER OF INFORMATION, AND WANG CHUNG-HUI, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL.

Z701AEW NM

DEC 3 1943

30.24—10681

BY WILLIAM MCGAFFIN DEC 3 1943

CAIRO, DEC 2-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ASSURED PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK THAT THE BURKA ROAD WOULD BE REOPENED IN ORDER TO HANDLE SUFFICIENT SUPPLIES TO CAPTURE A CHINESE COASTAL PORT FOR THE MAIN ASSAULT AGAINST JAPAN, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

INDICATIONS WERE MORE DEFINED THAN EVER, HOWEVER, THAT THE MAIN DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND CHINA AT THE ABC CONFERENCE WAS TO MOUNT A CRUSHING ALL-OUT ASSAULT AGAINST GERMANY BEFORE THROWING FULL POWER AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

THERE WAS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE ALLIED COMMAND DECIDED TROOPS TRAINED FOR THE EUROPEAN ASSAULT COULD NOT BE SPARED FOR A FULL SCALE FAR EASTERN CAMPAIGN UNTIL GERMANY SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY.

THIS WOULD NOT MEAN THAT THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER WOULD REMAIN INACTIVE, BECAUSE A HEAVY FORCE OF ALLIED TROOPS ALREADY IS THERE. BUT IT IS KNOWN THAT THE CONFEREES TOOK COGNIZANCE OF THE FACT THAT INTERNAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE POORLY NURTURED TROOPS OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND THE SIZABLE AND ACTIVE CHINESE COMMUNIST ARMY MUST BE OVERCOME BEFORE CHINA COULD BE OPENED AS THE PRIMARY BASE FOR DIRECT ATTACK AGAINST JAPAN ITSELF.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT BURMA ROAD CAN HANDLE 40,000 TONS OF SUPPLY A MONTH, WHEREAS 1,000,000 ARE NEEDED FOR DECISIVE CAMPAIGNING AGAINST JAPAN. THUS THE COMMITMENT FOR REOPENING THE WINDING SUPPLY ROUTE WAS PREDICATED UPON USING THE BURMA ROAD TO WREST A CHINA COASTAL PORT.

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ONLY THEN COULD FOOD, MUNITIONS AND TROOPS BE SUPPLIED FOR DIRECT ASSAULTS AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN NORTH AND EAST CHINA WHERE THE BASES NEAREST JAPAN ARE LOCATED.

ONE OF THE MAJOR POINTS OF DISCUSSION, IT WAS LEARNED, WAS THE DOVETAILING OF THE PROJECTED DRIVE INTO NORTHERN CHINA WITH THE BRITISH VIEW THAT IT ALSO WAS NECESSARY TO ATTACK TO THE SOUTH AND RECAPTURE SINGAPORE.

THUS CHIANG KAI-SHEK LEFT THE NORTH AFRICAN CONFERENCE WITH HIGH-POWERED, LONG-RANGE PROMISES. ONE PERSON IN THE KNOW REMARKED:

"NO ONE EVER LEAVES AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE COMPLETELY SATISFIED." DEC 3 1943

DEFINITE INFORMATION ON THESE POINTS CONFIRMED PREVIOUS INDICATIONS THAT THE NORTH AFRICAN PARLEY REALLY WAS A "SECOND FRONT" CONFERENCE.

SB1224PEW

ISTANBUL, DEC. 2-(AP)-BRITISH FORCES STILL ARE BELIEVED TO BE HOLDING OUT ON TWO OF THE CYCLADES ISLANDS, IT WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY TODAY, BUT THEIR POSITION PROBABLY HAS BECOME UNTENABLE SINCE GERMAN RECAPTURE OF NEARBY THERA (SANTORIN) ISLAND.

THE CYCLADES LIE SOUTHEAST OF GREECE.

A REPORT FROM IZMIR SAID THAT DURING THE FIGHTING FOR SAMOS ISLAND, THE BUSINESS SECTION OF VATHY, THE CAPITAL, WAS VIRTUALLY DESTROYED, AND THE TOWN OF TIGHANI ON THE SOUTHERN PART OF SAMOS WAS ALMOST WIPED OUT BY BOMING AND MACHINE-GUN FIRE.

THOUSANDS OF THE ISLAND'S RESIDENTS FLED TO THE IZMIR REGION, IT WAS SAID, AND ABOUT A THIRD OF THE POPULATION NOW IS IN TURKEY.

(IN ANKARA, AN EYEWITNESS SAID WAVE AFTER WAVE OF GERMAN PLANES COLD-BLOODEDLY BOMBED SAMOS CIVILIANS ON THE FINAL DAY BEFORE ITS EVACUATION BY BRITISH AND GREEK TROOPS.)

WE1036PEW DEC 3 1943

CONFERENCE

BY THOBURN WINANT

A U.S.-CHINESE BASE IN EASTERN INDIA, NOV. 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO AND MRS.CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN ESCAPED DEATH OR GRAVE INJURY BY ONLY SEVEN HOURS TODAY WHEN HALF OF A HEAVY TILED ROOF FELL DIRECTLY ON THE SPOT WHERE THEY HAD LUNCHED EARLIER.

AT THE TIME OF THE CAVE-IN OF THE ROOF OF THE LUXURIOUS OFFICERS' CLUB THE GENERALISSIMO AND MRS.CHIANG WERE SAFELY ON THEIR WAY TO CHUNGKING AND MOUNTBATTEN TO NEW DELHI.

(ALL THREE HAD ATTENDED THE NORTH AFRICAN CONFERENCE. BEFORE THIS DISPATCH WAS RECEIVED IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN CHUNGKING THAT THE GENERALISSIMO AND MRS.CHIANG HAD RETURNED TO THE CHINESE CAPITAL.)

THE THREE HAD LUNCHED WITH NEARLY A SCORE OF HIGH RANKING AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE OFFICERS, INCLUDING LT.GEN.ADRIAN CARTON DE WIART, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE AT CHUNGKING.

THE CAVE-IN OCCURRED AT THE END OF A DAY IN WHICH THE CHIANGS AND THE SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMANDER IN CHIEF INSPECTED THIS HUGE BASE, WHERE THOUSANDS OF CHINESE ALREADY HAVE BEEN TRAINED AND EQUIPPED BY THE AMERICANS TO TANGLE WITH THE JAPANESE IN BURMA.

BRIG.GEN.FREDERICK MCCABE OF PORTLAND, ORE., IN CHARGE OF TRAINING THE CHINESE, AND BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM BERGIN OF CARMEL, CALIF., LT.GEN. JOSEPH W.STILWELL'S CHIEF OF STAFF AT THE BASE, SAID THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE THAT SABOTEURS CAUSED THE ROOF TO CAVE IN, BUT THEY ORDERED AN IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION.

NO ONE WAS INJURED BY THE MISHAP, BUT SIX AMERICAN OFFICERS HAD HAIR BREADTH ESCAPES. THEY HAD JUST FINISHED A CARD GAME AND MOVED TO A BAR AT THE OTHER END OF THE ROOM WHEN THE ROOF FELL WITH A CRASH HEARD A QUARTER OF A MILE AWAY.

WE1141PEW

BY CLUDE A.FARNSWORTH

CHUNGKING, DEC. 2-(AP)-HAVING SWEPT THE JAPANESE FROM MOST (CORRECT) OF CHANGTEH, CHINESE TROOPS KILLED SEVERAL HUNDRED MORE OF THE ENEMY TODAY IN BITTER HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING AT THE CITY'S EAST GATE, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE ADMISSION THAT THE ENEMY RETAINED A FOOTHOLD WITHIN THAT DOORWAY TO CHINA'S RICH RICE BOWL REGION FOLLOWED AN EARLIER ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE INVADERS HAD BEEN DRIVEN OUT.

THE STRUGGLE AT THE EAST GATE, WHERE THE JAPANESE WERE SAID TO HAVE LODGED FOR THEIR LAST STAND IN THE CITY, STILL RAGED TONIGHT, AFTER OTHER CHINESE FORCES HAD OCCUPIED SEVEN TOWNS NN THEIR PROGRESS TOWARD TIGHTENING A NOOSE AROUND AN ENEMY FORCE IN NORTHERN HUNAN.

LOSSES AMONG CHANGTEH'S DEFENDERS, AIDED TUESDAY BY U.S.FIGHTER PLANES WHICH DROPPED FOOD AND AMMUNITION INTO THE BESIEGED CITY, WERE SET AT "MORE THAN 100 KILLED AND WOUNDED" IN WEDNESDAY'S ACTION ALONE.

THE GARRISON ALREADY HAD DRIVEN ANOTHER ENEMY FORCE MORE THAN TWO MILES BEYOND THE CITY'S NORTH GATE WHEN THE CHINESE TURNED ON THE EAST SECTOR.

TONIGHT'S COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF THE RECAPTURE OF THE CITY OF LINLI IN NORTHERN HUNAN AND THE ENCIRCLEMENT OF AN ENEMY UNIT AT SUCHIATU ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE YUAN RIVER NEAR CHANGTEH.

IN ADDITION TO DROPPING SUPPLIES TO THE CHINESE, U.S.PLANES DESTROYED JAPANESE SUPPLY BARGES ON TUNGTING LAKE.

30.24—10683

OTHER UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT, OPERATING IN SUPPORT OF CHINESE TROOPS FAR TO THE SOUTHWEST ALONG THE SALWEEN FRONT IN YUNNAN, ATTACKED JAPANESE GASOLINE AND AMMUNITION DUMPS AND SANK FIVE SUPPLY BRIDGES ALONG THE IRRAWADDY RIVER.

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(EDS: READ BYLINE: "BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH")

WE1048PEW

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, FRIDAY, DEC.3-(AP)-THE PROMOTION OF COL. FREDERIC SMITH, JR., A NEW GUINEA AIR TASK FORCE COMMANDER AND VETERAN OF 22 MONTHS DUTY IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, TO BRIGADIER GENERAL WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY HEADQUARTERS.

AT 35, HE IS ONE OF THE ARMY'S YOUNGEST GENERALS.

A 1929 WEST POINTER, GENERAL SMITH SERVED FIVE YEARS IN PANAMA BEFORE THE WAR. HE HOLDS THE AIR MEDAL AND THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

HIS WIFE, MRS. MARTHA KING SMITH, DAUGHTER OF ADM.ERNEST J. KING, COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES FLEET, LIVES AT 4434 VOLTA PLACE,NW., WASHINGTON. THE SMITHS HAVE TWO SONS.

DEC 9 1943

NN/FJ938PCW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, FRIDAY, DEC.3-(AP)-A PICKED GROUP OF 600 TO 700 UNITED STATES MARINES, SPECIALLY TRAINED FOR THE ASSIGNMENT, MADE A TWO-DAY RAID INTO THE JAPANESE SUPPLY AREA SOUTHWEST OF THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, KILLED MORE THAN 200 JAPANESE AND DESTROYED VITAL SUPPLIES.

THE RAID, MADE NOV.28 AND 29, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE MARINES WENT DOWN EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY--OFF THE BEACHHEAD ON THE WEST-CENTRAL COAST OF THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS ISLAND--IN LANDING CRAFT AND PUT ASHORE AT DAWN NOV.28 THREE MILES BEYOND THE PERIMETER FOR THE PLANNED RAID.

THE JAPANESE WERE KNOWN TO HAVE A CONCENTRATION OF SUPPLIES A MILE AND A HALF EAST OF THE TOROKINA RIVER. THE CONCENTRATION WAS SOMETHING OF AN ARSENAL.

THE LANDING WAS UNOPPOSED. THE MARINES STARTED THEIR DEMOLITION WORK THAT AFTERNOON, ENCOUNTERING SOME RESISTANCE.

AT DAYBREAK NOV.29, A JAPANESE FORCE ESTIMATED AT DOUBLE THAT OF THE MARINES OPENED A STRONG ATTACK. THEY BROUGHT UP MORTARS AND ALSO USED SNIPERS TO INFLICT CASUALTIES. BY MID-AFTERNOON, THE MARINES WERE GETTING GOOD SUPPORT FROM SHORE ARTILLERY -- 155'S -- AND ALSO FROM DIVEBOMBERS.

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SMALL COASTAL GUNBOATS CAME IN TO BOMBARD THE JAPANESE AND A DESTROYER ALSO POUNDED THE ENEMY FLANKS. THE COMBINED ATTACKS KNOCKED OUT THE JAPANESE MORTARS.

THEN LANDING CRAFT, BRAVING SNIPER AND AUTOMATIC FIRE FROM THE SHORE, MOVED IN AND LOADED THE RETIRING MARINES.

DURING THE TWO-DAY OPERATION THE MARINES COUNTED 200 JAPANESE DEAD BUT MANY OTHERS CERTAINLY WERE KILLED BY THE BOMBING AND SHELING. THE MARINES SUFFERED 15 DEAD AND 71 WOUNDED.

THEY BLEW UP AN ARTILLERY AMMUNITION DUMP, DESTROYED LARGE QUANTITIES OF RIFLES, FOOD AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

NN/FJ922PCW

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,DEC.2-(AP)-TWENTY-TWO ARMY AIRMEN, THE CREW MEMBERS OF TWO LIBERATORS BO ERS WHICH GUARDED A BADLY DAMAGED THIRD C[illegible] A RAID ON

RABAUL, WERE AWARDED SILVER STARS TODAY BY LT.GE. . . COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THE LIBERATORS WERE PART OF A FORMATION WHICH ATTACKED RABAUL OCT.25 WITHOUT FIGHTER COVER AND IN THE FACE OF SEVERE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. ON THE RETURN, THE TWO LIBERATORS NOTICED A THIRD FALLING BACK, LOSING ALTITUDE AND SURROUNDED BY APPROXIMATELY 50 JAPANESE FIGHTERS.

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IN A 30-MINUTE RUNNING BATTLE, THE TWO GUARDING LIBERATORS SHOT DOWN EIGHT ENEMY FIGHTERS, PROBABLY DESTROYED A NINTH AND DAMAGED TWO OTHERS. EVENTUALLY THE ENEMY SCURRIED FOR COVER. THE STRICKEN BOMBER HAD TO CRASH LAND IN THE WATER. ONE LIBERATOR CIRCLED OVER IT WHILE THE OTHER FLEW OFF FOR HELP. THE EIGHT MEMBERS OF THE CRASHEDN BOMBER WERE SAVED.

THOSE AWARDED INCLUDED:

FIRST LT.CLYDE W.VICKERY, 1591 WEST VIEW DRIVE, SOUTHWEST, ATLANTA; FIRST LT.WILLIAM R.SPENCER,JR.,1305 GHENT BLVD., ROANTKE,VA.; FIRST LT.DEWITT P.JOHNSTON, 1088 VALENTINE AVE., CHICAGO; FIRST LT.FRANCIS E.HAAG,JR., NORTH STREET GREENWICH,CONN.; SECOND LT.JOHN C.TOPPING, 307 OVERDALE RD., FOREST HILLS, PITTSBURGH,PA.; SECOND LT.STEVEN L. JTHANNES, 125 LEHIGH AVE., PALMERTON,PA.;

TECH.SGT.ROY I.NILSSON, 5415 NORTH ARTESIAN AVE., CHICAGO; TECH.SGT.EDGAR F.DOWN, EAST LUMBERTON,N.C.& TECH.SGT.FRANK E. UPDAW, ONTARIO,N.Y.; TECH.SGT.WARREN R.HASSINGER, ROUTE FOUR, DURHAM,N.C.

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STAFF SGT.MICHAEL NESEVITCH, 108 LINCOLN AVE., OLIPHANT,PA.; STAFF SGT.DONALD S.COATNEY, 1071 SALEM AVE., DAYTON,OHIO; SGT.DONALD O.BELLMORE, CLINTON,MICH.; SGT. SABASTIANO AVELLINO, 126 FRANKLIN AVE., STONEHAM, MASS.; AND CORP.WILLIAM C.GAMBLE, 5705 SOUTH BROADWAY, ST.LOUIS.

FJ401ACW

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SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,FRIDAY,DEC.3-(AP)-

ALLIED NAVAL POWER, STRENGTHENED NOT ONLY IN SHIPS BUT BY THE TERRIFIC LOSSES THE JAPANESE SUSTAINED IN NOVEMBER, IS FLAUNTING ITS MIGHT IN WATERS HERETOFORE DOMINATED BY THE NIPPONESE.

TWO AUDACIOUS FORAYS IN AS MANY NIGHTS HAVE POUNDED THE ENEMY'S DEFENSES AND SHORE INSTALLATIONS IN AREAS WHERE NO ALLIED WARSHIP, NOT EVEN THE BOLDEST PT-BOAT COMMANDER, DARED VENTURE BEFORE.

THESE ACTIONS CAME HARD ON THE HEELS OF THE APPOINTMENT OF VICE ADM.THOMAS C.KINKAID AS NAVAL COMMANDER IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. THE LATEST, ON MONDAY NIGHT, WAS DIRECTED AT GASMATA, NEW BRITAIN, AND MADANG, NEW GUINEA, ON THE PREVIOUS NIGHT LIGHT NAVAL UNITS BLASTED AT SIO, BELOW MADANG.

NOVEMBER WAS THE BLACK MONTH OF THE WAR FOR THE JAPANESE NAVY, JUST AS OCTOBER WAS THE BLACK MONTH FOR THE ENEMY'S AIR FORCE. TWENTY-ONE NIPPONESE WARSHIPS--FOUR CRUISERS, 15 DESTROYERS AND 2 CORVETTES--WERE REPORTED BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS TO HAVE BEEN SUNK DURING THE MONTH. ANOTHER CRUISER WAS PROBABLY SUNK.

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DAMAGED, OR PROBABLY DAMAGED, IN THE SAME PERIOD WERE 17 ENEMY CRUISERS, 23 DESTROYERS AND ONE DESTROYER TENDER.

.LOSS OF BUT ONE ALLIED WARSHIP HAS BEEN REPORTED IN THE SAME AREA. IT WAS THE U.S.DESTROYER TRANSPORT MCKEAN, ANNOUNCED BY THE NAVY AS SUNK OFF BOUGAINVILLE IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMON ISLANDS.

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30.24—10685

THE BOLD STROKE AGAINST MADANG, A STRONG ENEMY AIR AND BARGE BASE ON ASTROLABE BAY, WAS THE FARTHEST PENETRATION ALONG THE NORTHEAST COAST OF NEW GUINEA FOR ALLIED COMBAT VESSELS. SHELLS WERE LOBBED INTO SHORE INSTALLATIONS AND AN UNIDENTIFIED SHIP SUNK IN DALLMAN PASSAGE. THE SAME NIGHT OTHER LIGHT UNITS, PROBABLY DESTROYERS, EFFECTIVELY HAMMERED THE ENEMY'S SHORE POSITIONS AT GASMATA.

WHILE THESE OPERATIONS WERE UNDER WAY ALLIED WARPLANES DROPPED 28 MORE TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON CAPE GLOUCESTER, AT THE FAR WESTERN END OF NEW BRITAIN. IT WAS THE SECOND ATTACK THERE IN 24 HOURS.

THESE MOUNTING ACTIONS SEEMED TO SHAPE INTO A SOFTENING-UP OF THE ENEMY'S DEFENSES IN PREPARATION FOR AN INVASION OF NEW BRITAIN. SUCH AN OPERATION COULD COME ACROSS VITIAZ STRAIT FROM NEW GUINEA, WHERE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS HAVE ROLLED BACK THE JAPANESE ON HUON PENINSULA, A LIKELY SPRINGBOARD.

NMANY OF THE JAPANESE WARSHIPS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN NOVEMBER WERE THE VICTIMS OF BOMBS FROM ALLIED WARPLANES. THERE WERE TWO NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS, ALSO, IN WHICH VESSELS OF ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY'S SOUTH PACIFIC COMMAND SANK EIGHT ENEMY WARSHIPS AND DAMAGED FIVE OTHERS WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A SINGLE AMERICAN CRAFT.

JW/DV4PCW NM

DEC 3 1943

BY DEAN SCHEDLER (300)

WITH THE FIFTH AMERICAN AIR FORCE IN NEW GUINEA,DEC.2-(AP)-GASOLINE, AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES WHICH THE JAPANESE PAINSTAKINGLY HAD MOVED BY BARGE INTO THE WEWAK AREA OF NORTHEASTERN NEW GUINEA WERE EXPLODED AND BURNED YESTERDAY BY LIBERATORS.

INTENSE AND ACCURATE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND AERIAL OPPOSITION WAS ENCOUNTERED. ONE RETURNING PILOT DESCRIBED IT AS "SOME OF THE HOTTEST FLYING I'VE SEEN YET."

THUNDERBOLT PILOTS SENT DOWN FIVE JAPANESE PLANES AND PROBABLY GOT ANOTHER. GUNNERS ON THE LIBERATORS KNOCKED DOWN FOUR AND DAMAGED SEVEN OTHERS. TWO OF THE LIBERATORS WERE LOST.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PILOTS' REPORTS MADE CLEAR THAT TONS OF JAPANESE EQUIPMENT WENT UP IN SMOKE.

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AS SOON AS THE LIBERATORS STARTED THEIR BOMBING RUNS, JAPANESE FIGHTERS MOVED INTO THE TIGHTLY PACKED FORMATION, MAKING REPEATED PASSES. THE LIBERATOR GUNNERS AND THE THUNDERBOLTS STRUCK BACK WITH 50 CALIBER MACHINEGUN FIRE. THE THUNDERBOLTS STAYED IN CLOSE.

LT.DONALD CAMPBELL, 1133 COVEDALE AVE., CINCINNATI,OHIO, KNOCKED ONE JAPANESE PLANE OFF A BOMBER'S TAIL. IT WAS HIS FIRST ENEMH PLANE IN MORE THAN 100 MISSIONS. HE THUS WON FIVE POUNDS STERLING FROM HIS COMMANDER AND CALLED IT "THE EASIEST MONEY I EVER MADE."

A LIBERATOR PILOTED BY FIRST LT.HAROLD MILLS, CAMERON,ILL., BATTLED ENEMY FIGHTERS FOR 20 MINUTES.

FLYING IN THE FIRST ELEMENT TVER THE TARGET, LT.DAVID HOWELL, JOPLIN,MO., MANEUVERED HIS BOMBER IN EVASIVE ACTION WHILE THE TAIL GUNNER, STAFF SGT.WESLEY SALO, ASHBURNHAM,MASS., SHOT DOWN ONE JAPANESE AND THE NOSE GUNNER, STAFF SGT.WILLIAM BEAN, FAIRFAX, VA., GOT ANOTHER.

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ANOTHER LIBERATOR'S TAIL GUNNER, STAFF SGT.JAMES CAYTEN, PICAYUNE,MISS., ALSO BAGGED AN ENEMY FIGHTER. THE BOMBER'S PILOT

WAS LT.DUSTIN SWANSON, 252 NORTH 36TH ST., OMAHA,NEB.

ONE CRIPPLED BOMBER WENT DOWN IN A SLOW GLIDE, APPARENTLY UNDER CONTROL WITH ONE ENGINE OUT AND ANOTHER AFIRE. CREWS FROM OTHER PLANES SAID THEY THOUGHT THEY SAW SEVERAL JAPANESE FIGHTERS BREAK CONTACT AND STRAFE THE BOMBER'S CREW MEMBERS PARACHUTING FROM THE PLACE.

LT.CLARENCE BLEN, MILWAUKEE,WIS., WAS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING A FIGHTER.

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FJ1026CW

PERAL HARBOR,DEC.2-(AP)-A BETTER PICTURE OF THE INTENSITY AND TENACITY WITH WHICH THE SECOND DIVISION MARINES ASSAULTED AND CAPTURED TARAWA WAS PAINTED TODAY IN A COMPARISON OF THE MARINES' CASUALTY FIGURES.

ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ IN A COMMUNIQUE SAID THE DEAD AT TARAWA FROM NOV.20 THROUGH NOV.30 TOTALED 1,026. A FLEET SPOKESMAN SAID THESE VIRTUALLY ALL WERE MARINES.

THE WASHINGTON CASUALTY LIST FROM DEC.7, 1941 THROUGH NOV.17 -- THE EVE OF TARAWA -- LISTED 2,121 MARINES KILLED. THIS FIGURE INCLUDED EVERY MARINE ACTION FOR NEARLY TWO YEARS OF THE WAR -- WAKE, MIDWAY, TULAGI, GUADALCANAL, RENDOVA, NEW GEORGIA, BOUGAINVILLE AND ATTU. THE MARINES THUSLOST NEARLY HALF AS MANY MEN, TAKING TINY BETIO ISLAND, LARGEST OF THE TARAWA ATOLLS -- ONLY A THOUSAND YARDS WIDE AND 3,000 LONG +- AS IN MORE THAN 23 MONTHS OF THE WAR.

THE FIGURES ALSO SHOW 2,557 WOUNDED, MOSTLY MARINES, AT ATRAWA COMPARED WITH 2,586 WOUNDED IN THE SAME 23 MONTHS IN ALL OTHER ACTIONS.

FURTHER LIGHT ON HOW WELL THE JAPANESE WERE ENTRENCHED ON BETIO WAS SHED IN THE DISCLOSURE THAT 3,000 TONS OF BOMBS AND NAVAL SHELLS WERE USED IN THE WEEK-LONG BOMBARDMENT PRELIMINARY TO AN ACCOMPANYING THE MARINES LAND ASSULT.

LIBERATORS REPEATEDLY RAIDED BETIO THE WEEK PRECEDING THE ASSAULT AND NAVY CARRIER PLANES, WHICH BOMBED THE ISLAND TWO DAYS BEFORE THE LANDINGS, DROPPED A TOTAL OF 800 TONS OF BOMBS.

IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE ASSAULT AND THE FOLLOWING DAY WHEN THE MARINES DESPERATELY WERE HOLDING THE BEACHHEADS AGAINST SEEMINGLY IMPOSSIBLE ODDS, WARSHIPS THREW 2,200 TONS OF HEAVY SHELLS ONTO THE ISLAND.

THIS BOMBARDMENT IS COMPARABLE TO THE HEAVIEST RAID ON HAMBURG OF AROUND 2,300 TONS OF BOMBS.

DEC 3 1943

FJ954PCW

BALBOA, C.Z., DEC. 2-(AP)-THE U.S. NAVY PROVIDED NEW DETAILS TODAY OF THE PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED SINKING OF A LIBERTY SHIP AND A U.S. TANKER WHICH WERE TORPEDOED IN THE AREA IN WHICH GUNFIRE FROM A U-BOAT SANK THE COLOMBIAN INTER-ISLAND SCHOONER RUBY.

THE NAVY'S 15TH HEADQUARTERS SAID THAT IN THE SINKING OF THE LIBERTY SHIP, OWNED BY THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION, 16 LIVES WERE LOST, AND THAT SURVIVORS, PICKED UP BY TWO NAVY PATROL BOATS SEVERAL HOURS LATER, WERE TAKEN TO A CENTRAL AMERICA EAST COAST PORT WHERE SIX WERE HOSPITALIZED.

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IN THE TANKER SINKING, THE DEATH TOLL WAS PLACED AT 10 INSTEAD OF 12 AS ANNOUNCED PREVIOUSLY. THE SURVIVORS WERE RESCUED BY A NAVY PATROL SHIP AND AN ARMY CARGO VESSEL AFTER SPENDING 36 HOURS ADRIFT, AND TAKEN TO AN EAST COAST CARIBBEAN PORT WHERE 15 WERE HOSPITALIZED FOR BURNS.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE LIBERTY SHIP SINKING, OFFICIALS SINGLED OUT THE HEROISM OF WILLIAM WEHRMAN, MERCHANT FIREMAN OF SAN PEDRO.

30.24—10687

CALIF.; AND CLAUDE E.WAYMAN, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS, USNR, OF GERTY, OKLA., WHO ASSISTED IN GETTING OTHERS INTO LIFEBOATS.

A U.S. ARMY SERGEANT LOST HIS LIFE WHEN HE STAYED ABOARD THE SINKING VESSEL TO HELP OTHERS.

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THE LIBERTY SHIP'S CAPTAIN WAS AMONG THOSE MISSING.

MENTIONED FOR HEROISM IN THE SINKING OF THE TANKER, WHICH WAS CARRYING FUEL OIL, WERE JAMES A.ACKISS, MESSMAN OF COINJOCK, N.C., AND FIRST ENGINEER JESSE A.WILLIAMS OF PORT ARTHUR, TEX.

WITHOUT A LIFEBOAT, ACKISS SWAM THROUGH HEAVY SWELLS TO RESCUE ANDREW G.BOTNEY, USNR, OF PINEVILLE, W.VA. WILLIAMS RACED THROUGH A SECTION OF THE BLAZING SHIP AND RELEASED THREE LIFE RAFTS. HOSPITALIZED WITH SERIOUS BURNS, WILLIAMS IS EXPECTED TO RECOVER.

THE SINKING OF THE RUBY PROMPTED THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT TO DECLARE A STATE OF BELLIGERENCY EXISTS WITH GERMANY.

TA1254AEW

DEC 3 1943

TORONTO, DEC.2-(AP)-THE WHIM WHICH PROMPTED E.F.WOODWARD OF HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS, TO DEPOSIT ABOUT $6,400,000 IN CASH AND BONDS IN TORONTO BANKS IS TO SEND ABOUT $1,700,000 TO THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO IN SUCCESSION DUTIES (ESTATE TAXES).

THE NOTED THOROUGHBRED BREEDER AND HIS WIFE WERE KILLED LAST MAY IN AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

WHEN A TORONTO LAW FIRM APPLIED TODAY TO HAVE THE ESTATE TRANSFERRED TO TEXAS, THE STORY WAS TOLD OF HOW A MAN WALKED INTO A TORONTO BANK IN 1940, ASKED A CLERK IF HE COULD OPEN AN ACCOUNT AND, WHEN ASKED HOW MUCH THE INITIAL DEPOSIT WOULD BE, REPLIED: "ONE MILLION DOLLARS."

THAT MAN WAS W.B.BARNHILL, PRIVATE SECRETARY TO WOODWARD. LATER DEPOSITS BROUGHT THE ACCOUNT TO ITS PRESENT FIGURE.

IN THE BRIEF FILED HERE TODAY, THE GROSS VALUE OF WOODWARD'S ESTATE IS LISTED AT $4,702,293 AND HIS WIFE'S AT $4,697,593. IT WAS SAID THAT THE KNOWN VALUE OF DEPOSITS MADE HERE BY BARNHILL WERE $4,400,000 N CANADIAN MONEY AND $2,000,000 IN PAR VALUE CANADIAN BONDS.

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TORONTO LAWYERS SAID THE BULK OF THE ESTATE WAS LEFT IN TRUST FOR A 15-YEAR OLD GRANDSON, ROBERT WOODWARD.

DC-910AEW

NEW YORK, DEC.2-(AP)-- SEVEN PERSONS WERE KILLED WHEN A FRENCH MILITARY TRANSPORT CRASHED IN MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN EN ROUTE FROM ORAN TO ALGIERS, ZNZ RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE U.S.FOREIGN BROADCAST INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, DID NOT IDENTIFY THE VICTIMS.

NEW YORK, DEC. 2--(AP)---BERLIN WAS BOMBED TONIGHT AGAIN AND THIRTY SM ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN, A NAZI RADIO BROADCAST SM RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID.

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JRT-831PEW

NEW YORK, DEC. 2-(AP)-ON OFFICIAL RECORDS SHE IS KNOWN AS THE SAMUEL CHASE, A COAST GUARD TRANSPORT. DEC 3 1943

TO COAST GUARDSMEN SHE IS "THE LUCKY CHASE," A SHIP THAT BRAVED ENEMY SHELLS, BOMBS AND TORPEDOES THROUGH THREE INVASIONS WITHOUT ANYBODY ABOARD SUFFERING SO MUCH AS A SCRATCHED FINGER.

SHE EARNED HER SOBRIQUET THROUGH FATE AND "THE BEST DAMNED CREW OF ANY TRANSPORT," HER SKIPPER, CAPT.ROGER C.HEIMER, 46, OF MILWAUKEE, WIS., SAID TODAY IN A NAVY-APPROVED INTERVIEW.

SEVEN TIMES TORPEDOES NARROWLY MISSED HER IN THE ASSAULTS UPON NORTH AFRICA, SICILY AND SALERNO.

A GERMAN TORPEDO PLANE ONCE LAUNCHED TWO TIN FISH AT HER SIMULTANEOUSLY. ONE PASSED THREE FEET AHEAD OF THE BOW. THE OTHER CROSSED 20 YARDS ASTERN.

SHELLS AND BOMBS THREW SPLASHES ON HER DECKS. BUT THEY ALL MISSED.

THE LUCKY CHASE WAS ONE OF SEVEN SHIPS IN A GROUP WHICH ENCOUNTERE ENEMY SUBMARINES WHILE EN ROUTE FROM GIBRALTAR TO ENGLAND. THREE OF THE VESSELS WERE TORPEDOED. THE AVENGER, DIRECTLY ASTERN OF THE CHASE, EXPLODED.

"THERE WAS A WHITE FLASH, A PALL OF SMOKE, AND THEN NOTHING," HEIMER RELATED. "IT WAS OVER IN AN INSTANT. ONLY 13 MEN OF THE AVENGER'S CREW WERE PICKED UP."

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THE CHASE WAS UNSCATHED.

"OUR SHIP REACHED THE FARTHEST POINT EAST OF ANY SHIP IN THE NORT AFRICAN INVASION," THE SKIPPER SAID. "OF FOUR AMERICAN TRANSPORTS OPERATING IN OUR DIVISION, THE CHASE WAS THE ONLY ONE TO COME BACK, ANOTHER CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO THE 'LUCKY' LEGEND."

WE1043PEW

UNDATED GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE U.S. SUBMARINE WAHOO HAD BEEN LOST IN ACTION. THE REPORT WAS BROADCAST UNDER A NEW YORK DATELINE AND SAID THE WAHOO, COMMANDED BY "LIEUT.COMMANDER DUDLEY MORTON WAS SAID TO HAVE SUNK 19 JAPANESE SHIPS." THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE CLAIM.

THE NAVY HAS NOT ANNOUNCED THE LOSS OF THE WAHOO. THE WIFE OF COMMANDER MORTON TOLD REPORTERS IN LOS ANGELES, HOWEVER, THAT THE NAVY HAD ADVISED HER THAT MORTON HAD BEEN REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

DEC 3 1943

SB202PEW

Undated Conference Roundup

By The Associated Press

The United States, Britain and China stood pledged today to beat Japan into unconditional surrender and wrest from it all the empire mass ed in 50 years of aggression. DEC 3 1943

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Chruchill were reported conferring with Marshal Stalin of Russia in Teheran, capital of Iran (Persia) in a second world shaking conclave on means to crush Germany this winter. President Chiang Kai-Shek returned to Chungking, dissipating

30.24—10689

rumors that he was at the new deliberations. Russia was not at the North African meeting, which Cairo dispatches said ended last Friday, because Russia is not at war with Japan.

DEC 3 1943

The ABC powers declared in a communique their "resolve to bring unrelenting pressure against their brutal enemies [redacted] by sea, land and air. This pressure is already rising. The three great allies are fighting this war to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan."

"It is their purpose," the communique added, "that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of the first world war in 1914, and that all the territori Japan has stolen from [redacted] the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the republic of China." Korea also was promised independence.

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The historic pronouncement envisioned a Japan stripped down to her four home islands and [redacted] adjacent archipelagoes and reduced

from [redacted] 3,000,000 square miles and 700,000,000 population to 148,000 square miles and 75,000,000 persons. A dispatch from Pacific fleet headquarters said the largest naval concentration in history and hundreds of thousands of allied troops "momentarily are expecting the attack orders" to implement the promise.

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Tokyo was silent.

While heads of the allied powers decided the aims, their military advisers decided on the methods. Some 201 British, 100 Americans and 20 Chinese military experts made their plans in details. [redacted] Dispatches from Cairo, Washington and London indicated the military [redacted] was preoccupied with the primary aim of bringing Germany to her knees, this winter if

possible. Virtually every important military figure of the ABC powers except Gen. Macarthur and Admiral Nimitz attended.

Final plans were reported perfected for a fateful mass invasion of Europe, perhaps across the English channel. A campaign into the Balkans also was suggested.

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Washington speculated that the strategic pattern for the war against Japan would minimize the importance of Burma and be predicated on a decisive blow through China. This would necessitate the recapture of the great naval base of Singapore, the Philippines and blasting open a supply channel on the east China coast.

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Expected results of the Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill conversations now believed in progress were listed by London as these: A final coordinated offensive against Germany from Russia, Britain, Italy and perhaps the Balkans; immediate advise to the Germans to depose Hitler and surrender or suffer the consequences; and a frank decision on the occupation and control of Germany and post-war Russian borders.

London newspapers upbraided the Ministry of Information for strict censorship which prevented publication of details about the ABC conference. The OWI also was under fire in this country.

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Meeting Ends, Crush Germany

DEC 4 1943

Pl n at Teheran

DEC 4 1943

Plan to Crush Nazis Mapped at Meeting, Says Moscow Radio

DEC 4 1943

MASSOCK

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 4—(AP) President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin in the greatest such meeting in history have conferred at Teheran, the capital of Iran (Persia), and agreed upon both military and political plans for the war against Germany, Moscow radio announced today in the first official disclosure of the parley.

Cutting through numerous Axis and neutral reports of the "big three" meeting, Moscow in a broadcast recorded here by the Soviet monitor stated officially that the talks were held "a few days ago," and that "diplomatic and military representatives took part."

Political Questions Discussed

"At the conference," said the official Moscow broadcast, "questions on the conduct of the war against Germany were discussed as well as a number of political questions.

"Corresponding decisions were adopted which will be made public later."

The Soviet monitor stated that full details of the conference might be announced between noon and 2 p. m., Eastern War time today, basing this prediction on the usual routine of the Moscow radio when announcing future broadcasts.

The monitor was not taking into account, however, any special arrangements which might have been made to handle such an important announcement affecting the United States and Great Britain as well as the Soviet Union, and his prediction remained in this sense a purely persona. observation.

Announcement Surprises Officials

The announcement from Moscow came as a surprise to British officials. The Ministry of Information said it had no official announcement of the conference. Bulletins from London, where the broadcast was monitored, were delayed briefly by censors for a check by the ministry—more evidence of the element of surprise.

It has been widely reported that the three Allied leaders, in addition to mapping the strategy of the land, sea and air war against Germany, would agree upon a political program for the treatment of de-

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feated Nazidom and also perhaps formulate a propaganda war to be aimed at the German people immediately.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill went to the Iran conference from their historic five-day meeting in North Africa with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, which was concerned primarily with the war against Japan. That meeting, held from Nov. 22 through Nov. 26, was attended by a galaxy of military and naval authorities who presumably journeyed on with their leaders.

Chiang and his wife, who also was present at some of the North African talks, went almost directly home, and their arrival in Chungking was announced Thursday.

Short Trip For Stalin

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill journeyed many miles to Teheran, but Stalin, making his first trip outside the Soviet Union since the Communist revolution, had to travel only to 70 miles south of his country's border.

The Moscow radio made the announcement in an official Soviet news agency broadcast for provincial papers. The announcer introduced it by saying "I am about to broadcast a statement to be inserted in every newspaper."

He read at dictation speed twice, and then at ordinary speed for checking purposes, the usual procedure on important announcements.

Text of Broadcast

The broadcast said:

"A few days ago in Teheran, a conference took place between the leaders of the three Allied powers, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. Diplomatic and military representatives took part in the conference.

"At the conference, questions on the conduct of the war against Germany were discussed as well as a number of political questions.

"Corresponding decisions were adopted which will be made public later."

The Moscow radio announcement that decisions reached at the conference would be made public recalled reports of the past week that a "surrender-or-die" ultimatum would be thrown into the teeth of a German nation, now beset by a three-sided war.

Neutral reports earlier said the date of the "second front" invasion from Britain probably had been set at the conference to back up the new, and thus far virtually unbroken aerial campaign against Germany which now has Berlin practically half in ruins, the Russian summer-autumn rout of the German army and the developing conquest of Italy.

The conference had appeared inevitable after the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting in Quebec, Canada, in August, and had been foreshadowed after the Moscow conference among U. S. Secretary of State Hull, British Foreign Secretary Eden and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov.

Uncertain of Site

Neutral and Axis sources, saying flatly that the meeting was under way, had placed the site first at Teheran, but later appeared to be agreed that it was being held at Tabritz, in Russian-occupied Iran.

Only yesterday, the Berlin radio had said the conference had been completed at Tabriz and that a Christmas ultimatum to Germany to "give up or die" had been agreed upon.

Even after the Moscow announcement was made, the German radio was still guessing as to the site of the conference. It said the meeting was started Nov. 28 and terminated Dec. 3, and that one feature of the communique would be an appeal to the German people to surrender unconditionally.

Capital of Iran

The site of the history-making parley is the capital of Iran, with a population of 360,000. Teheran stands in the midst of a fertile plain, some 70 miles south of the Caucasian sea, but has an air of the modern European capital, with well-arranged traffic along new streets of the Bazaar quarters.

Teheran is 1,600 air miles from Moscow, and it is possible that Stalin, on the journey, saw for himself the work that has been done to assure the flow of supplies reaching the Russian front from the Middle East.

The Russian army in Iran has been closely cooperating with British-American troops in maintaining this vital supply link to the ever-advancing Red army.

The meeting was the seventh between the heads of the British and United States governments.

Sees Aim to Bolster Red Army

DEC 4 1943

Connally of Texas Says Big-three Talks Will Result in More Aid to Russia.

Fort Worth, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—A conference of paramount significance that will result in the strengthening of the Russian Army is taking place in the Middle East between President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, United States Senator Connally (D.-Tex.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared in a radio address last night.

Senator Connally described as of tremendous significance the recently-concluded conference between Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at Cairo.

Concerning the new conference in the Middle East he said: "American and British arms, equipment and supplies have been going through the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf to the gallant armies of Russia, as they sweep on toward the Hitlerized boundaries of Germany. As a result of these conferences, the armies of Russia will be strengthened, her campaign will be buttressed and fortified."

Senator Connally also said that the United States in the future must acquire and fortify naval and air bases both in the Pacific and Atlantic for the defense of our own lands and for the preservation of the peace of the world. To assure their remaining in our control, better title must be acquired to the Atlantic bases now leased from Britain, he said.

said:

"We hope that the next time Allied leaders meet we can make arrangements to spill everything simultaneously. It is a difficult thing to do because it involves arrangements with two or three powers, although we did succeed in the case of the recent Moscow conference. We'll do the best we can."

The White House offices were closed, and no attaches were available for comment immediately.

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Moscow Radio's 'Scoop' Like Bolt from the Blue

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—(AP) The Moscow radio's "scoop" on the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference came like a bolt from the blue to American information officials, who were frankly flabbergasted that the news was not made available simultaneously in other capitals.

Elmer Davis, chief of the Office of War Information,

HULL ARRANGED MEETING OF ROOSEVELT, STALIN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—(AP) President Roosevelt's meeting with Marshal Joseph Stalin of Russia was arranged by Secretary of State Hull during the recent Moscow conference of foreign secretaries and fulfills an ambition long held by the American chief executive.

It is always good to know the other fellow, Mr. Roosevelt told a press conference before leaving Washington on his latest war-time trip.

The President and Prime Minister Churchill let it be known last January at Casablanca that they had offered to meet Stalin "very much farther to the east," but the Russian premier was unable to leave his job of directing the Red Army offensives.

the three United Nations leaders, and described the meeting as "of paramount significance."

"The Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin meeting, about which there has been so much speculation, has taken place," the *Star* said.

"Somewhere In Middle East"

"The three statesmen are now conferring somewhere in the Middle East. Some reports, Axis and neutral, say the meeting place is Teheran; others say it is Tabriz, in the Russian military zone of northern Persia.

"The first definite news of this new conference was given to the world by Connally in a radio address from Fort Worth."

Official Washington and London maintained a discreet silence, while continental radios told the world that the "Big Three" were in Iran drawing up an ultimatum calling on Germany to surrender under pain of being bombed to destruction.

At Tabriz, Paris Says

The German-controlled Paris radio asserted that the conference was being held at Tabriz in northwestern Iran, across the border from Russia, and said Soviet troops had been concentrated there to assure the safety of the Allied statesmen.

"It is certain that the Allies will make an unconditional surrender appeal to the Germans," said the Turkish newspaper *Cumhuriet*. "The three statesmen must, therefore, take a decision on the form of German government with which they will be prepared to negotiate."

'Give-In-Or-Die' Warning By 'Big 3' Reported

London, Dec. 3 (AP)—The London *Star* said today that a Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill conference in the Middle East had drawn up a final "give-in-or-die" ultimatum to Germany.

"Stalin is at war parley; meeting with Churchill and Roosevelt; give in or die to Germany," was the way the afternoon newspaper headlined the article.

Connally Reports Parley

Earlier, Chairman Connally, of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, had declared in Fort Worth, Texas, that "another great conference is taking place in the Middle East" among

No-Slavery Pledge

In London it was thought that a "Big Three" declaration might assure the German people that they would not be enslaved, regardless of how heavily Germany must pay for the war. Such a declaration, it was thought, would tell the German people that the Allies were not fighting them but their Nazi masters, and would assure them they would be free to choose their own form of democratic government after abolishing the Nazi regime.

Significantly, perhaps, Stalin's 1941 assertion that "we have not and cannot have such war aims as forcing our will and our regime on Slavonic or any other enslaved European peoples who are expecting our assistance," was republished yesterday in the Soviet *War News Weekly*.

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Poles Hope Tri-Power Session Will Make Decision on Homeland

LONDON, Dec. 3—(AP) Perhaps more than any other people of Nazi-occupied Europe, the Poles waited anxiously tonight for the outcome of a reported conference of Premier Stalin, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill somewhere in Iran

Tadeusz Romer, Polish foreign minister, told the Associated Press his government was urgently hoping such a conference would produce an understanding capable of forming the basis of future cordial collaboration by the Soviet Union and Poland.

Emphatically, he said it was imperative that such an understanding should be reached before the westward—driving Soviet troops enter Polish territory—which he pointed out might happen any time now.

"If a clear understanding is established," he said, "the Polish populace now resisting German rule by every possible means will welcome Soviet troops and be ready to collaborate with them as friendly Allies. On the other hand if no understanding is reached the people will be confused and won't know where they stand. Incidents are likely to occur that would only make the situation worse."

Diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Polish government in London were ruptured last April after a dispute arising out of Nazi allegations that the Russians had slaughtered several thousand Polish officer prisoners. Efforts to heal the breach have been unsuccessful.

REUTERS FLASH STIRS PROTEST

DEC 4 1943

American Editors Complain to White House.

Washington, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—American editors have protested to the White House and to the Office of War Information over the broadcasting by the British news agency, Reuters, of the news of the Roosevelt-Churchill-Chiang Kai-shek conference more than twenty-four hours ahead of the release time in the United States. A protest also has been made by Elmer Davis, War Information Director, to his British counterpart, Brendan Bracken.

Roy A. Roberts, managing editor of the Kansas City Star and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, in protest yesterday to the White House and the OWI, said.

"The whole episode hurts the war effort. Our war correspondents have too fine a record of devotion and sacrifice in this war in keeping the public at home informed to be brushed off as they were. The breaking of faith, if not the release, by Reuters, destroyed much of the effect of what should have been one of the epochal high spots of the war."

No Comment Yet Made.

Neither the White House nor the OWI had any immediate comment on Mr. Roberts's message, while Mr. Davis complained to Mr. Bracken over what he called loopholes in British censorship. He also deplored the premature Reuters release as a "flagrant and possibly dangerous breach of the basic rules of security."

Mr. Bracken, as British Minister of Information, was urged by Mr. Davis to do something "to make sure that British censorship from now on keeps Reuters in line." Reuters has contended that its report of the tri-Power conference, circulated from Lisbon while American editors were pledged to secrecy, simply was journalistic enterprise, an argument which Mr. Davis rejects.

ADDED PRESS CURB DRAWS OPPOSITION

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Confidence Of United War Chiefs In Papers Cited By Congressmen

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Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—Members of Congress, lining up behind the American press, declared today that the news agencies of this country should not be penalized by additional censorship because of the premature publication of the Cairo conference by Reuters, British news service.

Expressions by several members of Congress indicated a general opinion that the newspapers and news services have earned the confidence of the war chiefs of the United Nations.

Fear that Great Britain might clamp down even tighter restrictions on the movement of news developed from a suggestion by Brendan Bracken, British Information Minister, that "absolute secrecy" be maintained on future Allied meetings.

Lays Blame To Reuters

"That," observed Representative Monroney (D., Okla.), "would be a case of punishing the good with the bad." A former newspaperman, he said that the secret of the conference was well kept by the American press, and Reuters "is the one to be straightened out."

"The American press," said Representative Magnuson (D., Wash.), "was in no way responsible for the ill-advised act. To subject it to greater censorship for an affair in which it had no part would be an act of ingratitude in view of the cooperation it has demonstrated."

"Let them square it with Reuters and not punish the Associated Press, the United Press and the International News Service," said Representative Bloom (D., N. Y.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. "We've never broken an agreement."

Priest Backs U. S. Agenies

"The premature release was unfortunate," declared Representative Priest (D., Tenn.), another former newspaperman. "But I don't think the American news associations would have done such a thing. They have shown all along a complete willingness to cooperate and, because of that cooperation, they should not be made to suffer."

"We ought to have some agreement with the British to prevent premature releases," said Representative Manasco (D., Ala.), "but there should be no greater censorship. I think the people are entitled to the news just as soon as it can be given without injury to our military situation."

Cartoon Chides Parley Censor

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP).—Protests over the inept censorship and press arrangements at the North African parley are still echoing in the London press. "The News-Chronicle" embellished them today with a cartoon depicting three figures labeled MOI (British Ministry of Information). Squatted beneath blaring American and Axis radios—the ears of one are stopped, the mouth of the second is stopped and the third is blindfolded. The cartoon is captioned, "Hear no conference, see no conference, speak no conference."

ATTACK FOLLOWS FIFTH HEAVY BLOW AT NAZI CAPITAL

W. L. SHERCHER

Half of Berlin in Ruins Despite Increase in City's Defenses.

DEC 4 1943

BRITISH LOSE 41 PLANES

Four-Ton Blockbusters Level Buildings, Phosphorous Cans Spread Fires.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 4—(AP) R.A.F. bombers streamed out for a new attack on the continent early today, following up a shattering raid Thursday night which sent 1,500 long tons of new fire bombs and explosives crashing down on smoldering, rubble-carpeted Berlin.

During the Thursday night raid, which left perhaps half of the Nazi capital in ruins, with the entire heart of the city blazing, swarms of German fighters met the four-engined bombers along paths of flares lit as far as 50 miles from the Germans' No. 1 city.

41 Bombers Lost

In that operation, 41 British planes fell during a mighty air battle in skies stabbed by searchlights and torn by intense flak.

Daybreak Friday found the wreckage of planes scattered through the doomed city after this fifth heavy assault in two weeks.

But nothing that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering could do prevented the great force of bombers from reaching the heart of Nazi Germany shortly after 8 p. m., and cascading down their loads of high explosives and new type of phophorous incendiaries in 30 minutes.

Half of City Destroyed

British reports estimated that one-third of Berlin was gone after the fourth raid Nov. 26, indicating that if last night's blow was as destructive, half the city now has been blown up or gutted by fires.

The bomb load dumped on Berlin in the new campaign was raised to probably 15,000 tons.

Berlin dispatches to the Swedish press described enormous new fires in the north, central, and southern portions of the city which still were burning from the previous attack. They quoted the Germans as officially admitting "heavy damage" from the four-ton blockbuster bombs, at least 30 of which fell in factory areas.

The Berlin correspondent of Zurich's Tages-Anzeiger reported the greatest destruction in the raids caused by fires, adding that "the number of incendiaries and phosphorous cans totalled several dozens per house in the concentratedly-bombed quarters, and often gutted up to 500 buildings simultaneously."

The phosphorous-type incendiaries being used by the British are many times more difficult to extinguish than other fire-bombs.

Rail Station Hit

The Anhalter station was struck again last night, Swedish reports said, and there were explosions in the Potsdamerplatz. No morning newspapers were published in Berlin.

The Swedish newspaper Aftontidningen said a German underground radio reported the city council had branded Berlin defenses as inadequate, and asked Goebbels to reduce the population 50 per cent by removing half of Berlin's industry. Goebbels was said to have replied that Berlin was too important a war center to be split up.

Clouds Shift Over City

Returning crewmen gave a vivid picture of shifting cloud patterns over Berlin, of fighters darting about, and smoke rising as high as two to three miles.

The first bombs hit unnamed "new objectives." At times Lancasters and Halifaxes made runs across an almost cloudless sky, then the wind shifted and blew fairly thick clouds across the target.

Night fighter patrols were reinforced continually as the attack progressed, and incomplete reports showed three were downed.

Mosquitos reconnoitering after the raid reported the main concentrations of fires in southwestern Berlin.

The 41 bombers lost probably represented the full measure of the defense the Nazis are able to give their greatest city, which Goering had boasted never would be bombed. The five assaults have cost a total of 151 planes—41 last night, 32 on Nov. 18, 26 on Nov. 22, 20 on Nov. 23, and 32 from the Berlin-Stuttgart raid Nov. 26.

An exodus of government ministries began during the summer raids, and may be followed by wholesale flight if the Germans decide Berlin cannot be saved.

RAF Sets New Fires In Raid On Berlin

DEC 4 1943

HILL

London, Dec. 3 (AP)—Britains block-busting armadas flew against Berlin last night for the fifth time in two weeks and fought their greatest battle yet in the relentless campaign to erase the Nazi capital.

Shooting toward a ctiy already a third demolished, where fires still flared from the previous attacks, the four-engined bombers drove through flare paths lighting the approaches to the city from as far away as fifty miles, pierced heavy anti-aircraft fire and slugged it out with scores of night fighters.

The British announced the loss of forty-one aircraft in this and other operations, but they left great geysers of flame shooting up from the stricken city, the world's fourth largest. Smoke and flame climbed to heights of three miles.

2,000 Tons Of Bombs

The attack lasted half an hour and was over by 8 P. M. During this time at least thirty four-ton blockbusters hurtled down among the bewildered defenders. The telephone lines to Sweden were knocked out almost at once, but they were shortly restored.

The bombers dropped nearly 2,000 long tons of explosives and incendiaries. This brought to about 15,000 tons the total dumped this year on the world's most-bombed city.

The Germans acknowledged that the attack blanketed the whole Berlin area, already in a great state of disruption with only a few transportation lines restored to service from previous attacks, with the streets still filled with debris and the people living from hand to mouth from temporary stores.

Nazis Mass Planes

But the Nazis, who apparently had concentrated every available weapon and fighter they could muster for the "battle of Berlin," claimed they had shot down thirty bombers.

Simultaneously with the Berlin attack, Mosquito raiders hit targets in western Germany.

Indications were that the RAF had achieved a destruction in Berlin to the extent that it was now spreading out its attacks to avoid bombing what had been hit before.

Whole City Blanketed

This was reflected in the German reports that the raid extended over the whole metropolitan area, and corroborated by Swedish correspondents' dispatches which said new fires were blazing all through the north central and southern sections.

The wide-open fight to the death, one of the greatest night air battles of history, was fought in relatively clear weather in which the capital was only half covered by clouds and lit up by hundreds of searchlight batteries.

According to Nazi versions of the raid, large formations of German fighters met the incoming British planes over the Elbe river, some sixty-five miles west of Berlin, and engaged them in a running fight.

British Break Through

The German broadcasts acknowledged, however, that despite this protective screen many of the British planes drove through to the target.

The current *blitz* was launched with a heavy attack the night of November 16. On November 22 another great force of RAF raiders dropped 2,300 long tons of explosives on the German capital in the war's greatest raid, and a third massive blow was delivered the following night. Mosquito bombers struck lighter blows on the two succeeding nights. On November 26 another pulverizing blow was struck.

Despite German threats of fearful reprisals for these assaults, Britain again was free of enemy raiders last night.

U. S. Planes Set Record

Headquarters of the United States Eighth Air Force, meanwhile, disclosed that Britain-based American planes had set a new monthly record by dropping more than 7,670 tons of bombs on Germany or occupied territory and shooting down 257 enemy planes during November.

American losses for the month were ninety-three heavy bombers, six medium bombers and forty-two fighters.

Flying Fortresses were credited with 139 of the enemy planes listed as destroyed, while American fighters knicked down 108 and medium bombers ten.

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BERLIN'S WEST END SMASHED BY R.A.F.

SHANKE

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 3.—(AP) A witness to last night's new R.A.F. bashing of fire-gutted Berlin arrived here today and said the much-bombed borough of Charlottenburg in Berlin's west end had been hit s hard "there was hardly anything left there."

The eyewitness said the R.A.F. also sent high explosives crashing into the once-thriving square, Alexanderplatz, in the heart of the German capital, reducing that section to an expanse of sheer devastation.

The raid also added a new monkey wrench to the already-disrupted transportation network of Berlin, making idle the trains that had run in and out of the Potsdamer and Stettiner railway stations, the eyewitness said.

The newspaper Dagens Nyheter quoted a Swedish cartoonist as saying that with the exception of the chancellory, every building in the government quarter of Berlin along the Wilhelmstrasse had felt the might of the R.A.F. bombs.

Travelers arriving at Malmoe said German anti-aircraft fire appeared heavier last night than ever before, an indication that Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels was making good at least one promise—to strengthen home batteries.

They said that furious battles were fought in the air all the way from Berlin to Alt Doehern, 72 miles to the northeast, where the provisional Swedish legation is located.

Among persons arriving in Sweden by plane from Germany today was the Swedish minister to Berlin, Arvid Richert.

London, Saturday, Dec. 4 (AP). RAF bombers streamed out for a new attack on the Continent early today.

THREE REPORTERS LOST OVER BERLIN

HILL

LONDON, Dec. 3—(AP)—A small slip of paper drawn from an army cap months ago for an unknown assignment put an American war correspondent into an ill-fated Lancaster bomber which failed to return from last night's giant attack on Berlin.

The correspondent, 24-year-old Lowell Bennett of International News Service, was one of three reporters missing on the raid, raising to 115 the total casualties suffered by British-American war correspondents in this war.

The others missing today were Norman Stockton of the Sydney (Australia) Sun and a London correspondent whose name was withheld pending notification of his family.

The last two went on personal applications as individual correspondents. Bennett represented the big three American news services, the Associated Press, United Press and INS.

An American army officer acting as neutral referee drew from a hat a slip marked "INS" to decide which of the three services would send a man in the one place allotted for an unexplained mission. The winner was to write a combined press account for the three services.

Bennett tossed a coin with a fellow INS staff man, William Wade, for the assignment and Bennett won the toss.

There was no indication whether he was killed, but it was considered he had at least a 50-50 chance of reaching the ground unharmed.

Bennett has a wife, Elizabeth—an expectant mother—and a young son, Alan, in South Orange, N. J.

During the war 27 American and British correspondents have been killed, 10 reported missing, 33 wounded and 45 made prisoners of war or interned.

The last press casualties were in Italy two months ago when three British correspondents were killed near Naples.

3 Writers Lost In Berlin Raid

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London, Dec. 3 (AP)—Three war correspondents failed to return from last night's great RAF raid over Berlin—Lowell Bennett of International News Service, Norman Stockton of the Sydney (Australia) *Sun*, and another whose name was withheld temporarily.

Stockton, who reported the war in New Guinea and once served as deputy editor of the South China *Morning Post*, flew in the raid on the German capital with an Australian squadron of Lancasters.

Bennett was officially reported

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missing by the British Air Ministry when the bomber in which he was a passenger failed to return.

Represented U. S. Pool

Bennett made the flight as a representative of the "American pool," and was to have written an eyewitness account of the bombing of Berlin for the three American news services, the Associated Press, the United Press and International News Service.

In announcing that Bennett was missing, the Air Ministry was able to furnish no details but said the Royal Air Force Bomber Command was making every effort to obtain further information.

In making one place available for an American correspondent to go on the raid, the Air Ministry invited the three American news services to draw lots.

Tossed Coin

Bennett and William W. Wade, also of INS, both expressed a desire to make the trip and tossed a coin to decide the assignment.

Last night's losses brought to 115 the total casualties suffered by British-American war correspondents in this war. Twenty-seven have been killed, thirty-three wounded, ten have been reported missing and forty-five are prisoners of war or interned.

Previous to last night, the most recent casualties among British and American newspapermen were three British correspondents killed near Naples in the Italian campaign.

Edward Murrow, London correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Alfred King, London editor of the Sydney (Australia) *Morning Herald*, went on last night's raid and returned safely.

As soon as it was announced that Bennett was missing, investigations were launched through the International Red Cross and other channels to ascertain whether Bennett was a prisoner in Germany.

Bennett's wife, Elizabeth, and his young son, Alan, born in London during the *blitz*, are living with Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Bennett, Sr., in south Orange, N. J.

Once Ambulance Driver

Mrs. Bennett is expecting a second child, and because Bennett wanted his second son to be born on American soil, he persuaded his wife to leave England for the United States just a few weeks ago.

Bennett enlisted in the American field service as a volunteer ambulance driver shortly after the outbreak of the war between Germany, France and England.

He served in this capacity during the early war period, transporting French wounded from the Maginot line to hospitals in the rear. He was captured by the Germans shortly before the fall of France but managed to escape.

For his ambulance-driving service with the French army he was awarded a Crois de Guerre with palms and a Maginot line decoration.

Later he came to England and joined the London staff of International News Service.

Covered Tunisian Campaign

When the Allies invaded North Africa in November, 1942, Bennett, only 23, was assigned to cover the Tunisian campaign and from his front line experiences with Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Seventh Army, he wrote a book, "Assignment to Nowhere."

Born at South Orange, N. J., he has delved into many fields. He has sold magazines, managed a dairy farm in southern New Jersey, taught French in a private school, served as ranch hand, potato picker, cotton picker and as ship's cook.

At one time he owned and edited a weekly newspaper at East Orange, N. J.

His father, Lowell Bennett, Sr., is an insurance executive. His mother was secretary-interpreter to the late Gen. William (Billy) Mitchell, chief of the United States Army Air Corps, at his headquarters in Chaumont, France, in 1917 and 1918.

Bennett's Last Story of War

Missing American Correspondent Wrote of Preparations for Big Raid on Berlin.

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By LOWELL BENNETT.

Representing the Combined American Press.

[Lowell Bennett of International News Service was missing today with two other war correspondents who flew with the R. A. F. on last night's Berlin attack. He wrote this story before the take-off for use in case he did not return.]

A British Bomber Station in the Midlands, Thursday, Dec. 2.—Berlin is going to be attacked again tonight by hundreds of four-engined bombers which will avalanche down tons of explosives and incendiaries into the Nazi heart and capital.

It may be one of the most concentrated raids of the war.

I am flying in one of three Lancasters which alone will drop hundreds of incendiaries as well as 4,000-pound "cookies."

With scores of others rising from surrounding airdromes we are about to take off in the late afternoon to join a vast stream thundering toward the European coast in the darkening sky. This report is being made after our briefing meeting.

It is written before we leave in the event that "B for Bolty" (Bennett's plane) and myself do not return to make a fuller eyewitness account of the raid and its effect.

That the attack will be carried out as planned and prepared, it seems certain to this observer for the thoroughness with which the whole aspect of defenses, route and weather was studied precludes failure.

And much more important to the airmen who are leaving—among some thousand who are participating in the vast offensive—was their own certainty that the raid would be a success.

The captain of "B for Bolty" is a Scottish flight lieutenant. The rest of the crew of seven, with the exception of one Scotch-Canadian, also are from Scotland.

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RED TROOPS SEIZE RAILWAY JUNCTION

LONG

Russians Drive on Communications Hub Northwest of Gomel.

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LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 4. — (AP) Mud-spattered Red army troops bit into the important German railway network northwest of Gomel in two directions yesterday, stood firm against repeated Nazi counter-attacks in the hotly-contested Cherkasy area and expanded their Dnieper river bridgehead below Kremenchug 15 miles to the west through powerfully defended territory, Moscow announced early today.

German troops recoiling before the Soviet attack northwest of Gomel sustained heavy losses, the Soviet midnight bulletin said, as the Russians swept up more than 100 villages and hamlets. Key points taken in this drive—carried out through blizzards of howling winds, wet snow and rain—were Sverjen and Dovsk, only 11 miles and 18 miles northeast of Rogachev, respectively, and Soltanovka, 12 miles southeast of Zhlobin on the Gomel railroad.

Guard Rail Centers

Dovsk is the junction of the Gomel-Mogilev and Rogachev-Roslavl railways. All three of the towns taken screen the approaches to the hubs of the German rail network in that region — Zhlobin and Rogachev. Seven hundred Germans were killed alone in one sector of the fighting in that area.

Determined Soviet troops, blasting their way forward through complex German trench systems and dugouts protected by mine fields and barbed wire entanglements took Novo-Georgievsk, a district center of the Krovograd, and carpeted the approaches to the town with hundreds of German dead, the communique said.

With this westward thrust of 15 miles into the Dnieper sack below Kremenchug, the Russians moved to relieve the pressure on their comrades holding on in the upriver bridgehead near Cherkasy. This Cherkasy bridgehead, a relatively small one, has been the scene of hard fighting for days and the communique said that in one sector alone the Russians threw back seven German counter-attacks and killed approximately 800 Germans.

Railway Station Regained

Soviet forces also hit southwest of Kremenchug and by heavy fighting won back the railway station of Koristovka, a junction on the Kharkov-Odessa and Kiev-Dnepropetrovsk lines 21 miles east of Znamenka, said the communique recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

The Russian column that took Soltanovka moved up the rail line connecting Gomel with Zhlobin, the communique said. The whole drive in the region represents a mopping up operation between the Sozh and Dnieper rivers by the Soviet forces of Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky.

Along one portion of the Russian front in the Gomel area the Germans attempted to entrench themselves on previously prepared positions, but a Soviet unit outflanked the defenders. The Germans, threatened with encirclement, began to withdraw.

10,000 Russians Liberated

The war bulletin added that the operation also enabled the Russians to liberate 10,000 Soviet civilians who were being driven to Germany by the Nazis for slave labor.

The communique specified that the Russians killed about 1,500 Germans, disabled or destroyed 15 enemy tanks and captured 12 tanks and 12 guns and mortars.

For the third straight day the Russian daily war bulletin, recorded here by the Soviet radio monitor, made no mention of the fighting in the important Kiev bulge area, and the Germans intimated that fighting was diminishing there. In this sector the Germans have mounted a counter-offensive which has overrun the important railway junctions of Zhitomir and Korosten.

Reds Drive From Smolensk

The Germans declared further that Russian troops had lashed out anew in the north with the fourth assault in as many days down the Smolensk road to Orsha and Minsk—this time screening their attacking infantry with a wall of fire from flame throwing tanks.

While the contending armies on the southern front had to struggle against the Ukraine's worst December mud in recent years, colder weather and powdering snow left the ground harder in the Smolensk region. The German news agency DNB said the new Soviet attacks toward Orsha extended on both sides of the upper Dnieper and the Smolensk military road. The Russians did not mention this operation.

The Russian war bulletin also declared that continued German tank and infantry counter-attacks were repelled in the Cherkasy sector.

In the Kremenchug salient the Russians won back the railway station of Korisovka, a junction on the Kharkov-Odessa and Kiev-Dnepropetrovsk lines 21 miles east of Znamenka, the communique said. Red army troops were said to be already shelling Znamenka, which is the key to lateral communications between the Kiev bulge and the Dnieper bend.

The rail junctions of Zhlobin and Rogachev are both approximately 60 miles northwest of Gomel. Of the two, Zhlobin is the more important as it is the junction of the Leningrad-Odessa and Gomel-Minsk railways.

Russians Near Novgorod

A front dispatch to the Russian newspaper Pravda said that in the Novgorod sector in northwest Russia Soviet soldiers can see ancient Novgorod's churches from their advance positions. The dispatch added that the Germans have evicted all Russian citizens from the city.

In a reference to the front west of Smolensk, the German communique said that "the Soviets continued their attacks practically without interruption." Ludwig Sertorius, military correspondent for the German Transocean agency, said that the Russians had concentrated more than 30 rifle divisions in this sector.

Claiming that Soviet pressure against the German lines in the Gomel region has diminished, Sertorius said the Russian push in the Smolensk area is "in keeping with the Soviet strategy of shifting the focal points of their attacks."

He echoed the assertion of the Nazi communique that still further to the north German counterthrusts were in progress in the area southwest and west of Nevel. The Nazi communique claimed further progress for these German attacks while conceding that the Russians were putting up a stiff resistance today.

Fighting continued with unabated ferocity all along the front, despite the prevalence of rain, slush and snow, field dispatches said.

Reds Claim Gains In Two Areas

The Russian communique reported gains along the lower Pripet river, southeast of Zhlobin, and in the direction of Znamenka, a rail center southwest of Kremenchug and key to lateral communications between the Kiev bulge and the Dnieper bend.

Approximately 2,900 Germans were killed in yesterday's battles, the communique said, and the Russians destroyed or captured seventy-two tanks and other war equipment.

Nazis Reinforce Cherkasy Force

The war bulletin said the Germans were throwing troops against the Russian lines "without consideration for large losses," especially in the Cherkasy sector, where 1,000 Nazis were wiped out in a series of futile counter-attacks.

(Both the Russian and German communiques were silent concerning the bloody fighting in the Kiev bulge east of Zhitomir and Korosten, where tank battles of unparalleled intensity were said to be raging. German broadcasts, however, reported a fresh Soviet offensive surging southwest along the Smolensk road toward Orsha and Minsk, capital of White Russia, at the intersection of the Moscow-Warsaw and Libau-Kharkov railways. Berlin said the Red army drive had pierced the German lines in two places.)

1,500 Nazis Claimed Killed

Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky's drive for Zhlobin, in addition to killing 1,500 German troops yesterday, captured many prisoners and wrecked twenty-six tanks. Red army artillery lent a covering barrage to the advancing Russians in this sector, further decimating the enemy's strength, the war bulletin said.

Red army vanguards pushing southwest of Kremenchug captured the towns of Dmitrovka and Fedorki, respectively six and fifteen miles north of Znamenka, killing another 400 Germans and destroying twenty-seven enemy tanks, the communique said. Znamenka itself was reported within Red army artillery range.

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Fierce Fighting Continues In Gomel Area

CASSIDY

Moscow, Dec. 3 (AP)—While German infantry and tank divisions, heavily reinforced by mechanized forces rushed from Western Europe, battered in vain against the Russians' Cherkasy bridgehead on the Dnieper river, Red army troops carved out new gains yesterday northwest of Gomel, where they captured more than eighty towns, a Soviet communique announced

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Russ Terrain 'Worst Ever'

By Eddy Gilmore

Moscow, Dec. 3 (AP)—Blizzards, wet snow and rain have left hardly

a place along the long Russian front where ground conditions are not as bad as at any time since the beginning of the Russian-German war.

This is my third winter in the Soviet Union and I have never seen anything like it before.

Usually at this time of the year the temperature is well below zero and the snow has become hard packed. But this year, although the snow is beginning to bank in numerous places along the front, there have been no great freezes. Rain is still falling at other points.

Front Hard On All

The front today is hard on men, animals and machines alike.

The Red army ordered out winter equipment more than six weeks ago. As the Russian soldier carries most of his equipment on his back, the relatively warm weather has meant an added burden for him.

While deep mud is really the only thing that hinders tanks, they, as well as other mechanized equipment, must be conditioned for temperatures that range from a high of 50 or 55 during the day to below freezing after nightfall.

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BREAK IN MORALE OF NAZI UNITS IN BALKANS HINTED

W-S-WHITE

LONDON, Dec. 3.—(AP) A break in morale and revolt among some of Germany's Bulgarian mercenaries helping Hitler's battle in Yugoslavia was reported today by the Yugoslav Partisans as they fought on against Nazi legions being constantly reinforced for a showdown along the eastern Adriatic.

A broadcast communique from General Josip Broz (Tito) declared that on the Serbian-Bosnian frontier, Bulgarian soldiers had refused orders of their German commanders to fight, and that the Nazis had disarmed an entire battalion of Bulgarians in one instance.

London—although considering the possibility of exaggeration—received the news with interest, for it could represent a crack in the dam Hitler has built to keep the Allied flood out of the Balkans.

It is significant also in view of the fact that the Germans themselves regard Bulgaria as the weakest point in their Balkan flank, and doubly significant in another connection:

That is the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference which reports from abroad declare already is underway, and the fact that Bulgaria has long and close ties with Russia, strained though they have been by Bulgarian cooperation with Hitler. Strong enough word from Stalin might take the Bulgarians wholly out of the war.

Tito's communique said the Bulgarian revolt followed heavy fighting in which the Axis drive was halted with heavy losses.

It declared the Germans had been thrown on the defensive in Bosnia, which fronts on the middle Adriatic, after 15 days of bitter fighting, and also had been forced back in the main Croatian sector. In Dalmatia, the Nazis were reported massing in strong force at Metkovic.

Along the perimeter of the German defense, General Dwight D. Eisenhower's sea and air forces threw in new attacks from the Italian theater in support of the Yugoslavs—a bombardment by destroyers of the main enemy-held port of Durazzo in nearby Albania, and bomber assaults on German shipping off the Yugoslav coast.

Bulgars In Nazi Army Revolt, Slavs Say

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London, Dec. 3 (AP)—Bulgarian soldiers brigaded with Marshal Erwin Rommel's Nazi troops on the Bosnian-Serbian border have revolted and have been disarmed, headquarters of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation reported in a broadcast today.

The revolt climaxed a fortnight's heavy fighting in which Rommel's drive into Serbia was stopped by Yugoslav Partisans with heavy losses, the Yugoslav communique said.

At the same time the war bulletin reported new victories over the Germans and Chetniks on various sections of the spreading Yugoslav front. The Axis forces were said to be retreating before fierce Partisan attacks in Bosnia and Croatia, while roving bands of Yugoslav Patriots wrecked large segments of the enemy's communication and supply lines.

Bitter Fighting

Fighting was especially bitter during the last two weeks of November in the Pryjepolje-Sjenica-Nova Varos area, southeast of Sarajevo. The partisans fought the attacking Germans to a standstill, the communique reported, and then went over to the offensive, driving a column of Chetniks back across the Uvac river.

Further north in central Bosnia guerrilla bands cut the strategic Derventa-Doboj railway line at several points, the communique said, while German forces in the province of Gorski Kotar, in northwestern Croatia, were driven back toward the town of Ogulin.

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Franco's Regime Criticized, Direct Aid to Nazis Charged

H.W.BAGLEY

LONDON, Dec. 3—(AP) Open letters—one of which charges the Spanish government with outright war aid to the Germans, including assistance to U-boats—are being circulated in Spain, demanding the resignation of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, and restoration of the monarchy to save the nation from grave consequences of pro-German policy.

Outstanding among these letters said information reaching London from inside Spain, are two written by Jose Maria Gil Robles, former leader of the Federation of Rightist Parties, now living in Portugal

In them, Gil Robles asserts that the Spanish government had supplied German submarines in Spanish waters, placed bombs in British ships in Spanish ports, and installed wireless stations near Gibraltar to "advise German submarines of movements of Allied convoys, causing serious losses at the most critical moments in the battle of Malta, et cetera."

Fears Retaliation

Gil Robles declared it was ridiculous to assume that the Allies would leave the Franco regime in power once Nazism and Fascism were crushed, and that restoration of the monarchy was the only way to avoid "approaching catastrophe."

If Spain "goes to the peace table under the present political situation, her seat will be on the bench of the conquered," he said.

One of Gil Robles' letters reached London. Others circulating in Spain were from members of the two leading monarchist groups, the Bourbons and Carlists.

Franco has shown no inclination to bow to demands to resign, and has even rebuked his highest generals who told him the time had come to put Prince Juan, third son of King Alfonso, on the throne. These same generals chose Franco for the leadership early in the civil war.

Approaching Grave Moment

Gil Robles' letter to General Carlos Asensio, minister of war, declared that Spain was "approaching an extremely grave moment." He made eight assertions in his charge that "the foreign policy of Spain has been completely favorable to the Axis powers."

One dealt with the alleged submarine aid, and Gil Robles said the British had "conclusive proof" and even copies of official communications between Spain and Germany dealing "with grave hostile acts against the Allies committed with the duplicity of the Spanish government."

Britain has complained to Franco about anti-British and anti-Allied acts, but never has publicly accused Spain of aiding Axis shipping or harming British vessels.

Gil Robles' seven other charges were:

Spanish divisions have fought against Russia on the eastern front; Franco, in speeches, has announced German triumphs, and "offered the Reich 1,000,000 soldiers, and aired concepts clearly injurious to the Allies"; inspired press articles have been openly pro-German; the Falange party has organized "manifestations against Great Britain"; Tangier was occupied militarily "in violation of international treaties"; Spanish official circles have on occasion proclaimed solidarity of the Spanish movement with totalitarian regimes, and "under German pressure, subjects of occupied countries who were not members of the military forces have been put in concentration camps."

Gil Robles asserted that "the Allies will not pardon Franco nor the Falange. Up to the present they have remained quiet because it suited them. Now that they have Spain half-surrounded (by North African and Mediterranean victories and closer ties with Portugal) they already have begun to be more demanding, and they will end by being unyielding."

He said it would be "very dangerous" to cause a split within the army over restoration of the monarchy, "but it is even more dangerous to prolong the situation under which the motherland runs greater risks than at any epoch in her history."

Prince Juan, Gil Robles added, "is absolutely decided to act, and will do so very soon."

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Nazis Threaten 'One Fell Stroke'

London, Dec. 3 (AP) — Again threatening retaliation for the air war upon Germany, the Berlin radio said today the German high command "intends by one fell, drastic stroke to end the unbridled mass murder," and added that "mankind is not far from the point where it can at will blow up half the globe."

The broadcast quoted the periodical *Das Reich* as saying that "the commencement of retaliation no longer depends on technical matters, but solely on the object which is to be attained by it.

"The retaliation will be so powerful and will be started at such a psychologically opportune moment that it will influence the development of the war. It would be superfluous to retaliate for ruins with ruins. The sense of retaliation will find quite a different and surprising expression spiritually as well as politically."

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New Bombs Cause Widespread Fires

London, Dec. 3 (AP)—Reports from Berlin through neutral channels today told of widespread fires started by incendiary bombs of the phosphorus type which the RAF dropped on its raid last night.

The new type of incendiaries, which the British have been using on recent raids, are reported to be more difficult to extinguish, and undoubtedly caused a severe strain on the Geman defense services.

AIR-SEA RESCUE WORK IS ROUTINE

Americans Study British Channel System For Possible Use In Pacific

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London, Dec. 4 (AP)—An RAF pilot, returning to duty after he had spent seven days leave at home in a coast village, was sent immediately on a raid and on the way back his plane was shot down in the North Sea.

Picked up by a rescue boat, he was given dry clothes at the nearest rescue station, which happened to be close to his own home. As he walked into his house just in time for breakfast, his mother asked, "Did you miss your train, Jack? I hope you're not overstaying your leave?"

Channel "Salvation Army"

The rescue with the odd sequel was effected by the air-sea rescue service operated by the RAF and known as the "salvation army," whose methods in pulling flyers out of the drink have proved so successful that the United States authorities are studying them, presumably for use in the Pacific.

As soon as the A-SRS receives an alarm a Spitfire speeds to the spot and sizes up the plight of the men. Unless he has his own dinghy, the Spitfire drops one that inflates automatically, along with food, flares, first-aid kits and cigarettes. If a man appears in need of urgent medical attention the Spitfire summons a Walrus rescue plane. If he can wait, a fast surface rescue boat is called.

Many Gadgets For Bringing Aid

Bomber crewmen have many gadgets to summon aid. One is the "coffee grinder," a radio transmitter attached to dinghies to send automatic signals. "Mae Wests" have waterproof flares fired by a jerk on a cord. Another "Mae West" gadget consists of a container of fluorescent dye which colors the water an easily spotted yellow.

A-SRS boats are sometimes shot at by German planes, although at one period there was an unwritten law that rescue craft, both British and German, would be immune from attack provided they kept to their own side of the Channel.

Volunteers Spotters

If a disabled plane is unable to radio its location before it hits the water and other methods of attracting attention are unsuccessful, there's always a chance that one of the A-SRS ground lookouts will see the plane or dinghy and save the day. A "lookout" is anyone of a thousand and one volunteer spotters.

Like the pubkeeper in an east-coast town who drew a pint of beer and held it to the light to see if it was clear. As he raised his eyes to the level of the glass, he saw a speck on the sea. Putting down the pint, he picked up a telescope and saw the speck was a dinghy. In a few minutes a lifeboat was launched and rescued five exhausted police airmen.

British Women Are Buying Less Underwear

London, Dec. 3 (AP)—Clothes rationing is resulting in a sort of strip-tease in reverse in Britain.

Women are spending three per cent. less for undies and three per cent. more for coats, trade figures disclosed today. Retailers reported there is little demand for their large stocks of underwear and nightclothes, but that Britons are dolling up on the surface with increased spending for suits, overcoats and dresses.

British Destroyer Lost

London, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today the loss of the British Destroyer Hurworth. It gave no details. *Jane's* fighting ships lists the Hurworth among destroyers ordered under the war program whose specifications have not been made public.

Infuenza Kills 106

London, Dec. 3 (AP)—An outbreak of influenza caused 106 deaths in England and Wales this week, three times the usual number for this time of year. The death toll the previous week was forty-six.

Heads Yank Magazine In European Theater

London, Dec. 3 (AP)—Major Donald W. Reynolds, Fort Smith (Ark.) and Okmulgee (Okla.) newspaper publisher, has been named officer in charge of *Yank Magazine* in the European theater, United States Army headquarters announced today.

Reynolds succeeds Major D. H. O'Connell, who has been transferred to an undisclosed post in line with the policy of the United States Servicemen's weekly to rotate its personnel.

Sergt. William H. Richardson, of Raleigh, N. C., who edited the British edition of *Yank* for thirteen months, has been granted a release from that post at his own request.

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FINLAND TO FIGHT RUSSIANS AS FULL PARTNER OF NAZIS

SHANKE

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 3—(AP) Finland apparently has determined to fight on against Russia as a full partner of Germany, abandoning her former propaganda line that she was engaged in a private war not connected with the world struggle, a reliable informant said to-

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day.

This policy was said to have been decided upon after the Moscow conference of Allied foreign ministers, which the Finns interpreted as meaning only unconditional surrender for Finland. Cabinet members were pictured as finding that completely unacceptable, preferring to fight on if necessary even after the Axis had surrendered.

Advices reaching Stockholm said Finnish newspapers had been instructed not to mention the theme of a separate war, and stricter censorship was reported imposed. Recently there had been renewed reports that Finland was seeking peace.

New German pressure on the Finns also is reflected in such a stand.

Toivo Kivimaeki, minister to Berlin, was said to have been called home for consultation after the Moscow meeting, and to have told a secret session of the parliamentary foreign affairs committee that "we must please the Germans. There has been too much pro-Ally tendency and too much anti-German demonstration."

German newspapers have been praising Finland lately, and the Reich has agreed to supply Finland tens of thousands of tons of grain and sugar by Jan. 1.

press, into which public sentiment for peace had sometimes found its way.

According to information reaching Stockholm, Premier Edwin Linkomies and Foreign Minister Sir Henrik Ramsay called the tune in a debate on future policy following the meeting of the representatives of Great Britain, the United States and Russia at Moscow.

Surrender Only Answer

The Finnish Cabinet, in effect, had decided to cling indefinitely to the line it had been pursuing since Hitler invaded Russia, but the communique issued at the Moscow meeting, it was said, left the Finns asking themselves, "What does it mean for Finland?" Unconditional surrender was the only answer they could find and this they decided they could never accept, preferring rather to fight on alone even after the Axis capitulated, it was reported.

Called to Helsinki for consultation following the Moscow conference, Toivo Kivimaeki, Minister to Berlin, was quoted as telling a secret session of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee that "we must please the Germans. There has been too much pro-Ally tendency and too much anti-German demonstration."

Officials Clash

Kivimaeki's tone, it was said, caused former Minister of Education Uuno Hannula to remark: "Perhaps it would be better if the Minister looked after Finnish interests in Berlin instead of German affairs in Helsinki."

Kivimaeki, angered, was represented as threatening to resign, but he never took the action.

Germany, meanwhile, appears to have received what she wanted. She has agreed to furnish Finland tens of thousands of tons of grain and sugar by January 1, and official Nazi newspapers are printing laudatory articles about "Finland's example," in which they emphasize that Finland is a "comrade in arms."

Nazi Pressure Detected

In line with the new policy, which also reflected growing Nazi pressure, a directive was said to have been sent to the controlled Finnish press, instructing it that thereafter there should be no mention of a separate war. A stricter censorship also was reported to have been clamped down on the

Finnish Decision To Stay In War As Germany's Partner Reported

SHANKE

Stockholm, Dec. 3 (AP)—Finland has quietly dropped the propaganda line that she is fighting a private war disassociated from the world conflict and apparently has decided to continue the fight against Russia as a full-fledged partner of Germany.

This decision, following a period in which some Finnish leaders showed a tendency to yard trying to get out of the war, was taken as the only practical alternative to plans formulated at the Moscow conference, which the Finns interpreted to mean they would have to surrender unconditionally, a reliable informant said.

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Big Factory Blown Up In Copenhagen

Stockholm, Dec. 3 (AP)—An engine factory at Copenhagen was blown up tonight in a huge explosion described as one of the most serious acts of sabotage yet committed in Denmark.

The entire factory building was destroyed and a near-by shoe factory damaged, said reports reaching Stockholm.

More than 300 acts of sabotage were committed in Denmark during November, with sixty-five per cent. of them directed against Danish factories and other businesses working for the German army and against German power and electrical installations, the Danish news service said. Another fifteen per cent. was aimed at German rail transports and highways, and the rest were sabotage of amateur nature.

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Vichy's Bern Diplomats Quit

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 3 (AP)—Vichy Ambassador Admiral Francois Bard's diplomatic staff in Bern resigned today in what was described as a protest against the Vichy political attitude.

The six staff members, two counselors, a secretary and three attaches, sent in their resignation to Pierre Laval. Technical attaches, who have no diplomatic standing, remained on the job.

The resignations were said to have resulted from dissatisfaction with the general policy of the Vichy Government and not from any specific recent event.

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AERIAL ASSAULTS PREPARE WAY FOR ADVANCE IN ITALY

NORGAARD

Battle in Fourth Day Is Biggest Since Salerno Landing.

EIGHTH ARMY GAINS

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Montgomery's Troops Sweep Six Miles Up Adriatic Coast.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 3.—(AP) Paced for the second day by aerial assaults on elaborate, well-prepared German fortifications, Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army stabbed forward from Calabritto against the right flank of massed German troops guarding the main road to Rome in the fourth day of the biggest Italian offensive since Salerno.

Great clouds of smoke and dust hung over the battlefield. Air force pilots participating in the methodical destruction of enemy gun positions and entrenchments ahead of American and British forces saw signs of a fierce combat raging below. Official accounts gave no indication whether Gen. Clark's troops yet had reached the hard core of the Nazi line.

Eighth Army Advances

Equally bitter fighting raged on the Eighth army front, where the right wing of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British, Indian and New Zealand forces slugged six more miles up the Adriatic coast, and approached the important highway and railroad center of San Vito Chietino, only 16 miles from the big port of Pescara.

(The Eighth army has captured San Vito Chietino, the French radio station at Algiers said today in a broadcast heard by U. S. monitors.)

The Germans had reorganized their defenses farther inland and were resisting desperately around the ancient Roman city of Lanciano, where they held a 900-foot ridge dominating the surrounding country. Gen. Montgomery's men captured Castel Frentano, two and one-half miles southwest of Lanciano.

(A DNB news agency broadcast from Berlin reported German troops had evacuated Lanciano in the face of the Eighth army's advance.)

Nazis Use Veteran Troops

Official reports from Eighth army headquarters disclosed that elements of the veteran German 90th light infantry division had been rushed from northern Italy and thrown into the fighting near the Adriatic. This unit, the 12th German division known to be fighting on the Italian front, was with Marshal Erwin Rommel's Africa corps and bore the brunt of the long rearguard fight from El Alamein back to Tunisia. Part of the division escaped to Sardinia before the mass German and Italian surrender on Cap Bon.

(Radio France in Algiers reported, entirely without confirmation from the Allied command, that Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, Nazi commander in Italy, had ordered a retreat from positions along the Adriatic following the "crumbling of his entire winter line.")

The Germans were reported to be driving the populations of small towns out toward the advancing Fifth and Eighth armies and then blowing up bridges behind them in an attempt to create confusion and hamper the Allied advance.

Yesterday's limited advance gave Gen. Clark's warriors a good sample of the deep defenses the Nazis have built into the center of the line they were instructed to hold at least until the new year. The attack was made through curtains of machine-gun fire and through barbed wire entanglements and minefields.

Official reports said the Germans had mounted guns "on every strategic height" overlooking the via Casilina, which from a narrow mountain gap through the Nazi winter line at Mignano crosses a broad valley 10 miles to Cassino, then extends northwest another 70 miles along the Liri and Sacco river valleys to Rome.

Planes Bomb Strong Points

Enormous fleets of Allied bombers and fighters were wiping out these strongpoints, with the heaviest bombings concentrated in the vicinity of Cervaro, less than four miles due east of Cassino; San Giorgio, six and a half miles southwest of Cassino, and Rocca Devandro, eight miles south-southwest of Cassino.

Liberators winged north to bomb Bolzano on the Brenner pass railroad and British destroyers bombarded Durazzo in Albania by night.

The deep defensive system against which Gen. Clark hurled his troops and armor is approximately 20 miles wide. It starts in the Calabritto area, just southwest of Mignano, and from there runs in a general northeasterly direction through Mignano, west of Venafro, past Filignano to a point west of Montaquila.

Front dispatches said the Fifth army's drive in the Calabritto area yesterday was the biggest Allied offensive since the landing at Salerno—presumably on a larger scale than the Eighth army's successful smash at Sangro ridge earlier in the week. The Germans were reported resisting fiercely, and official advices were extremely reserved on how far Gen. Clark's army progressed.

Gen. Clark directed the attack from such an advanced point that he came under enemy artillery fire for some time, a half-dozen shells falling where he was standing.

American fighters and dive-bombers flew some 300 sorties along a 20-mile front and dropped more than 100 tons of high explosives and hundreds of anti-personnel bombs on the German positions. The last of the returning fighter pilots reported they encountered almost no anti-aircraft fire, indicating the Nazis were deserting their guns under the onslaught. Seventeen German planes were destroyed during the day for a loss of eight Allied craft.

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Allies Smashing Ahead In Italy

GALLAGHER

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 3 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army troops, after a long stalemate on the western Italian front, have cracked forward through machine-gun-raked fields and barbed wire in the Calabritto area in the wake of a rolling barrage of artillery shells and aerial bombs, Allied headquarters announced today.

The British Eighth Army also continued to smash the Germans back beyond the Sangro Ridge, and captured Castel Frentano, on a lateral road west of the important German defense town of Lanciano, and pushed on toward San Vito on the Adriatic coast, six miles beyond Wednesday's line. But General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's drive showed signs of slowing down.

(A DNB broadcast from Berlin said Lanciano had been evacuated as a result of the Eighth Army's advance.)

Heavy Air Attacks

Both the Fifth and Eighth armies took prisoners in their advance.

The air force reported heavy attacks around San Giorgio, Rocca and Cervano on the Fifth Army front where the Germans were said to have "mounted guns on every strategic height around the road to Rome."

Allied air attacks were the heaviest in many days and seventeen German planes were destroyed for a loss of eight Allied planes."

A force of Liberators, escorted by Lightnings, pounded Bolzano, on the Brenner Pass line in northern Italy, while the British destroyers Queensborough and Raider bombarded Nazi installations in the Albanian port of Durazzo at night.

Fierce Fighting Reported

The Liberators and Lightnings were engaged by strong formations of ME-109s and FW-190s and shot down four for a loss of three.

Pilots flying over the Fifth Army battle area reported "fierce fighting" and great clouds of dust rising over large areas enveloped by battle.

Calabritto, which is five miles southwest of Mignano at the strongest part of the German line defending the main road to Rome, was the scene of the heaviest Fifth Army fighting and reports were extremely reserved on how far Clark's army had progressed.

Nazi Reserves Rushed In

The Germans made a particularly determined effort to halt the Eighth Army in the Lanciano area, where they held a 900-foot ridge which dominates the surrounding country. The Germans were reported yesterday rushing reserves from northern Italy in an attempt to stem the drive.

Front-line advices said the Germans were trying to use crowds of refugees to block and hamper the Allied advance. They were reported to be taking the populations of small towns and driving them out toward the advancing Fifth and Eighth armies, then blowing up bridges behind them in an attempt to create conditions similar to those in France during the Nazi *blitz*.

(The German high command said today its fighter-bombers had made their first raid on Bari, on Italy's Adriatic coast, last night, sinking two merchant vessels, causing two ammunition or fuel ships to blow up and damaging numerous others.)

Biggest Since Salerno

Front-line dispatches said the Fifth Army's stab was the biggest Allied offensive since the landing at Salerno, but the Germans were fighting fiercely on every section of the front, and numerous minefields and heavy demolitions were being encountered.

General Clark came under fire for some time yesterday during a tour on the battle front, half a dozen shells falling near where he was standing.

"Delighted," Says Montgomery

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 3 (AP)—General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery sent a message through the commanders to Eighth Army troops today expressing gratitude for the "splendid way everyone has fought" in smashing the

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enemy's Sangro river line in Italy.

"I would like to congratulate you and the whole force on the great success of the Sangro battle," the text of his message to his commanders said. "In two days you wrested from the enemy the whole ridge which dominates the Sangro valley, which ridge was the whole framework of the enemy winter line on the Adriatic axis.

"It was a very fine performance and your infantry divisions, your armor and your troops have all done splendidly. Please tell them how delighted I am with the whole business."

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Allied Group Starts For Italy

Algiers, Dec. 3 (AP)—Members of the inter-Allied Advisory Council on Italy departed today on a two-week inspection trip of Italian areas.

Members making the trip are Robert D. Murphy, American Minister to North Africa; Harold MacMillan, British Minister; Andrei J. Vishinsky, representing Soviet Russia, and Rene Massigli, the French committee's foreign commissioner.

The council, empowered to make recommendations aimed at coordinating the Allied policy with regard to Italy, was formed at the recent Moscow conferences. Greece and Yugoslavia are to have representatives also.

west of Linsien, while another is on the highway running north to the Yangtze port of Shasi.

The communique said the Chinese had smashed the enemy line east of Changteh, near Tungting Lake, and had retaken an important point northeast of the city.

In another sector of the "rice bowl" battle front, it was reported, more than 500 Japanese troops have been killed.

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Chiang Roof Collapse Probed

Eastern India Base, Nov. 30 (AP)—Delayed—Seven hours after Generalissimo and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek had lunched with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten and a score of high-ranking military men in the Officers' Club here, the heavy tile roof of the dining room collapsed, burying in a mass of debris the table at which they had sat.

An immediate investigation was ordered by Brig. Gen. Frederick McCabe, of Portland, Ore., in charge of the base, although there was no evidence of sabotage.

Returning From Cairo

Mountbatten and the Chiangs had paused here en route to New Delhi and Chungking, respectively, after attending the Cairo conference.

(A dispatch from Chungking yesterday announced that the party had arrived there safely.)

The crash of the roof was heard a quarter mile away. No one was injured, but six American officers had left the same table a few seconds earlier.

See Chinese In Training

The Chiang-Mountbatten party had inspected for the first time this great 30,000-acre base where thousands of Chinese are being trained and equipped by Americans for combat duty. The generalissimo expressed his delight with the training program by repeating throughout the day, "hao, hao," meaning "good, good."

Later he told the station personnel: "It's your good fortune that you have been placed under the joint command of Lord Mountbatten and General Stilwell. Destroy the enemy and a bright era of true equality will dawn upon you in the world to come. The price to be paid for victory is the price to be paid for the glory of our country."

Mountbatten told the trainees: "I promise that you will go into battle when the time comes. I know you will fight, I know you will advance and I know you will kill Japs. Our motto will be, 'Advance and kill Japs, advance and kill Japs.'"

Chiang declined to discuss the Cairo conference, telling correspondents: "I feel it best not to say anything at this time." It was obvious, however, that he was satisfied with what had been accomplished.

(An Associated Press dispatch from Cungking said the Chinese hailed the Cairo pledge to crush Japan and restore all Chinese territory lost to Japan as a great diplomatic and political triumph that would establish China's position as a major world power.)

Chinese Drive In 'Rice Bowl' Is Indicated By Chungking

MOOSA

Chungking, Dec. 3 (AP)—A Chinese advance in the drive to encircle Japanese forces in the central China "rice bowl" was indicated tonight by the Chinese high command, which said three points near the highway junction city of Lihsien, forty-five miles north of Changteh, had been recaptured.

The Chinese communique said fighting still raged both inside and outside of the important city of Changteh. Thursday night's communique said the Chinese, bolstered by supplies dropped from United States fighter planes, had swept the enemy from most of Changteh and were fighting remnants of the Japanese force at one gate to the city.

Most of the city's buildings have been destroyed by the Japanese and by bombs and shells, it was said tonight.

One of the points captured lies

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AUSSIES CONTINUE NEW GUINEA DRIVE

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MacArthur's Troops Close in on Jap Strongpoint at Wareo.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Saturday, Dec. 4.—(AP) Australian jungle troops, supported by artillery, are closing in on Wareo, a Japanese stronghold on the Huon peninsula of northeastern New Guinea.

Wareo is inland approximately 11 miles northwest of coastal Finschhafen, the base which the Allies captured Oct. 2.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, announcing the latest progress today, said the Aussie diggers were mopping up on enemy strong points along the track which leads from Allied-won Bonga on the coast north of Finschhafen westward to Wareo.

New Britain Raided

To the east, just across narrow waters from the peninsula, Gen. MacArthur's bombers continued to hit at targets on New Britain in an area of that important enemy island which is most vulnerable to invasion.

For the second straight day, Borgen bay's dumps and supply barges were the targets. Sixty-three tons of explosives were dropped by Mitchell medium bombers which flew as low as the tops of the trees.

Borgen bay is on the north shore near New Britain's western tip.

Airdromes Blasted

In the northern Solomons, the bombers of Admiral William F. Halsey hit the enemy's Kara airdrome on the south coast of Bougainville and the Ballale airdrome on an island just off the coast with 57 tons of bombs. These enemy bases have been by-passed by Americans now holding a beachhead at Empress Augusta bay.

The raids formed a part of 200 sorties which Admiral Halsey's headquarters reported were made by Navy, Marine and Army planes Dec. 1 over Bougainville. For the tenth successive day, the raiders did not encounter a single Japanese plane. Enemy anti-aircraft shot down one divebomber and another divebomber and a Corsair fighter were reported missing. More than 100 divebombers and torpedo bombers raided Kara and Ballale, keeping Bougainville's fields inoperative for the 40th successive day.

Hard-working enemy engineers had the Kara and Ballale strips ready to operate again but the new attacks put them out of commission.

Aimed At Japs On Huon

The New Guinea jungle action is aimed at driving the Japanese off the entire Huon peninsula. Wareo, a strategic juncture of jungle trails forming the line of Japanese retreat, is about two miles north of captured Sattelberg and, like it, is a high position.

Aussies moving from the south were within half a mile of the native village and old mission station after investing the outlying settlement of Kuanko December 1. Another force made slow progress from Bonga, five miles to the east.

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PACIFIC WAR PLANS HINGE ON SUCCESS AGAINST GERMANY

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Saturday, Dec. 4—(AP) A conference between Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia and General Douglas MacArthur, in which they discussed the deliberations of the Cairo conference of Allied leaders, brought the realization today that the final offensive in the Pacific must await the smashing of the Hitler war machine in Europe.

This statement was issued in Canberra by Mr. Curtin as Allied forces struck sharp blows at the Japanese over increasingly wider areas as if to emphasize the prodigious task ahead.

The Australian premier said his discussion with Gen. MacArthur "had particular reference to 'prolonged operations' and were conditioned by joint realization that final victory in the Pacific must largely wait on events in Europe."

The Cairo agreement, he said, told Australians that "there is no short cut to victory in the Pacific." That agreement forecast the twilight of Japan, with a resolve to strip her of all fruits of conquest since the turn of the century.

The premier made it clear that offensive operations would be pressed against the Japanese. These would involve "diversions, regroupings and endless adjustments over the entire national economy" of the Australia.

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European War First, Curtin Says

Canberra, Dec. 3 (AP)—Victory in the Pacific must wait on events in Europe and there is no short cut to victory, Prime Minister John Curtin said today.

He said he had just completed an important conference with General MacArthur, commander of Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific, at which they discussed the Cairo tripartite declaration for the defeat of Japan.

"Prolonged Operations"

"My discussions with General MacArthur had particular reference to 'prolonged operations' and were conditioned by joint realization that final victory in the Pacific must largely wait on events in Europe."

The Cairo agreement, he said, "tells the Australian people clearly that there is no short cut to victory in the Pacific."

(President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang pledged to continue to preserve in "serious and prolonged operations" necessary to force the unconditional surrender of Japan.)

Entering New Phase

Curtin said the Australian war effort was entering a new phase.

"The defensive stage has passed. The initiative has been gained from the enemy.

"Rabaul (New Britain), which was a focal point for the whole Japanese activities in the Southwest Pacific areas, has now become a precarious naval air base which the enemy uses at great hazard.

MacArthur Agrees

The Prime Minister added that MacArthur had expressed full agreement with the general principles laid down by the Government in rebalancing the Australian war effort to prepare for the period of offensive.

"I have expressed to him (MacArthur) the gratitude of the people and the Government for the great service he is rendering."

NEW BASE ARISES FROM BETIO RUINS

HIPPLE

Transport Planes Now Arrive On Regular Schedule As Seabees Dig In

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With United States Forces at Tarawa, Nov. 29 (AP)—Delayed—A strong new American base is rising swiftly from the battleground of Betio Island.

Transport planes are arriving and departing on daily schedules. Hellcat fighters take off at regular intervals for combat air patrols.

New buildings suddenly appear overnight and the wreckage begins to disappear as Seabees dig in on the reconstruction.

The navy is now in charge of this base with Capt. Jackson R. Tate, of Madison, N. J., commanding the whole atoll and Capt. Erl B. Gould, of Pittsburgh, Pa., the island commander of Betio.

Message Issued

Captain Gould issued a message to all hands today saying "we must keep going in spite of anything they throw at us. When you're tempted to take things easy or wash up again during the limited daylight hours, recall to your memory the sight which met your eye when you hit the beach here and ask yourself whether you can keep going a little longer either at your regular work or helping shipmates."

The Japs' runway had a ten-inch coral bottom, topped by one and a half to three inches of coral concrete, but this was of insufficient strength for our planes. The Seabees now are scraping reefs and bringing up wet, live coral for the new field surface.

The Seabees said that warships and planes did a fine job in keeping as many of their shells and bombs away from the field as possible.

Some Japanese Left

The Seabees began working the morning of November 23, and the first Hellcat plane, piloted by a navy ensign, landed the next morning although it was slightly ahead of schedule. Soon a squadron of Hellcats came ashore. A transport plane was able to land November 26. It was piloted by Major E. L. Zonne, Minneapolis, a former Northwest Airlines pilot.

Even now a Japanese is liable to raise himself from a hole and take a shot at you. Several men also have been killed or injured since the battle was over by running onto Japanese land mines, some of which go off with only three and a half pounds of pressure.

The stench of dead is slowly lifting, but it will be a long time before this can be listed as a paradise isle.

Nearly all the dead have been buried. Yet some unexplored dugouts still hold decaying Japs. Occasionally you run into part of a body, protruding from a shallow grave.

JAP TRANSPORT SUNK BY PLANES

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Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Allied bombers, prowling the Pacific skies from the Marshalls to New Guinea, have sunk a troop-laden 10,000-ton Japanese transport and a large tanker, damaged two destroyers, blasted enemy bases with more than 200 tons of bombs, and downed twenty-one Nipponese planes in battles at both ends of the 2,400-mile arc.

These latest reports of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Admiral William F. Halsey and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz covered actions from Monday through Wednesday.

In the inland jungles of New Guinea's Huon Peninsula, Australians are converging on Wareo, a Japanese strongpoint more than ten miles northwest of Finschhafen.

On the west-central coast of Bougainville in the Northern Solomons, where American forces since November 1 have been widening a beachhead and establishing an air strip, 600 Marine in a two-day raid killed more than 200 Japanese, destroyed considerable supplies, fought off a force twice their size and withdrew. Fifteen Marines were killed and seventy-one wounded.

On the mid-Pacific wing, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported raids November 30 by Army Liberators on the Taroa airdrome in the Maloelap atoll of the Marshalls and the following day on Mili atoll's airdrome.

Blast Torpedo Planes.

In the American-won Gilberts,

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three Japanese torpedo planes were blasted out of the sky during an unsuccessful attack November 29 on two American destroyers.

Reconnaissance bombers attacking convoys in the vicinity of Kavieng, New Ireland, the night of November 30 and the morning of December 1, set off explosions in the transport which was abandoned before it went down, left the tanker aflame, and hit one destroyer amidships and another astern with 500-pound bombs.

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Japs Grew Like Hydra's Heads

[By the Associated Press]

Bougainville, Dec. 3—For a while Capt. John Maye, of West Point, N. Y., said the fighting was getting to be like *Hydra's* heads in mythology—the more you cut off the more they multiplied.

Disregarding enemy fire, Captain Maye climbed atop a Jap pillbox, arranged a TNT charge and set it off. When he crawled back he found one Jap dead, two still alive but dazed.

Still More Inside

Again he set off a charge; when he returned there were two more dead but four more live Japs still inside the pillbox, all dazed from the blast.

Maye muttered something to himself about how long this could go on. Crawling around he spotted a communications trench leading to the enemy pillbox through which the Jap reinforcements had been coming up.

Gobs Of TNT

He went back and brought up gobs of TNT.

When the big blast went off it killed all the Japs in the surrounding area. Out of the remains of the Jap post, Maye could find ten Jap bodies.

TARAWA, Nov. 23, (delayed)—(AP) Five minutes ago we wrested this strategic Gilbert island outpost and its all-important air strip from the Japanese who seized it from a few missionaries and natives weeks after they had attacked Pearl Harbor.

It has been the bitterest, costliest, most sustained fighting on any front. It has cost us the lives of hundreds of United States Marines. (Official reports listed 1,026 Americans killed.) But we have wiped out a force of 4,000 Imperial Japanese marines—we expected to find only 2,000, mostly dead.

Before we started it was great fun. We grinned and chortled. We said, "There won't be a Jap alive when we get ashore."

That was the plan. Naval and air bombardment was to all but destroy the island. The few living Japs were to be so shell-shocked there would be no opposition. I recalled Major Mills' instructions:

"We don't intend to neutralize the island. We don't intend to destroy it. We will annihilate it."

Island Enveloped in Smoke

As dawn broke, Tarawa was completely enveloped in smoke and flame. Japanese gun emplacements—eight inchers—continued to reply. Our battleships looked like sullen, defiant bulldogs as they ignored them and continued to pound the shore.

At dawn, our planes came in. We could see them disappear into the smoke and flame. We could hear the sputter of their machine guns. We could see the debris raised by their bombs. It was wonderful.

But something suddenly appeared to have gone wrong. The pounding continued. There was little doubt there were still living—and fighting Japs on the island.

Our assault waves were in the water, ready to hit the beach. We were in the second wave, due to hit after the first men reached shore. Without warning, an eight-inch shell hit and exploded 10 yards off our side. We dived behind a hatch, laughing at each other as we came out. A second shell hit five yards off, killing a sailor and spraying our deck with shrapnel and salt water. We upped anchor and steamed out of range.

Fifteen minutes later, we climbed into our tank lighter, sharing it with many other Marines, a truck and a trailer.

Heavy Casualties Reported

"We have landed against heavy opposition," came the first word from shore. "Casualties severe."

It came over our radio as we moved in. We looked grimly at each other.

As we pulled toward the beach, we were met with enemy shell fire. A boat on our starboard side received a direct hit. Five men were killed. We pulled alongside and dragged in the survivors. There was no chance to salvage their equipment. Swiftly we moved out of range.

A control boat roared by, a naval officer screaming at us to "stay back" until we received word it was safe to go in. That was 10:30 a.m.

At 1 p.m. we started in again, moving toward the pier which appeared undamaged. We were stopped by machine gun fire. Cpl. Raymond Matjasic, 23, of Cleveland, one of our combat photographers, who had been seated in the cab of the truck, fell to the floor. The truck's windshield was knocked out.

Try to Land Again

At 3 p.m. we tried again. Shells tore the water on all sides. Two more boats went down, and more Marines died. We backed out again, unable to pick up the survivors. Many of them swam to us, and we later moved back to their transports. Many of the wounded drowned.

The sun was punishing. There was no shade. We broke out our rations and nibbled at them. At 5 p.m. the control boat pulled up.

"Do any of you have ammunition," the naval officer yelled through his megaphone. "We've got to get it ashore at all costs."

"We have a truck," we answered.

"To hell with that," he said and roared away.

Jap Planes Arrive

At dusk our battleships and cruisers opened up a terrific anti-aircraft barrage. There was only one answer—Japanese planes.

"Prepare to go over the side," a lieutenant said quietly. "They'd strafe us if they get through."

We inflated our lifebelts and waited. They never got through. We were glad. We'd seen two sharks just before dusk.

At midnight, the control boat appeared out of the darkness. We were to try again.

We inched toward the dock, partially wrecked by our own shelling. The hulk of a Japanese merchantman loomed to the right. Two direct hits from our destroyers had put it out of action. On the lookout for snipers, we covered it with our machine guns.

When we reached the dock snipers in the wrecked ship opened up, but they were firing over our heads. We climbed on the dock and more snipers fired. We hit the deck. We moved down the docks 10 feet. Japs on the beach began throwing mortars our way. We hit the deck again.

Minutes later, a second mortar hit directly beneath us. I felt the blast and was sprayed with salt water.

Someone yelled:

"Get to the other side! The next one will be right on!"

Uncertain Where To Go

We were uncertain where to go. The Japs lines were only 50 yards past the end of the pier, and there was no command post. Matjasic and I discarded our typewriter, our packs and our field glasses and started to the shore.

The last 75 yards of the pier was white coral grit. There was a brilliant moon—at home I would have called it beautiful. We swore at it viciously. We were perfect targets.

Crouched, we sprinted down the pier, silhouetted against the coral. Snipers opened up, and six men fell, screaming in agony. We lay like logs.

"We can't stay here," someone said up the line. "They'll shell hell out of us and we'll all be gone."

"Advance slowly. Five feet between each man. They won't get us all that way."

We started. Three more Marines fell, and we hit the ground. Inch by inch we moved up. Each 10 yards cost us the lives of more Marines. Each time I expected to get mine. Finally we were within 15 yards of the beach. Ahead were shadows.

Discard Equipment

"Throw away everything, including your camera," I told Matjasic. "We'll come back and get it if we can. We're making a run for it."

A sergeant beside me cracked:

"Take your rifle. You'll probably never get to use it, but you might."

I grinned. Ray and I ran for the shadows. It was an anti-climax. Not a shot was fired at us.

On the beach, the fire was still hot. We ducked behind the wreckage of a Japanese steam roller, which appeared to be between us and the enemy. I found a shovel and began frantically to dig. Within five minutes, we had our first foxhole on Tarawa. It turned out to be the safest spot on the island.

There we spent the night. It was 4 a. m. when we got to lie down.

In No-Man's Land

At dawn, we found our position precarious. Our own men were on the left of us, the Japs not more than 50 yards on the right. We were on No-Man's land.

At 6 a. m. a fight began over our foxhole. Scores of bullets nicked off the big steam roller, while we burrowed deeper.

Shortly before noon, the Japs were driven back, and we came out of hiding.

Our cruisers and destroyers resumed their shelling of the Jap half of the island knocking out the last remaining big guns. The concussion was terrific, for the shells were landing not more than 100 yards away. Our planes came in strafing.

I waded and swam through a small bay to reach the opposite shore, but was unable to find anyone. Virtually everyone I knew was reported dead or missing.

Far down the beach, (not more than 50 yards but it look me two hours to cover it), I saw a Marine with a camera. Painfully I crawled to him, for my body was one mass of bruises.

He was a stranger.

"Where'd you get it?" I asked.

"From Lucas," he replied.

"Where is Lucas?" I asked.

"Over there," he replied. "Dead."

"I'm Lucas," I told him.

From his description, I decided he meant Sgt. Ernest J. Diet, 36, Hammond La. Later, I found a body I thought was that of our sergeant-photographer. I was almost hysterical when Diet showed up 24 hours later. He learned finally that it was someone else's camera, and that he had found some of my papers. But, meanwhile, he had officially reported me killed in action.

I left my foxhole at noon, went 100 yards, and returned at 6 p. m. It was that tough.

More Men Come In

The night was hellish. More men came in, and more were killed on the pier. I slept until 1 a. m., and Matjasic from 1 a. m. until dawn. We had had enough experience with the enemy's infiltration tactics. We had orders to shoot any man who came toward us. During the night we learned that guards on the pier killed a Jap who had sneaked in with a drum of gasoline, intending to set the pier afire. It would have been the end of us, for the pier was loaded with high explosives.

At dawn the enemy sent its first bombers. There were only two of them, and five men were killed.

We awoke to one of the strangest sights in history. We badly needed replacements. Men were being landed 500 yards from shore in the surf at low tide and were wading in past enemy machine gun emplacements. Many men fell before they reached shore. In the afternoon Marines were still staggering ashore, carrying the limp forms of buddies between them.

Snipers' Nest Wiped Out

The heaviest fire came from a Jap snipers' nest in the beached enemy merchant ship. Assault waves were held up while our dive bombers went to work on it, dropping high explosives in its hulk. And yet, when the next boats came in, machine gun fire continued from the blazing ship! We settled the matter by sending aboard men to wipe out the snipers in hand to hand combat, and to hold it as an outpost.

Shortly before noon, the Japs opened up on us with mortars. One landed near enough to tear the top off our steam roller, and to deafen me for two days. A Marine who occupied the foxhole next to ours was killed by shrapnel. We dug deeper.

By now, however, the Japs were being forced steadily back. We were able to move about. Snipers continued, but we ignored them. One was killed in a coconut tree 50 feet away.

Still, our naval and air poundings continued. On the third day, the heaviest fighting took part in a cleared space around the air strip. One of our tanks lumbered into the clearing. A Jap broke from the bush and tried to throw a grenade in its tracks. He was shot down.

Suddenly there was firing at our rear. Seven Japs had been found in the ruins of a dugout less than 10 feet from the command post from which our officers were directing the operations. They were wiped out.

Jap Pillbox Blasted

I went with Chief Pharmacists Mate Roy I. Barnhill, 33, Salt Lake City, Utah, to the front where our men were blasting out a Jap pillbox. Last night Barnhill went back of the Jap lines to pick up six wounded Marines. A Japanese sentry tossed two hand grenades in their direction. Both were duds.

I returned to the beach to find snipers again sweeping the pier where ammunition was being unloaded. They fired from the wreckage of one of our boats 50 yards away. I ducked into the water on the opposite side, and found five husky military policemen herding a convoy of Japanese prisoners toward the beach in water up to their waists and up to the Japs' shoulders. Three dead Marines were in the water. The MP's herded the Japs out to a waiting landing barge. As the frightened prisoners climbed aboard, they were subjected to murderous fire from their own snipers. Three were killed.

I got back in time to be in on the battle that broke Japanese resistence on Tarawa. Several hundred Japs were holed up for two days in a bomb proof shelter at the end of the airstrip, holding up our advance.

Pfc. Robert Harper, 22, Houston, Texas, and Sgt. John Zybin, 25, Laurel, Mont., dashed forward with their flame throwers while automatic rifle men covered them. At the entrance of the bomb shelter, Harper threw his flame on a Jap machine gun nest, charring three enemy marines beyond recognition. He poured on more fire. There were screams inside the shelter, and the Marines rushed forward to capture their objective.

Harper returned to our post.

"They were all huddled in there scared to death," he said. "I turned on the heat and that was all."

Advance Becomes Rapid

From this point on our advance was rapid. Following our advancing troops, I came upon one position we had held less than five minutes and counted 27 Japanese who had committed suicide by strapping their feet to the triggers of their rifles, placing the muzzle in their chests and pulling the trigger with a kick.

During the night, the Japs made a final desperate bayonet charge. They killed two of our flame throwers but were repulsed.

And this morning, the island was secured. For the first time we were able to sit up without ducking. There were a few desultory sniper shots, but no one noticed them.

Staff Sgt. George Stutsman, Natchez, Mississippi, brings us two

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Marines Thought Landing on Tarawa Would Be Easy, Found Shellfire, Bombing Failed to Crush Defenses

(This graphic eye-witness account of the bloody conquest of Tarawa was written by Master Tech. Sgt. Jim G. Lucas, Tulsa, Okla., the first Marine Corps combat correspondent to land on that little Gilbert island.)

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cartons of cigarettes and a carton of matches. We get a five gallon keg of water—a real luxury. It rains briefly, and we stand in the open, soap and shower ourselves off.

This is civilization.

Colombia Organizes Council Of Defense

Bogota, Colombia, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Colombian Government, which last week declared a state of belligerency with Germany, today decreed creation of a Supreme Council of National Defense.

War Minister Gonzalo Restredo will preside over the council, whose purpose is "to advise and consult the Government on measures affecting national defense. The decree named eight members representing the army and both political parties to serve under Restredo.

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May Ask Argentine Exiles Be Interned

Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 3 (AP). The newspaper *La Razon* says it has heard through "most reliable reports" that Argentina may ask Uruguay to intern Argentine political exiles here on grounds they are being armed by the United States and will attempt a revolt in Argentina.

La Razon asserted fewer than threescore Argentine exiles live in this country, and "they are following perfectly normal activities and the most peaceful lives," which the Argentine Government of Gen. Pedro Ramirez should know "in view of the fact it has sent several secret agents to Montevideo, who have been commonly seen here since their arrival several months ago."

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Living Cost Up 3.3 P. C. In Two Years in Canada

Ottawa, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—The cost of living in Canada has increased by 3.3 per cent in the two years the Dominion has had price control. Prices Board officials said today. From the start of the war until price control began on December 1, 1941, these officials added, the cost of living increased by 14.6 per cent.

Ground Crew Recruiting Cut

Ottawa, Dec. 3 (AP)—A drastic reduction in recruiting of ground crews for the Royal Canadian Air Force was announced today by Air Minister Maj. C. G. Power, who said hereafter only replacements for casualties and transfers would be needed. Flyers will continue to be recruited.

Two Army Men Die Accidental Deaths

Edmondton, Dec. 3 (AP)—The accidental deaths of two members of the United States Army, one of them a lieutenant, while ice skating, were announced today by the United States Northwest Service Command.

The bodies of Lieut. Henry Buickles, of Cleveland, Ohio, and a Canadian girl with whom he was skating, were recovered yesterday from a pond near Pouce Coupe, B. C., into which they had plunged when they hit a thin spot in the ice. Buickles commanded a Signal Corps company.

Corporal Paul Karlson, of Piper, Kan., of the Signal Corps company stationed at Dawson Creek, B. C., was killed on the Alaska Highway Wednesday night when a jeep he was driving overturned.

Germans To Increase Fire-Fighter Training

New York, Dec. 3 (AP)—The German news agency DNB said today in a broadcast dispatch that the emergency expansion of an intensified training program for German fire-fighting forces was to be put into operation immediately.

The program, ordered by Heinrich Himmler, Nazi Minister of the Interior, contemplates providing by February 1, 1944, a reserve force equal to at least fifty per cent. of the present fire-fighting personnel, said the dispatch which was reported to the Office of War Information by the United States Government monitors.

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15 Trainloads Of Aid Sent China

New York, Dec. 3 (AP)—Fifteen trainloads of medical supplies were shipped from India to China by the American Red Cross in October, the Chungking radio said in a broadcast to North America, quoting a report submitted by the Chungking American Red Cross office to its headquarters in Washington.

The shipment included 1,200 cases of supplies containing more than 100 urgently needed medical and surgical items, the Chungking radio said. The broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, did not specify the mode of transportation, but presumably the supplies were airborne.

KNOX EXPLAINS LOSS AT TARAWA

Naval Secretary Gives Three Main Reasons For Costly Battle

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Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—Secretary Knox, taking note of criticism" concerning the grievous loss of American life in capturing Tarawa, asserted today the well-prepared Japanese withstood a pre-invasion pounding "like nothing before in the history of warfare."

The Japanese, who killed 1,026 Americans and wounded 2,557 more before they were annihilated in three days of fighting, were able to inflict such a toll, Knox told a press conference, for three main reasons.

Reasons For Jap Strength

These he summarized as follows:

1. They had shelters and gun emplacements so heavily built and so deeply dug at the main position at Betio that they could withstand a "great number of hits."

2. Trees and camouflage make it impossible always to get the informaton needed from aerial photography in planning an attack. In this connection, Knox said there had been "criticism by armchair strategists", that we had insufficient information concerning defenses.

3. A change of wind hung up some American assault boats on a reef where the men were easy targets for the Japanese.

Knox said that 2,200 tons of shells of all sizes, 700 tons of bombs and millions of rounds of machine-gun bullets were poured into the enemy prior to the land assaults.

Exceeds Total Berlin Raid

This heavy weight of explosives and shellfire, he noted, exceeded the total dropped in a "big" raid on the vastly larger target of Berlin. Indeed, said Knox, most of the Tarawa target was within an area of about a square mile.

Asked if the American naval force sent to Tarawa was greater than the Japanese force at the battle of Midway Island in 1942, the Secretary replied.

"I can't say, but if the Japs had brought the whole fleet from Truk out there we would have been delighted to have them come."

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DOZEN CARRIERS BUILT LAST MONTH

Washington, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—About a dozen aircraft carriers of all types were completed last month, Secretary of the Navy Knox said today. Summarizing the ship and plane construction program, he said that the November ship completion total set a new record.

Two classes of combatant ships—aircraft carriers and destroyer escorts—were outstanding in this new record, he said.

While explaining that he could not disclose the exact number of carriers completed last month, Mr. Knox reported that more than a quarter million displacement tons of naval craft of all types, with by far the largest percentage combatant vessels, were completed in the month.

"We also accepted well over two thousand airplanes, in fact we received almost 2,000 fighters and bombers," he said.

In discussing the destroyer escort program, the Secretary said:

"In October, 1942, President Roosevelt informed the Navy and other war production agencies that he was particularly anxious that we produce at least 260 of these destroyer escort vessels during 1943. . . . I am very happy to be able to report today that the Navy this weekend will reach the 260-destroyer escort vessel total which the President asked and at the end of this year the total of the new DE's will be in the neighborhood of 300."

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Britain Is Depending More On U. S. For Food

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—Britain is depending increasingly on the United States and Canada for food supplies, Col. J. J. Llewellin, British Supply Minister, said today.

At a press conference at which he introduced his successor, Ben Smith, Llewellin said that former British food suppliers such as Australia are now feeding American troops and thus Britain needs to rely more than ever on this country.

Llewellin, who has been here eleven months, said he would return to England soon to take up his new post of Minister of Food.

FAMOUS BOMBER RETURNS TO U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—(AP) The crew of the "Rangoon Rambler" is back in the United States, the War department announced today, each man with a record of 400 combat hours and 56 missions.

They returned in their plane, a B-24 Liberator which had been part of the U.S. 10th air force in the China-Burma-India theater for 15 months. Just before they left India, Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commanding general of air forces in the area, said "the China-Burma-India theater is proud of these boys and the ship they are ferrying back to the states."

Their principal job was to bomb Japanese ground installations, but in the 15 months they also sank four enemy ships and shot down six Zeros.

As passengers, the "Rangoon Rambler" carried Eric Sevareid, CBS news commentator, and First Lieut. Dale C. Allen, Chicago, returning after a year and a half of duty in that theater.

Among members of the crew, and the decorations he has won was:

Staff Sgt. John E. Craigie, 607 East Second street, West Haven, Conn., radio gunner, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with cluster.

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Says Radio Data Sent Navy On Wild Chase

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—Radio information "incorrectly evaluated" by the Federal Communications Commission resulted in the navy going on a wild goose chase in Alaskan waters after an enemy fleet, FCC Commissioner T. A. M. Craven testified before a House committee today.

He had been asked by Eugene L. Garey, counsel for the Lea committee investigating the FCC, whether there had been any instances of the radio intelligence activities of the FCC having "harmful effects."

Craven said a navy officer had told him of the Alaskan incident, but he would not identify this officer except in secret session.

RUBBER SUPPLIES ARE DIMINISHING, NATION IS WARNED

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—(AP) The government, announcing that crude rubber supplies are diminishing fast, today ordered more emphasis placed on the use of synthetics in the manufacture of rubber goods.

Several hundred vital products for which crude rubber was previously doled out sparingly must now be made from synthetic. The list, which was not made public in its entirety, includes a large number of military supplies.

(Prospects for marked increases in tires available to civilians are poor, despite the mounting supply of unprocessed synthetic rubber. The rubber director has warned that military requirements, and the scarcity of manpower and equipment will preclude general availability of passenger car tires before next July.)

The revised rubber production schedule also specifies that in the products where crude rubber still may be used, a percentage of synthetic must be mixed.

Synthetic rubber is so plentiful that no restrictions are placed on the use of "general purpose synthetics," which include buna-S and neoprene, provided manufacture of the product is authorized at all, the Office of the Rubber Director said.

Special purpose synthetics, such as neoprene-ILS and neoprene-FR, hycar OS-10 and styraloy, remain under strict controls, and they are in short supply.

All quota restrictions on the use of reclaimed rubber were removed in the revised order, which also fixes a production pattern for tires, giving top rating to airplane tires and tubes as most essential. Following in order of essentiality are truck-bus tires and tubes, farm tractor tires and tubes, industrial tires and tubes, camelback for tire recapping, passenger and motorcycle tires and tubes, and lastly bicycle tires and tubes.

Benes May Act As Mediator

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Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—Czech President Edward Benes may act as mediator between the Poles and Russians, who are not on diplomatic speaking terms, at the Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill conferences.

That suggestion cropped up in responsible quarters here today as the Red army's advance toward the Polish frontier made the problem of severed relations between Poland and Russia increasingly acute.

Was Reported In Moscow

Benes departed quietly from London several weeks ago and has been reported in the European press as having arrived at Moscow. Whether or not he is attending the Allied war councils as an adviser, it is generally believed that the "Big Three" will discuss the question of administering liberated territories in Central Europe.

Czecho-Slovakia, it was pointed out, is about to sign a twenty-year mutual-defense pact with Russia and has often discussed the possibility of a Central European federation with Poland.

While Benes would not be likely to present a formula for solution of problems between Poland and Russia, it is known that the Czech President has shown great interest in a reconciliation between the two neighbors.

Even before the treaty negotiations were disclosed, the warmth of Russo-Czech relations was evidenced when Benes revealed he would not push his cherished idea of central European collaboration if it took on the tone of an anti-Soviet bloc.

Russia Against Federation

Through publications such as the magazine *War and the Working Class*, Russia has heretofore expressed disapproval of such a federation on the ground that it would constitute a *cordon sanitaire* similar to the ring forged around her after the last war.

However, the proposed treaty between Czech-Slovakia and Russia contains a clause providing for adherence of bordering states—principally Poland. Should Polish-Russian difficulties be ironed out and Poland sign the pact, it may become the cornerstone for the eastern defense line against future German aggression.

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Flyers' Rescue By Balchen

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—You really don't expect to find an angel of mercy wearing a colonel's wings and a broad Scandanavian grin, but that's Bernt Balchen.

The same Balchen who set Richard E. Byrd's old land-type transatlantic plane down in a stormy night sea off the French coast without losing any of the four men aboard almost two decades ago and who later piloted Byrd's planes in the Antarctic.

Those flights and many others in distant and difficult places were all good preparation for his latest and toughest job, the rescue of flyers marooned on the Greenland ice cap.

Crash Of Bomber

The story of the seven survivors from a B-17 bomber that crashed in the interior of Greenland while being ferried to England already has been told. The crash occurred after the bomber had been diverted from its trip to help in a search for another lost plane.

The army air forces, the navy and Coast Guard all joined in the rescue attempt. Two men were brought out by a Coast Guard plane, Balchen and his crew saved the others. Two of the bomber's crew and three members of rescue parties died in accidents.

But details of the rescue operation have just become known.

Landed Three Times

Balchen made fifty-five flights into the interior, most of them while searching or to drop supplies. He landed three times, picking up some members of the bomber's crew on two trips and landing a dog team to help in the rescue on the third occasion.

A problem arose at the very outset—ski-equipped planes could not be used because the takeoff point was bare ground. Snow prohibited the use of landing wheels in the interior.

An amphibian was decided upon because the takeoff could be on wheels and the landing made on the belly of the amphibian's hull—Balchen hoped.

Bounced And Rattled

The idea worked, but it wasn't easy. There was plenty of snow for the belly landing, but it was in drifts two and three feet high. When the amphibian hit, it bounced, rattled, threatened to shake every bolt and rivet out.

Nor was the takeoff better. The air is thin at the 7,000-foot altitude of central Greenland and a plane's propeller doesn't bite in well.

Once, Balchen took off after a sudden sleet storm had iced the plane and completely shut out vision through the windshield. In wind, a sleet storm and thin air, Balchen took off blind.

Nearly Five Months Of Effort

He started the search in mid-November of last year and it was not until April 6 that the last of the marooned men were brought out.

If the weather is so rough in Greenland, what about proposals to fly that route as a short way for commercial airliners to Europe? Balchen's answer is that the weather is bad only on Greenland, not over it.

COALITION SCRAPS FEDERAL PLAN ON ABSENTEE VOTING

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Senate Adopts Bill Giving States Control of Soldiers' Ballot.

HOUSE TO ACT NEXT

Measure Provides for Servicemen to Request Vote Forms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—(AP) A coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats, over-riding the Senate leadership, today junked the idea of Federal supervision of Servicemen's voting by absentee ballot and passed a bill calling for state control.

The new bill, substituted for the pending measure on a 42 to 37 roll-call and finally approved by a voice vote, calls on the states to make ballots available to members of the armed forces at home and abroad.

Barkley Hits Vote

Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) immediately condemned it as "a pious ladies aid society resolution" under which few if any votes would be cast.

Senators McCella. (D-Ark.) and Eastland (D-Miss.), sponsors of the measure with Senator McKellar (D-Tenn.), asserted that the substitute which now goes to the House would retain state control over elections.

The legislation now is in a form reportedly acceptable to a majority of the members of the House Elections committee, where war ballot legislation had been held up awaiting Senate action.

The original bill would have waived all state voting requirements except age and residence. A bi-partisan Federal ballot commission would have supervised absentee voting. Several amendments were made during five days of debate.

Now, the plan calls on the states to distribute post cards to men in uniform, to be used to request absentee voting forms. The Army and Navy would aid in circulating the cards and in returning the absentee ballots to the states.

Senator Lucas (D-Ill.) asserted that adoption of the substitute was "the hardest blow that was ever struck at the political rights of a soldier in time of war."

"As a result of the adoption of this proposal," he said, "there is not a single soldier from Illinois or any other state with state restrictions, serving outside of the continental limits of the United States, who will have an opportunity to vote in the most important Presidential election since 1864."

Sees Victory for States

Senator Eastland, crediting the veteran Senator McKellar with leading the fight for the new bill, declared it a "victory for states' rights."

Eighteen Republicans joined with 24 Democrats in voting for the substitute. Voting against it were 25 Democrats and 12 Republicans.

Before taking this unexpected action, the Senate cut short unlimited debate with Majority Leader Barkley (D-Ky.) demanding final action under the threat of calling a special Saturday session.

When it was junked, the final version of the original proposal called for:

Distribution of a Federal "war ballot" to all armed forces personnel for their votes on President, vice president, senator and representatives. (They would have to get absentee ballots from home communities to vote in state contests.)

Supervision of ballot distribution by a bi-partisan commission of four. This commission would be appointed by the President who would have to select two Democrats and two Republicans from a list of nominees submitted by each party.

A ban on government-paid political propaganda with an additional provision that both sides of a political controversy be given equal space or time in campaign material reaching men and women in the armed services. (The election commission could pass upon government speeches and publications to determine whether they are political.)

Senators Lucas (D-Ill.) and Green (D-R.I.) were authors of the original bill but the measure was rewritten on the floor through amendments offered chiefly by Republicans who drew support from a small group of Democrats. The method of choosing the election commission and the ban on political propaganda went into the measure by this method.

In today's debate, Senator Lucas successfully opposed an amendment by Senator Danaher (R-Conn.) to substitute for the war ballot an arrangement whereby members of the armed forces would be permitted to designate back-home proxies to cast ballots for them. Lucas contended this would turn loose on the armed forces a horde of "proxy hunters" trying to collect blocks of votes. Senator Danaher's proposal was defeated 50 to 30.

Wheeler Sees No 4th Term

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Senator Says Nationwide Trend Toward Republicans Has Developed.

Washington, Dec. 3 (A. P.).—Expressing doubt that any Democrat can win the Presidency in 1944, Senator Wheeler, Montana, Democrat, predicted today that President Roosevelt would not be a candidate for re-election next year regardless of the state of the war.

"War or no war," Senator Wheeler said in an interview, "a definite Republican trend has set in and the President will be able to sense this far more quickly than any of his advisers. Having had conferred upon him the greatest honor ever given a President of the United States (a third term) and having faced twelve long, difficult years, in my judgment the President not only does not want to run, but will not run even if an attempt is made to draft him."

Senator Wheeler, who campaigned actively for Mr. Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936, but was silent in 1940, said that he regarded the results of a special congressional election in Kentucky, where a Republican won overwhelmingly in a traditionally Democratic stronghold, as indicative of a nationwide trend toward the Republican party.

"There are a great many Democrats of excellent presidential timber," Senator Wheeler said, "but I doubt that any of them can be elected in 1944. Certainly there isn't much hope of a Democratic victory unless there is a split in the Republican party or unless Wendell L. Willkie is the Republican nominee."

While Senator Wheeler, who has been critical of the administration's foreign policies, represents a clearly anti-administration viewpoint in predicting that President Roosevelt would not run, Senator Mead (D.-N. Y.) said he thought the President should be drafted as the party nominee. "He is the most powerful governmental leader in the world today," Senator Mead declared. "He represents the most powerful country and his leadership and prestige insure an expeditious termination of the war and give the best possible assurance that we will win the peace this time."

FLYNN'S CHARGE BRINGS GOP JIBES

DEC 4

Leaders Say Democrats Naturally Want Political Truce After Last Voting

Washington, Dec. 3 (AP)—The charge from Edward J. Flynn former Democratic chairman, that Republicans have broken a wartime "political truce" brought a denial from Republican leaders today that there was such an agreement and this comment from Harrison Spangler, Republican national chairman:

"It is no wonder he is now calling for a truce. That is just another way of asking the people to stop kicking the New Deal around."

Spangler added in a statement that Flynn wants "the Republicans to step aside" and let the "palace guard pursue this campaign for a fourth term unmolested."

"Next, no doubt, he will want to call the election off entirely."

What Flynn Charged

Flynn, Bronx (N. Y.) Democratic leader, said in an interview with the Miami *Daily News* at Miami Beach, Fla., that "after Pearl Harbor when I was national chairman of the Democratic party, and Joe Martin was chairman of the Republican party, we both agreed there would be a truce in politics for the duration of the war." He declared the Democrats had lived up to it, but the Republicans had not.

House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, who was Republican chairman in 1941, said that three days after Pearl Harbor he had sent a telegram to Flynn saying that "as heretofore, Republicans will not permit politics to enter into the national defense."

"No Agreement," Martin Says

"We made no agreement as to the discontinuance of the American system of election," Martin added. "We said that we would cooperate in the war effort and that there would be no politics in the war effort. That pledge has been kept.

"It is curious that this has just come up now and was never heard of during the elections of 1942 and 1943, and furthermore it was not considered when the Democrats forced an election of a Lieutenant Governor in New York.

"In view of the recent elections, particularly those in Kentucky, I can understand why Mr. Flynn would like no opposition in 1944."

LaGuardia Backs Subsidies, Maloney Hints Limited Plan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—(AP) Mayor La Guardia of New York fought to save the government's tottering food subsidy program today, declaring that without it the urban areas are threatened with inflation and financial collapse.

The peppery little executive of the nation's largest city told the Senate Banking committee that food costs have shot up 39 per cent in New York since 1941 and the housewife "can't eat statistics." Any further increase might bring on inflation, he said, and "every city in this country would go broke, including mine."

Represents Mayors

Mayor La Guardia testified as chairman of the United States Conference of Mayors, opposing legislation to outlaw food subsidies—government payments designed to hold down retail prices and yet permit the producer and processor to make a legitimate profit. The ban was approved by the House and there were free predictions that the Senate would take the same action. President Roosevelt vetoed a similar prohibition last summer. There was some question whether the anti-subsidy bloc, however strong, could get enough votes to override another anticipated veto.

The Senate Banking committee also heard support for subsidies from Mayors Cornelius D. Scully of Pittsburgh; Maurice J. Tobin of Boston; George Welsh of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Cooper Green of Birmingham, Ala.

Reports on Savings

The Administration's case was presented further to the committee by Clarence W. Slocum, director of the OPA's industrial manufacturing price division who said that $300,000,000 spent this year to control prices of such items as copper, steel, wood pulp, rubber and tools was saving many times that amount. Higher food prices would mean higher wages and result also in a clamor from manufacturers for a higher return, said Mr. Slocum.

Senator Maloney (D-Conn.) indicated that he was considering a counter proposal which would continue subsidies only as long as the War Labor board maintained the little steel formula which holds general wage increases to 15 per cent above levels of Jan. 1, 1941.

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As Mayor La Guardia prepared to leave the witness' chair, Senator Maloney remarked to him, "regardless of the darkness of the present

hour, we are going to have subsidies" and Mayor La Guardia replied:

"In that case I don't have anything more to say."

Senator Maloney said later he felt that the Banking committee would rewrite the House subsidy ban to provide for a continuation of at least a limited subsidy program.

The four mayors testifying with La Guardia all seconded his contention that subsidies should be retained, from the standpoint of the national welfare.

"I think we can hold the little steel formula if we go far enough with subsidies," Mayor Tobin said.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio), repeating his assertions that the little steel formula has been evaded "on many occasions already," said he considered subsidies to rollback prices—as distinguished from those to prevent further price increases—to be "the worst kind of subsidies we have."

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RAILWAY STRIKE DATE TO BE SET

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. — (AP) Chiefs of the five railway operating brotherhoods decided today to set a strike date at a meeting in Cleveland on Dec. 15.

David B. Roberteon, of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, said the vote would be tabulated by then and the results would be announced simultaneously with the selection of a strike date. Robertson said that although the tabulation is not complete "it is in all probability a high vote for a strike."

The operating group is objecting to an emergency board's award of an increase of four cents an hour. They had asked a minimum increase of $3 a day.

The operating chiefs met briefly and then conferred with members of the National (railway) Mediation board. Board Chairman William M. Leiserson said "we just wanted information on what they are doing. They will keep us advised."

Meanwhile, leaders of the 15 non-operating unions marked time, awaiting congressional action on a resolution to reinstate an award of an eight-cent hourly increase which Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson vetoed.

The non-operating unions also have taken a strike vote but have made no plans to announce the results or to fix a strike date. The non-operating unions represent more than a million employes. The operating brotherhoods—engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, and switchmen—represent about 350,000.

LOYAL JAPANESE TO BE RELEASED

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NEW YORK, Dec. 3—(AP) The War Relocation authority hopes to release 70,000 loyal Japanese-Americans from relocation centers in the next year so they may work in communities throughout the United States, Dillon S. Myer, the WRA director, said today.

Mr. Myer told a press conference that 25,000 of the Japanese-Americans evacuated from the west coast already had been released from relocation centers on seasonal, indefinite or permanent leaves and that they now are being released at a rate of 2,000 a month.

Between 6,000 and 7,000 evacuees have been relocated in the New York area, he said.

"We hope to relocate all of the 65,000 to 70,000 who are eligible to leave the centers, in communities throughout the United States during the next year," he added.

"However, that is only a hope. I doubt whether we will be able to persuade all of them to leave."

"Our big job ahead is to persuade the families that they can live outside in safety," Myer declared.

He said he had been "amazed and surprised" to find that community hostility to relocation of Japanese-Americans from the centers has been "one of our easiest problems."

Mr. Myer asserted that Japanese-Americans in nine of the 10 evacuation centers were not considered dangerous, are not in internment camps and include many loyal first, second and third generation American-born citizens.

"The public does not seem to realize that the recent Tule Lake incident occurred as the result of the very fact that in this one center the pro-Japanese evacuees were concentrated together," he said.

Outlining conditions under which loyal evacuees are granted leaves, he said: They must have a place to go and be able to take care of themselves; WRA must be assured that the communities into which they are going will not object to their presence; WRA must be sure that the release would not endanger the security of the country, and evacuees must keep WRA informed of their whereabouts.

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SHIPYARDS TO BE IDLE WHEN PEACE RETURNS

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 3—(AP) Washington authorities estimate that 90 per cent of American shipbuilding will cease with the ending of the war, Senator Ralph O. Brewster, (R-Me.) said tonight.

In a speech before the Woodfords club, Senator Brewster said "the shipyards in South Portland offer certain very definite advantages over most other yards in the country and their future is naturally a matter of concern to everyone in Maine."

"The disposition of forty million tons of merchant shipping," Senator Brewster said, "is one of the great problems before the United States.

"If the American flag is to be kept flying upon the high seas and this great fleet used as a delivery medium in our international trade then considerable facilities will be required for reconditioning and maintaining such a merchant fleet."

Lippmann Asserts Allies Try New Road to Peace

Says Union of Victors Supplants Balance of Power

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3 (AP).—The Moscow conference broke "somewhat new ground in international affairs" by establishing a four-power league which disregards the balance of power theory of world politics, Walter Lippmann, newspaper columnist and author, asserted tonight.

"In modern times the search for security has in the Old World been based on the doctrine not of union but of equilibrium among the strongest states; the traditional settlement after a great war has been one which sought a balance of power," he said in the first of a series of memorial lectures honoring the late Newton D. Baker.

"But in this settlement we propose to maintain the union of victors for the purpose of perpetuating—for a long time at least—the impotense of our enemies," Mr. Lippmann declared. "Instead of a new balance of power, we set up a preponderance of the actual power of Britain, Russia, China and the United States against the potential power of a defeated Germany and Japan.

"It is, I say, new ground and one of the great questions, perhaps the greatest question of the next generation, is whether the league to enforce the military disarmament of Germany and Japan will hold together until the time comes when it is no longer necessary to enforce a special regime upon Germany and Japan."

The basis for a world authority to maintain peace after the war already exists in the alliance of the United Nations and this union must be defended against any proposals to dissolve it, Mr. Lippmann said.

M'Arthur-For-President Headquarters Opened

Minneapolis, Dec. 3 (AP)—Brig. Gen. George Leach, former Mayor of Minneapolis, and Lieut. Col. William H. Donahue combined today to open headquarters of a MacArthur-for-President campaign.

Both Leach and Donahue served under Gen. Douglas MacArthur when the Southwest Pacific war leader was commander of the famed Rainbow Division in the first World War.

"As I understand it," Leach explained, "this is the first MacArthur campaign unit in the United States. It is an entirely spontaneous thing here in Minnesota."

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Tarkington Would Pen Hitler In Madhouse

Indianapolis, Dec. 3 (AP)—Booth Tarkington, famed Indiana author, presented his own answer today to the question of what to do with Hitler after the war—he proposed the Nazi leader and his henchmen be locked in psychiatric hospitals.

Tarkington, just returned to his Indiana home from his summer place at Kennebunkport, Maine, in an interview said his scheme is "sensible, logical and concurs with law and the laws of reason, but so unprecedented that it will hardly be considered at the post-war peace board."

Post-War Air Plan Offered

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3 (AP).—A four-point program to "air condition" the American people and make flying useful, safe and easy was outlined today by Robert H. Hinckley, former chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Speaking before the fourth annual convention of the National Aviation Training Association, Mr. Hinckley proposed: Mass aviation education and training; development of adequate landing areas and navigational aids; Federal, rather than state, regulation, and research—human and technical.

Randolph Proposes Post-War Construction

Chicago, Dec. 3 (AP)—As a preventive for post-war unemployment, Representative Randolph (D., W. Va.) declared the United States should, immediately after the war, build 15,000 to 20,000 new airports, $25,000,000 worth of highway flight strips and 50,000 to 60,000 miles of new express highways.

Speaking before delegates to a post-war planning meeting, Randolph predicted that within five years after the war there would be 50,000 civil aircraft operating in the country.

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ANOTHER TOPIC WHICH MIGHT BE DISCUSSED AT ANY "BIG THREE"
CONFERENCE MIGHT BE THE ATTITUDE OF NEUTRAL TURKEY, WHOSE ENTRANCE
INTO THE WAR ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES IS REGARDED AS INCREASINGLY
POSSIBLE.

(A WASHINGTON DISPATCH, NOTING THAT IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED
THAT SUCH A CONFERENCE WOULD ALSO TAKE UP THE QUESTION OF
ADMINISTERING LIBERATED TERRITORIES IN CENTRAL EUROPE, SAID THAT
CZECH PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES MIGHT ACT AS MEDIATOR BETWEEN THE POLES
AND RUSSIANS. BENES LEFT LONDON SEVERAL WEEKS AGO AND WAS LATER
REPORTED TO HAVE ARRIVED IN MOSCOW.)

A SWEDISH DISPATCH QUOTED A GERMAN SPOKESMAN AS SAYING, MEANWHILE,
THAT A GERMAN CAPITULATION WAS IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE, WHILE GERMANY HAS
BEEN FIGHTING ON THE DEFENSIVE SINCE 1942, HER ARMIES STILL ARE BATTLING
OUTSIDE THE BORDERS OF THE FATHERLAND. THE GERMAN AIM, HE WAS QUOTED
AS SAYING "IS TO EXHAUST THE ENEMY TO THE POINT WHERE HE WILL BE
WILLING TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE POSITION OF THE DEFENDER AND MAKE PEACE WITH
HIM."

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30.24—10701

LEST THEY EXPERIENCE ANOTHER NEWS "BLACKOUT" WHILE RUMORS OF A BIG ALLIED CONFERENCE "LEAK" AROUND THE WORLD, BRITISH NEWSPAPERS TODAY FILLED COLUMNS WITH AXIS AND NEUTRAL REPORTS THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN ARE MEETING IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

THE DAILY EXPRESS FILLED FRONT-PAGE COLUMN WITH REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON, ISTANBUL, ANKARA AND STOCKHOLM AS WELL AS TURKISH, BUDAPEST AND GERMAN RADIO REPORTS.

PROTESTS OVER THE INEPT CENSORSHIP AND PRESS ARRANGEMENTS AT THE NORTH AFRICAN PARLEY ARE STILL ECHOING IN THE LONDON PRESS. THE NEWS CHRONICLE EMBELLISHED THEM WITH A CARTOON DEPICTING THREE FIGURES LABELLED MOI (BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION) SQUATTED BENEATH BLARING UNITED STATES AND AXIS RADIOS--THE EARS OF ONE ARE STOPPED, THE MOUTH OF THE SECOND IS STOPPED AND THE THIRD IS BLINDFOLDED. THE CARTOON IS CAPTIONED "HEAR NO CONFERENCE, SEE NO CONFERENCE, SPEAK NO CONFERENCE."

DEC 4 1943

JR728AEW

LONDON, DEC. 3-(AP)-RUSSIAN TROOPS ROLLING THROUGH MORE THAN 100 LOCALITIES IN A BATTERING OFFENSIVE NORTHWEST OF GOMEL TODAY CAPTURED DOVSK, RAIL JUNCTION TOWN 18 MILES NORTHEAST OF ROGACHEV ON THE RAILLINE FROM ROSLAVL, AND ASTRIDE THE GOMEL-MOGILOV ROUTE, AND ALSO SEIZED SOLTANOVKA, ONLY 12 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ZHLOBIN ON THE GOMEL RAILROAD, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

STRIKING 15 MILES WEST OF KREMENCHUG IN THE DNIEPER BULGE, SOVIET TROOPS CAPTURED NOVO-GEORGIEVSK, DISTRICT CENTER OF THE KIROVOGRAD REGION, AND IN BATTLES WEST AND SOUTHWEST OF KREMENCHUG SEIZED EIGHT LARGE POPULATED PLACES, INCLUDING THE RAILWAY JUNCTION OF KORISTOVKA, SAID THE DAILY SOVIET COMMUNIQUE.

AGAIN THE COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED IN LONDON BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, TOLD OF REPULSING GERMAN INFANTRY AND ARMORED ATTACKS IN THE IMPORTANT CHERKASY AREA BETWEEN KIEV AND KREMENCHUG WEST OF THE DNIEPER.

THE DEEPENING PUNCHES BY GENERAL CONSTANTINE ROKOSSOVSKY'S ARMY IN THE GOMEL AREA THREATENED THE GERMAN HOLD ON THE VITAL LENINGRAD-ODESSA RAILROAD IN THE WHOLE ZHLOBIN-MOGLILEV AREA. THIS LINE ONCE WAS A MAIN BUTTRESS IN THE GERMAN SUPPLY LINES IN WHITE RUSSIA.

THIS PUSH ADVANCED THROUGH BAD WEATHER, BUT ROKOSSOVSKY WAS SMASHING FORWARD, TAKING IN NEW GOBS OF TERRITORY TODAY AFTER SEIZING MORE THAN 80 POPULATED PLACES IN ADVANCES ON THIS SECTOR YESTERDAY.

THE RUSSIANS DID NOT MENTION A NEW DRIVE FARTHER NORTH, WHERE THE GERMANS SAID A STRONG OFFENSIVE WAS PUSHING DOWN THE SMOLENSK ROAD TO ORSHA, AIMING AT MINSK, CAPITAL OF WHITE RUSSIA, FROM THE NORTHEAST.

(NO PICKUP)

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WE511PEW

BY RICHARD G. MASSOCK

LONDON, DEC. 3-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO DECLARED TODAY THAT THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN HAS BEEN COMPLETED AT THE PERSIAN CITY OF TABRIZ, AND THAT A CHRISTMAS ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY TO "GIVE UP OR DIE" HAD BEEN AGREED UPON.

CREDITING DISPATCHES FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES, INCLUDING

"REUTERS CIRCLES IN LISBON," THE BUSY AXIS PROPAGANDA MACHINE, WHICH WAS THE FIRST TO REPORT A TRI-POWER MEETING ACTUALLY UNDERWAY, ASSERTED THAT AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE FROM THE CONFERENCE WOULD BE ISSUED TOMORROW AND THAT IT WOULD AGAIN CALL FOR THE SCRAPPING OF THE NAZI PARTY AND UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER BY GERMANY. DEC 4 1943

ALLIED CIRCLES SCOUTED PREDICTIONS THAT ANY OFFICIAL DECLARATION WOULD COME SO SOON, CONSIDERING THE TIME LAG BETWEEN PREVIOUS CONFERENCES AND THEIR OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, BUT THERE WAS NO DISPOSITION TO DOUBT THAT AN HISTORIC MEETING OF THE "BIG THREE" WAS IN PROGRESS.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS ACCEPTED AS CONFIRMATION THE RADIO STATEMENT LAST NIGHT BY UNITED STATES SENATOR CONNALLY, DEMOCRAT, TEXAS, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, THAT "ANOTHER GREAT CONFERENCE IS TAKING PLACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST" BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS LEADERS AND THAT "IT IS OF PARAMOUNT SIGNIFICANCE."

BOTH AXIS AND NEUTRAL BROADCASTS SAID THE DISCUSSIONS HAD BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR SEVERAL DAYS AT TABRIZ, AN ANCIENT CITY OF 220,000 POPULATION IN THE RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED NORTHERN SECTION OF IRAN (PERSIA).

THIS PICTURESQUE TRADING CENTER LIES APPROXIMATELY 250 MILES SOUTH OF THE PROVINCE OF GEORGIA, STALIN'S BIRTHPLACE, AND IS LINKED WITH THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY SYSTEM AT THE SOVIET BORDER JUST 60 MILES AWAY. DEC 4 1943

BROADCASTS FROM SWITZERLAND AND ANKARA WERE AMONG THOSE WHICH PLACED THE MEETING AT TABRIZ AND THE TURKISH RADIO ADDED, "AFTER THIS HISTORIC MEETING GREAT EVENTS WILL HAPPEN. THE MEETING WILL HAVE GREATER REPERCUSSIONS THAN CASABLANCA."

THE TURKISH RADIO ALSO SAID THE DISCUSSIONS "ARE DEALING WITH THE OPENING OF A CAMPAIGN IN THE BALKANS." DEC 4 1943

VICHY'S RADIO REPORTED "A DATE FOR A SECOND FRONT IS BEING FIXED AND IT IS PRESUMED GENERAL SIR BERNARD MONTGOMERY IS PRESENT."

MOSCOW, JUST GIVEN ITS FIRST NEWSPAPER REPORT TODAY ON THE CAIRO CONFERENCE, SPECULATED ON WHERE ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL MIGHT BE NOW, ALTHOUGH THIS QUESTION WAS NOT PUBLISHED.

APPARENTLY PREPARING FOR AN ALLIED PROMISE THAT GERMANY WOULD BE PRESERVED AS A NATION IF IT RID ITSELF OF HITLERISM, BERLIN SAID, "IN THEIR FORTHCOMING MANIFESTO CHURCHILL, ROOSEVELT AND STALIN ARE GOING TO REPRESENT THEMSELVES AS SO MANY SANTA CLAUSES WAITING TO BRING GIFTS TO THOSE CHILDREN WHO WILL BE GOOD."

BERLIN SAID THAT AN AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED AT THE RECENT CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN SACRETARIES IN MOSCOW FOR DEPORTING TEN MILLION GERMAN WORKERS TO THE SOVIET UNION AND THAT IT WAS PLANNED TO DIVIDE UP GERMAN INDUSTRY AMONG THE VICTORIOUS ALLIES.

THIS APPEARED TO REFER TO AN ARTICLE IN THE DAILY "SOVIET WAR NEWS" WHICH SAID THAT WAR CRIMINALS WOULD BE USED IN THE WORK OF REBUILDING RUSSIA'S SHATTERED CITIES. DEC 4 1943

WE426PEW

LONDON, DEC. 3-(AP)-THE WAR OFFICE SAID TODAY THAT ON NOV. 15, THE BRITISH HAD 357,630 ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN CUSTODY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE DOMINIONS AND ELSEWHERE. #

LONDON,SATURDAY,DEC.4-(AP)-BRITISH AND GERMAN LONG-RANGE GUNS ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF DOVER STRAIT ENGAGED IN A SPIRITED 45-MINUTE DUEL BEGINNING AT 3 A.M. TODAY. SHELLS FELL IN THE DOVER AREA, BUT FIRST REPORTS SAID THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES.

THE EXCHANGE WAS BEGUN BY BRITISH BATTERIES, WHICH OPENED UP A

30.24—10703

BOMBARDMENT APPARENTLY DIRECTED AGAINST ENEMY SHIPS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STRAIT, WHERE THE SEAS WERE STORMY. HIGH VELOCITY GERMAN GUNS ON THE FRENCH COAST QUICKLY REPLIED.

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EV126AEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 4-(AP)-LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED THE MOSCOW ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE "BIG THREE" MEETING IN TEHERAN UNDER BIG HEADLINES IN THEIR FINAL EDITIONS TODAY.

"MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCES MILITARY AND POLITICAL DECISIONS AT TEHERAN", "BEAT GERMANY PROBLEMS THRASHED OUT" AND "BIG THREE IN TEHERAN" WERE TYPICAL HEADS.

THE LONDON PRESS PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN SCOOPED ON THE NORTH AFRICAN CONFERENCE BY A QUIRK OF CENSORSHIP.

TA127AEW

BY ROBERT N.STURDEVANT

LONDON, DEC. 3-(AP)-BRITISH BOMBER FORCES AVERAGING 700 PLANES DROPPED MORE THAN 2,000 LONG TONS OF BOMBS IN EACH OF FOUR GREAT ASSAULTS ON GERMANY IN NOVEMBER, THREE OF THEM AIMED CHIEFLY AT BERLIN.

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THIS ESTIMATE IS FIGURED FROM THE RAF STATISTICAL REVIEW OF THE MONTH'S OPERATIONS, ON A BASIS OF EACH FOUR-ENGINED BOMBER CARRYING A LOAD OF ABOUT THREE TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES.

IN NOVEMBER THE GERMANS DROPPED ONLY 120 TONS ON ENGLAND, ALL ON THE SOUTHERN HALF. RAIDS WERE MADE ON 13 NIGHTS BUT NEVER MORE THAN 20 PLANES PARTICIPATED IN ANY ONE, AND THE TOTAL OF NIGHT RAIDERS BARELY EXCEEDED 150. BY DAY THE ENEMY DROPPED BOMBS THREE TIMES, INVOLVING A TOTAL OF PERHAPS A DOZEN AIRCRAFT.

AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBER FLEETS DROPPED 7,670 SHORT TONS IN 11 NOVEMBER OPERATIONS, U.S.ARMY AIR FORCES DISCLOSED, AND ON THE SAME THREE-TON WEIGHT BASIS AVERAGED SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 200 PLANES A MISSION ALTHOUGH SOME UNDOUBTEDLY WERE CONSIDERABLY LARGER.

DESPITE CHARACTERISTICALLY BAD NOVEMBER WEATHER BIG BRITISH BOMBERS HIT TARGETS IN GERMANY PROPER EIGHT TIMES AND OCCUPIED TERRITORY TWICE, DROPPING A TOTAL OF 14,500 TONS--OF WHICH 13,000 FELL ON GERMANY. LOW CLOUDS AND FOG MADE THE FIRST TEN NIGHTS OF THE MONTH EXCEPTIONALLY BAD FOR FLYING BUT CONDITIONS IMPROVED SOMEWHAT LATER.

THE FOUR HEAVIEST BLOWS WERE AT DUESSELDORF AND COLOGNE NOV. 3, BERLIN AND LUDWIGSHAVEN NOV. 18, BERLIN NOV. 22, AND BERLIN AND STUTTGART NOV. 26. BERLIN ALSO GOT A MODERATE LOAD OF ABOUT 1,500 TONS THE NIGHT OF NOV. 23. MOSQUITO BOMBERS HIT THE GERMAN CAPITAL FIVE TIMES IN MINOR RAIDS.

AT SEA 107 ENEMY SHIPS WERE EITHER BOMBED OR GUNNED AND 17 WERE ATTACKED BY NIGHT.

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WT638PEW

MOSCOW, DEC. 3-(AP)-THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE FOLLOWED WITH THE GREATEST INTEREST TODAY REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND THEIR DECLARATIONS OF INTENTIONS AGAINST JAPAN.

NO MENTION HAS YET BEEN MADE OF SENATOR CONNALLY'S SPEECH SAYING MARSHAL STALIN WAS MEETING ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL.

THE MOSCOW RADIO GAVE THE FIRST INFORMATION LAST NIGHT OF THE CAIRO CONFERENCE AND ALL NEWSPAPERS PRINTED STORIES TODAY.

GH1215PEW

AT THE SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER, DEC. 3-(AP)-GERMANY HAS SENT BRIG. GEN. ZIMMERMAN OF THE SS TROOPS TO INDUSTRIAL TURIN IN NORTHERN ITALY TO SUPPRESS FOOD DISORDERS WHICH HAVE BECOME MORE SERIOUS SINCE WEDNESDAY'S ALLIED AIR RAID, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY.

ZIMMERMAN'S FIRST ACT WAS A PROCLAMATION THAT HIS TASK WAS TO RESTORE ORDER "AT ALL COSTS" AND PROMISING FOOD WOULD BE SUPPLIED TO THE PEOPLE.

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THE NEWSPAPER CORRIER DEL TICINO AT LUGANO, SWITZERLAND, SAID THE RAID BY FLYING FORTRESSES CAME AS THE WORKERS WERE RETURNING TO THE FIAT BALL-BEARING FACTORIES AFTER LUNCH. THE FIRST WAVE STRUCK THE CENTER OF THE CITY, DESTROYING THE DISTRICT AND SETTING FIRE TO HOUSES IN NEIGHBORING SECTIONS. THE SECOND WAVE BLASTED THE FACTORIES AND ADJACENT AREAS.

THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS, THE DISPATCH SAID, WAS UNKNOWN BECAUSE MANY WERE STILL BURIED UNDER DEBRIS. SOME WORKERS HAVE REFUSED TO RETURN TO THEIR JOBS AND NUMEROUS CLASHES BETWEEN CIVILIANS AND TROOPS HAVE OCCURRED.

TROUBLE HAS BEEN REPORTED FROM OTHER PLACES THROUGHOUT NORTHERN ITALY, SOME OF IT REPORTEDLY INVOLVING ALLIED PRISONERS WHO HAVE ESCAPED FROM CONFINEMENT.

LIBERA STAMPA AT LUGANO SAID A FACTORY AT CROCE DI MORONE WAS ATTACKED NOV. 7 BY "PARTISANS," WHO INCLUDED APPROXIMATELY 40 FORMER ALLIED PRISONERS, HEADED BY AN AMERICAN LIEUTENANT ALBERTS, WHO LOST HIS LIFE IN THE BATTLE. GERMAN CASUALTIES WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN 70 DEAD AND 150 WOUNDED, WHILE THE PARTISANS LOST 36 DEAD AND 58 WOUNDED.

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GH1233PEW

MADRID, DEC. 3-(AP)-NEUTRAL TRAVELLERS SAY GERMANS AROUND MUNICH ARE TELLING THIS STORY OF A LAUGH ON THE NAZIS THEY GOT FROM THEIR CHIEF NEWSPAPER NOV. 29.

THE PAPER, MUENCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN, PUBLISHES A REGULAR COLUMN ABOUT NAZI PARTY AFFAIRS HEADLINED: "NEWS OF THE CAPITAL OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT." THE FIRST ITEM THAT DAY WAS: "WARNING--ALL ASSES, PIGS, COWS, MULES, GOATS AND SHEEP IN THE MUNICH AREA MUST BE REGISTERED BEFORE DEC. 15."

AND--SO THE STORY WAS TOLD--MUNICH'S BEER HALLS AND PARTY HEADQUARTERS WERE PACKED WITH MEMBERS TRYING TO REGISTER.

--DASH--

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BARCELONA,DEC. 3 -(AP) - FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT,GERMAN COMMANDERIN SOUTHERN FRANCE,HAS ANNOUNCED THE EXECUTION OF THREEE MORE FRENCHMEN FOR "ACTS OF TERRORISM", A COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED IN FRENCH NEWSPAPERS DECLARED TODAY.

THE PAPERS ALSO DISCLOSED THAT A DR. ~~EUGX~~ REURKE,CHIEF CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN THE DIJON AREA,WAS SHOT AND KILLED IN DIJON ON NOV. 21. THE PUBLISHED REPORT SAID HE MET DEATH WHILE TRYING TO ARREST A POACHER. ####

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN ITALY, DEC. 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE ENEMY IS USING EVERY TRICK AT HIS COMMAND IN HIS FRANTIC EFFORTS TO SLOW THE EIGHTH ARMY'S SANGRO OFFENSIVE AS IT ROLLS ALONG AT A STEADY CLIP AFTER CRACKING THE GERMAN "WINTER LINE."

AT ONE POINT, NORTHEAST OF ROCCA, A CRATER 120 FEET WIDE HAD BEEN BLOWN IN THE ROAD IN AN EFFORT TO HALT THE BRITISH TANKS, AND HARDLY A BRIDGE IS LEFT INTACT OVER THE NUMEROUS STREAMS IN THIS AREA.

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FOSSACESIA AND ROCCA, TWO STRONGPOINTS OF THE GERMAN "WINTER LINE" WHICH FELL YESTERDAY, WERE UTTERLY DESOLATE TODAY.

THEY WERE BOMBED AND SHELLED DURING THE STORMING OF THE GERMAN

30.24— 10705

LINE, AND LATER WERE SHELLED BY THE GERMANS. DEC 4 1943

SMALL GROUPS OF ITALIAN REFUGEES STOOD ABOUT IN THE DEBRIS-STREWN STREETS, MANY OF THEM WITH CHILDREN IN THEIR ARMS AND UNCERTAIN AS TO WHICH WAY THEY SHOULD GO. OCCASIONALLY A NUN SLIPPED BY, HOLDING THE HAND OF A TERRIFIED WOMAN.

SHELLS WERE HURTLING OVER FOSSACESIA FROM BRITISH BATTERIES AND EXPLODING IN GERMAN POSITIONS TO THE NORTH.

AS OUR GROUP STOOD IN THE TOWN SQUARE, A SMALL TRUCK ROLLED UP WITH A BRITISH OFFICER LYING ON A STRETCHER IN THE BACK.

"THEY GOT ME IN THE BACK," HE SAID, "BUT I PLUCKED OFF THREE OF THEM BEFORE THEY GOT ME. I'LL BE BACK IN A MONTH."

WE740PEW

ADD ALLIED HQ ALGIERS (NORGAARD) 1x CRAFT

WRITING FROM AN ADVANCED ALLIED AIR BASE IN ITALY, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT KENNETH L.DIXON GAVE A WORD PICTURE OF THE LAUNCHING OF THE FIFTH ARMY'S DRIVE ON MONDAY. UNDER A DEC. 2 DATE HE WROTE: DEC 4 1943

"THREE DAYS AGO I WATCHED THE START OF THIS SMASH AT THE GERMAN WINTER LINE AT THE FRONT. IT WAS OPENED BY A HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGE BEFORE DAWN, AND THE INFANTRY MOVED UP BEFORE THE DUST HAD SETTLED IN THE SHELL HOLES. BUT THE JERRIES, WHO HAD VACATED WHEN THE AREA GOT TOO HOT, TRIED TO COME BACK IN, AND FROM THEIR POSITIONS ON THE HILLS THEY LITERALLY LOOKED DOWN THE DOUGHBOYS' THROATS.

"BEFORE NOON THAT DAY THE INFANTRY IN SOME SECTORS WAS FORCED TO MOVE BACK A BIT. SINCE THEN IT HAS BEEN A TOUGH GRIND."

FOR THE FIRST TWO DAYS, DIXON SAID, BAD WEATHER CURTAILED AERIAL SUPPORT FOR CLARK'S INFANTRY, BUT WITH WEDNESDAY'S CLEARING SKIES THE ALLIED TACTICAL AIR FORCE WENT INTO ACTION WITH A VENGEANCE. DEC 4 1943

GH258PEW

ADD ALLIED HQ ALGIERS (GALLAGHER) 1x STANDING

P-40 WARHAWKS AND A-36 DIVE-BOMBERS FLEW SOME 300 SORTIES ALONG A 20-MILE SECTION OF THE FRONT AND DROPPED MORE THAN 100 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES AS WELL AS HUNDREDS OF FRAGMENTATION BOMBS ON THE GERMAN POSITIONS BEFORE THE LURCH FORWARD OF THE FIFTH ARMY.

THE RESULTS WERE SO DEVASTATING THAT THE LAST OF THE RETURNING P-40 PILOTS SAID THEY ENCOUNTERED ALMOST NO ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, APPARENTLY BECAUSE THE GERMANS WERE DESERTING THEIR GUNS.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIR ATTACKS YESTERDAY STRETCHED FROM MARSEILLE, WHERE U-BOAT PENS WERE BOMBED BY FLYING FORTRESSES FOR THE FIRST TIME, TO THE YUGOSLAV COAST WHERE A NAZI SIEBEL FERRY AND TUG WERE SET AFIRE AND SEVERAL SMALLER VESSELS DAMAGED.

GERMAN FIGHTERS CAME UP IN THEIR GREATEST STRENGTH TO ATTACK THE FORTRESSES AT MARSEILLE. ELEVEN GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN OUT OF THE 20 TO 25 WHICH ENGAGED THE FORTRESSES AND THEIR P-38 FIGHTER ESCORT. THE FORTRESSES THEMSELVES SHOT DOWN NINE.

A RAILWAY BRIDGE AT CHIETI WAS ATTACKED BY MEDIUM BOMBERS, AND THE RAILWAY CENTER OF AREZZO, 90 MILES NORTH OF ROME ON THE LINE TO FLORENCE, WAS BOMBED AT NIGHT. DEC 4 1943

"IT WAS A SHAME THE NUMBER OF BOMBS THAT WERE HITTING THE SAME PLACE," SAID LT.CAROL B.CRANE OF RUSHVILLE, NEB., A MITCHELL PILOT IN TELLING OF THE ATTACKS ON THE SAN GIORGIO, ROCCA AND CERVANO AREAS. "THEY ALL DROPPED THEIR LOADS IN THE AREAS SO THEY MUST BE AN AWFUL MESS."

SGT.PAUL BERGEN, WEST NEWTON, MASS., TAIL GUNNER ON A MITCHELL,

SAID "THERE WAS NOTHING BUT A LOT OF PLANES WAITING TO GO FOR THE TARGETS. IF THEY SEND UP ANY MORE THEY WILL NEED TRAFFIC LIGHTS.

LT.COL.BELA A.MARCOS, 991 TERRACE 49, OF LOS ANGELES, LED ONE FORTRESS GROUP TO MARSEILLE AND SAID THE BOMBING WAS EXCELLENT. ONE WAIST GUNNER WAS FIRING AT SUCH CLOSE RANGE AT A MESSERSCHMITT THAT WHEN IT EXPLODED PIECES CAME THROUGH THE FORTRESS SKIN AND WOUNDED THE GUNNER.

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"THERE WAS QUITE A NUMBER OF EXPLOSIONS RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SUB PENS," MARCOS SAID. "THEN WE RAN INTO FIGHTERS WHO WERE DODGING IN AND OUT OF OUR VAPOR TRAILS. BETWEEN THE FLAK, FIGHTERS AND VAPOR TRAILS IT WAS JUST LIKE DRIVING THROUGH A DUST CLOUD."

FIRST LT.WILLIAM J.TORPIE, A FORTRESS PILOT OF HAWTHORNE, N.Y., BLEW OUT A TIRE ON TAKING OFF BUT CONTINUED ON THE LONG FLIGHT TO MARSEILLE AND RETURN.

"NOBODY WANTED TO TURN BACK SO WE JUST SWEAT IT OUT TO FRANCE AND BACK. WE WERE EXPECTING THE WORST ON LANDING SO I ORDERED THE CREW INTO THE RADIO CABIN FOR A CRASH LANDING. SOMEHOW LUCK STAYED WITH US--WE MADE IT WITHOUT A SCRATCH," TORPIE SAID.

ONCE BEFORE TORPIE LANDED ON A FLAT TIRE WHICH FLAK HAD BLOWN OUT OVER THE TARGET.

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ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE CREW, SGT.WILBUR E.COLE, BALL TURRET GUNNER, OF ROANN, IND., COMMENTED, "NOBODY WAS WORRIED MUCH TODAY. WE KNEW IT COULD BE DONE. ON THE WAY BACK WE GOT TOGETHER AND THOUGHT IT OVER. SOMEBODY REMARKED, 'HELL, THE LIEUTENANT IS GOING TO RIDE THE SHIP DOWN TOO, AIN'T HE?' EXCEPT FOR HAVING HAD TO SWEAT IT OUT TWICE AS LONG THIS TIME AND GETTING A LITTLE JAR ON LANDING THERE WASN'T ANYTHIN TO IT."

SGT.IVAN SCHWART, OF STANTON, NEB., A LIBERATOR WAIST GUNNER, SAID DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED ON THE RAILROAD BRIDGE AT BOLZANO.

IN A DOGFIGHT BETWEEN THE ESCORTING P-38S AND GERMAN FIGHTERS THE FOLLOWING LIGHTNING PILOTS WERE CREDITED WITH VICTORIES:

FIRST LT.ROBERT R.KINNIE, 2932 ARLINGTON AVE., LINCOLN, NEB.; 2ND LT.CLAUDE A.SKINNER, PINEVILLE, LA., 2ND LT.HARLAN HOWTZ, 1709 DEWEY AVE., FALLS CITY, NEB., AND 2ND LT.THOMAS M.JUDD, 3,400 TAYLOR WAY, TACOMA, WASH.

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JUDD GOT A FOCKE-WULF 190 AND THE REST MESSERSCHMITT 109S.

WTD1244EW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, DEC. 3-(AP)-THE AMERICAN RED CROSS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MORE THAN 1,000,000 ARTICLES OF CLOTHING MADE BY RED CROSS CHAPTERS IN THE UNITED STATES WILL BE DISTRIBUTED TO THE NEEDY IN ITALY WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH.

WILLIAM GIBLIN, FIELD DIRECTOR FOR THE RED CROSS WAR RELIEF WHICH IS WORKING WITH THE AMG, SAID THE CLOTHING WOULD BE DISTRIBUTED MAINLY AMONG REFUGEES LEFT DESTITUTE BY THE GERMANS IN THEIR RETREAT.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE BRITISH RED CROSS, ALSO IS SETTING UP A WELFARE ORGANIZATION TO DIRECT RELIEF FOR REFUGEE CAMPS, AND FOR ITALIANS, JEWS, YUGOSLAVS AND GREEKS WHO HAD BEEN INTERNED BUT WHO ARE NOW FREE UNDER ALLIED OCCUPATION.

"AT LEAST 10 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION WILL NEED RELIEF OF SOME KIND OR ANOTHER," GIBLIN SAID. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THERE ARE NOW ABOUT 11,000,000 ITALIANS IN ALLIED OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

THE RED CROSS WAR RELIEF HAS BEEN DOING ALL ITS DISTRIBUTION THROUGH AMG AND TRAINED WELFARE WORKERS NOW ARE BEING ASSIGNED TO AMG COMBAT TEAMS TO FOLLOW BEHIND THE ADVANCING ALLIED TROOPS AND TAKE OVER EACH TOWN AS IT IS FREED FROM THE GERMANS.

DEC 4 1943

JR716AEW

30.24—10707

DEC 4 1943

FOLLOWING STORY WAS NOT MOVED ON THE WIRE.
BY JOHN F. CHESTER

CAIRO, DEC. 3-(AP)-NEW TWISTS IN PRESS RELATIONS WERE INVOLVED IN THE COVERAGE BY REMOTE CONTROL OF THE CONFERENCES OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND GENERALISSIMO CHIANGK KAI-SHEK.

THE REPORTERS, 73 MEN AND THREE WOMEN, MOSTLY IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNIFORMS AND SUBJECT TO MILITARY DISCIPLINE-AS WAR CORRESPONDENTS, WERE CORRALLED IN CAIRO THROUGHOUT THE [redacted] DELIBERATIONS OF THE MORE THAN 350 DELEGATES AND AIDES ELSEWHERE.

DEC 4 1943

THE SITES OF THE MEETINGS, WHICH WERE HELD IN MORE THAN ONE PLACE, WERE HEAVILY BARRICADED BY MILES OF BARBED WIRE AND RINGED AROUND BY THOUSANDS OF SOLDIER GUARDS.

WRITERS WERE NOT ALLOWED TO SEE ANY OF THE CHIEFS OF STATE OR HIGH MILITARY FIGURES WHO THRONGED THE AREA. IN FACT THEY SAW NO ONE, AND THEIR GENERAL PICTURE OF THE CONFERENCE WAS RECEIVED MOSTLY FROM RUSSELL BARNES, HEAD OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AND DONALD MALLETT OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY STAFF. THESE TWO FORMER NEWSMEN AND TWO ASSISTANTS WERE ALLOWED AT THE SCENE OF THE BIG MEETINGS.

DEC 4 1943

ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL LEFT NORTH AFRICA NOVEMBER 27 AND CHIANG KAI-SHEK THE FOLLOWING DAY.

THE NEWS RELEASE TIME ON THE STORY WAS SET FOR 11:30 P. M. GREENWICH MEAN TIME (7:30 P. M. EASTERN WAR TIME) WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, MOSTLY AT THE INSISTENCE OF THE BRITISH, WHO WERE THE HOSTS FOR THE CONFERENCE.

THIS IS THE STANDARD RELEASE TIME FOR MORNING NEWSPAPERS IN ENGLAND.

DEC 4 1943

THE LAG IN MAKING THE ANNOUNCEMENT DAYS AFTER THE END OF THE CONFERENCE WAS TO ALLOW THE PRINCIPALS TO BE MILES AWAY FROM HERE BEFORE THE NEWS BROKE, ALTHOUGH LEAKS HAD MADE IT COMMON WORLD PROPERTY LONG BEFORE THAT.

CENSORSHIP MACHINERY WORKED SMOOTHLY FOR THE

MOST PART, PRIMARILY BECAUSE THE REPORTERS WERE TOLD ONLY SUCH THINGS AS [redacted] OFFICIALS THOUGHT THEY SHOULD KNOW.

DEC 4 1943

AT THE LAST MINUTE, HOWEVER, THEY WERE TOLD A "STOP" HAD BEEN PLACED ON DESIGNATING THE SCENE OF THE CONFERENCE, THEREBY THROWING OUT THOUSANDS OF WORDS WRITTEN ABOUT THE COLORFUL BACKGROUND AGAINST WHICH THE LEADERS AND MILITARY STAFFS OF THE THREE POWERS HAD MET.

A BAN WAS PLACED ON TRANSMISSION OF COPY BY WIRELESS TO PREVENT IT BEING PICKED OUT OF THE AIR BY THE ENEMY AND CABLE FACILITIES WERE SO LIMITED THAT EACH NEWSPAPER AND NEWS AGENCY AT FIRST WAS LIMITED TO [redacted] 500 WORDS TO TELL THE WHOLE STORY.

DEC 4 1943

WHEN IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE MORE THAN THREE MILLION WORDS OF MAILED COPY HAD NOTH REACHED EITHER LONDON OR WASHINGTON THE LIMIT ON CABLE WORDAGE WAS INCREASED BY DRIBLETS OF A FEW HUNDRED WORDS, BUT THE OVERALL RESULT WAS A GENERALLY INADEQUATE JOB OF DESCRIBING [redacted] THIS MOST UNUSUAL CONFERNECE.

NO BACKGROUND OR INTERPRETATION WAS GIVEN THE BARE COMMUNIQUE, WHICH WAS THE ONLY "HARD" NEWS PROVIDED REPORTERS DURING THE ENTIRE FIVE-DAY MEETING. EVEN IF AUTHORITATIVE BACKGROUND AND INTERPRETATION HAD BEEN AVAILABLE THERE REMAINED A QUESTION OF WHETHER CABLE ROOM COULD HAVE ACCOMODATED ITS TRANSMISSION.

DEC 4 1943

NEWSMEN, MANY OF THEM VETERANS OF PREVIOUS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, PROTESTED VIOLENTLY OVER THEIR INABILITY TO GET A CLEAR AND DEFINITE VIEW OF WHAT WAS GOING ON AND WHAT FINAL ARRANGEMENTS THERE WOULD BE FOR HANDLING THE STORY, BUT THEIR OBJECTIONS WERE WITHOUT AVAIL.

EVEN THEY, HOWEVER, WERE PERMITTED TO VIEW ONLY THE OUTWARD PROCEEDINGS FOR THE ACTUAL DELIBERATIONS LEADING UP TO THE COMMUNIQUE PLEDGING DESTRUCTION OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE WERE CLOSELY-KEPT SECRETS.

DEC 4 1943

REPORTERS SITTING AROUND A LONG TABLE IN A BIG, SMOKE-BLURRED ROOM IN DOWNTOWN CAIRO, WHERE EVEN THE WINDOWS WERE CLOSED FOR SECURITY REASONS, WERE GIVEN A DAILY REPORT ON WHO MET WHOM, AND WHO SAT DOWN TOGETHER FOR LUNCHEON AND

30.24—10709

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DINNER.

THE STORIES

~~[illegible]~~ WRITTEN BY THE VARIOUS

WERE PLACED

REPORTERS AND ~~[illegible]~~ ABOARD SPECIAL PLANES BOUND FOR

LONDON AND WASHINGTON IN AN ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE THE CABLE JAM

WHEN THE STORY WAS RELEASED FIVE DAYS AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE

CONFERENCE.

THE ONLY TROUBLE WAS THAT THE PLANE TO WASHINGTON

DID NOT ARRIVE THERE UNTIL AFTER THE ~~[illegible]~~ STORY HAD BEEN

RELEASED AND THE COURIER TO LONDON REACHED THE BRITISH CAPITAL

JUST BEFORE THE DEADLINE -- TOO LATE FOR WIDESPREAD USE OF THESE

REAMS OF COPY.

CURTIS RYAN, MIDDLE EAST DIRECTOR OF THE BRITISH

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, WAS IN DIRECT CHARGE OF PRESS

ARRANGEMENTS AND IT WAS AN OPEN SECRET THAT THERE WERE SHARP

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION BETWEEN THE PRESS ADVISORS OF THE

AMERICAN AND BRITISH DELEGATIONS. DEC 4 1943

MANY ARRANGEMENTS, THEREFORE, WERE BELIEVED TO BE

A COMPROMISE OF CONFLICTING VIEWS. #

NEW DELHI, DEC. 3-(AP)-ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN,

ALLIED COMMANDER IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, RETURNED TO INDIA FROM THE MIDDLE

EAST TRI-POWER CONFERENCE TODAY AND HELD AN IMMEDIATE CONFERENCE ON

HIS MILITARY COMMANDERS. DEC 4 1943

JR&AEW

BY J.REILLY O'SULLIVAN

AT U.S. ARMY BRANCH HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA, NOV 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-

TRAVELLING BY TRUCK AND THEN BY MULEBACK OVER PRECIPITOUS

TRAILS, THE FIRST UNITS OF TWO UNITED STATES ARMY FIELD HOSPITALS HAVE

MOVED INTO THE SNOW-SPLOTCHED MOUNTAINS OF CHINA TO GIVE MEDICAL AID

TO THE CHINESE ARMIES.

THE STAFFS ARE COMPOSED OF AMERICAN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, SOME

WITH PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN CHINA, AND CHINESE-AMERICANS. THE LATTER

CONSTITUTE ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE PERSONNEL.

THIS IS THE LATEST FORM OF AMERICAN AID TO THE ILL-EQUIPPED,

OFTEN UNDERNOURISHED CHINESE FORCES WHICH ARE FIGHTING UNDER

TREMENDOUS TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES. ON A SMALL BUT EXPANDING SCALE THE

U.S. ARMY ALSO IS PROVIDING AIR-BORNE TRAINING SUPPLIES FOR INFANTRY

AND ARTILLERY AS WELL AS TECHNICAL ADVICE AND ACTUAL AIR SUPPORT FOR

THE FIGHTING OPERATIONS. DEC 4 1943

MAJ.J.R.H.JOHNSTON OF CLARKSVILLE, ARK., WHO DESCRIBES HIMSELF AS

AN P

OZARK COUNTRY DOCTOR" COMMANDS ONE OF THE NEW FIELD HOSPITALS.

THE OTHER IS HEADED BY LT.COL.VIRGIL FISH OF UNIVERSITY CITY, MO.,

WHO HAS ON HIS STAFF FOUR FORMER MEDICAL MISSIONARIES IN

CHINA.

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THEY ARE MAJ.HOWARD WALTER BAKER, LONG BRANCH, N.J., WHO WAS BORN IN CHINA; MAJ.THEODORE YATES, AUGUSTA, GA.; MAJ.THEODORE OLTMAN, NEWTON, KAS., WHO WAS BORN IN JAPAN; AND CAPT.ALEXANDER VANDERBURGH, BREWSTER, N.Y.

JOHNSTON'S MASTER SERGEANT IS ROY COE OF PORTLAND, ORE., A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON. FIRST SGT.CLYDE WALKER OF DAYTON, O., FORMER FOOTBALL COACH AT CARLISLE (O.) HIGH SCHOOL, KEEPS THE OUTFIT IN CONDITION WITH MASS ATHLETICS.

AMERICAN NURSES WHO CAME OVERSEAS WITH THE HOSPITALS WERE LEFT BEHIND IN INDIA AND THEIR PLACES TAKEN BY 30 CHINESE NURSES ASSIGNED BY THE CHINESE RED CROSS.

THE COMELY, YOUNG CHINESE GIRLS, MOSTLY TRAINED IN MISSION HOSPITALS, CONDUCT CLASSES IN MANDARIN, THE OFFICIAL CHINESE LANGUAGE, FOR THE AMERICANS. MOST OF THE NURSES SAID SHYLY BUT DEFINITELY THEY DO NOT LIKE AMERICAN FOOD AND ONE, WHO CLAIMED TO HAVE LOST 20 POUNDS EATING ARMY CHOW, NOW PREPARES HER OWN NATIVE DISHES.

IN HIS HEADQUARTERS TENT, WARMED SLIGHTLY BY A CHARCOAL STOVE, MAJ.JOHNSTON EXPLAINED THAT EACH FIELD HOSPITAL WHEN FULLY STAFFED HAS A PERSONNEL OF ABOUT 200 AND A CAPACITY OF ABOUT 400 BEDS. EACH HOSPITAL IS DIVIDED INTO THREE MOBILE UNITS CAPABLE OF FUNCTIONING INDEPENDENTLY, USING TEMPLES AT SOME PLACES AND ELSEWHERE TENTS.

JOHNSTON, WHO SPEAKS MANDARIN FLUENTLY, PREVIOUSLY WAS IN CHINA FROM 1930 TO 1935, SERVING FIRST AT PEIPING AND LATER AT PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL IN CHANGTEH.

DEC 4 1943

HE SAID THE FIELD HOSPITALS ARE WELL SUPPLIED WITH MEDICINES FOR THE AMERICAN PERSONNEL BUT THAT IT WOULD BE UP TO THE CHINESE ARMY TO FURNISH MEDICINES AND SUPPLIES FOR THE CHINESE TROOPS.

"WE ARE SUPPOSED TO SUPPLY ONLY THE PROFESSIONAL CCARE," HE SAID. "IN MOST INSTANCES WE ARE SETTING UP ALONGSIDE CHINESE FIELD HOSPITALS. OUR STAFF WILL WORK WITH THE CHINESE DOCTORS AS ACTIVE CONSULTANTS AND WE'LL SEND MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICERS TO THEIR DISPENSARIES."

MOUNTAIN TRAVEL IS NO NEW EXPERIENCE FOR HIM, HE SAID, RECALLING THAT "THE FIRST CASE I HAD AFTER RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES FROM CHINA I HAD TO RIDE A MULE SEVEN MILES TO A WOMAN PATIENT IN THE OZARKS.

DEC 4 1943

JOHNSTON SAID CONTROL OF MALARIA, RELAPSING FEVER AND TYPHUS, THE THREE MOST PREVALENT DISEASES AMONG CHINESE TROOPS, WERE THE CHIEF PROBLEMS FOR THE U.S.DOCTORS. MALNUTRITION, TYPHOID, DYSENTERY AND LEG SORES ALSO WERE ENCOUNTERED.

"BUT WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GET A LOT OF MEN BACK TO DUTY," HE CONCLUDED, "WITH THE HELP OF SULTLEMENTARY RATIONS OF VITAMINS AND MEAT WHICH WE'VE BEEN ABLE TO OBTAIN FOR THE PATIENTS."

BZ1159AEW

DEC 4 1943

ADD S-W-PAC - ALLIED HQ - XXX AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA'S WAR EFFORT "WILL ALWAYS BE THE MAXIMUM" OF WHICH SHE IS CAPABLE, SAID THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTER AS HE POINTED TO THE ADVANCES OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS IN NEW GUINEA.

THESE AUSTRALIANS WERE CLOSING IN ON WAREO, AN ENEMY STRONGPOINT ON THE HUON PENINSULA, WHILE ON BOUGAINVILLE IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS A RAIDING PARTY OF AMERICAN MARINES MADE A DEEP AND PUNISHING FORAY BEHIND NIPPONESE LINES. THEY KILLED UPWARDS OF 200 JAPANESE, DESTROYED VALUABLE SUPPLIES, FOUGHT OFF AN ATTACK BY

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SUPERIOR NUMBERS AND WITHDREW. FIFTEEN MARINES WERE KILLED AND 71 WOUNDED.

ALLIED WARPLANES SPOTTED A CONVOY LAST TUESDAY NIGHT OFF NORTH-WESTERN NEW IRELAND. THEY SANK A LOADED TRANSPORT OF 10,000 TONS, DAMAGED TWO DESTROYERS AND SET FIRE TO A LARGE TANKER IN THAT GRAVEYARD FOR JAPANESE SHIPPING NORTHWEST OF RABAUL.

IN THE MICRONESIA AREA, FAR TO THE NORTHEAST, AMERICAN ARMY LIBERATOR BOMBERS CONCENTRATED ON THE ENEMY'S AIR BASE FACILITIES IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

GM/DV335PCW NM

ADD S.W.PAC- ALLIED H-Q. XX EAST

MITCHELLS AND MARAUDERS SUPPORTED THE DRIVE BY POUNDING THE ENEMY SUPPLY AREA NEAR KAMLAGIDU, NORTH OF BONGA, IN DAYLIGHT THURSDAY.

IN ADDITION TO THE NEW BRITAIN RAID BY MORE THAN 50 MITCHELLS ON BORGEN BAY THAT SAME DAY, OTHER BOMBERS EXPLODED SUPPLY DUMPS AT GASMATA ON THE SOUTH-CENTRAL COAST. #

(THE FOLLOWING STORY, WRITTEN BY SGT.HAROLD POWELL, MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT OF WILMINGTON,OHIO, WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE AP)

DEC 4 1943

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, NOV 1-(DELAYED)FOUR YEARS AGO THEY WERE PLAYING FOOTBALL LIKE A COUPLE OF NORMAL COLLEGE BOYS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA. CALLING THE SIGNALS AT HALFBACK WAS SMITH, CATCHING HIS PASSES AT END WAS PTAK (CQ).

BUT TODAY IT WAS SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT. THE SIGNALS WEREN'T THE SAME, THE OPPONENT'S LINE WAS TOUGHER, AND A FUMBLE MEANT THE GAME.

FOR, WHEN A CRACK UNIT OF MARINE TORPEDO BOMBERS DOVE OVER EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY ON BOUGAINVILLE THIS MORNING TO BLAST A PATH FOR U.S.MARINES ESTABLISHING A BEACH HEAD, SMITH, OF SOUTH DAKOTA, WAS CALLING THE SQUADRON'S SIGNALS.

DOWN ON THE BEACH, PLOWING ASHORE THROUGH A ROUGH SURF IN A LANDING BARGE, LEADING A COMPANY OF FIGHTING LEATHERNECKS, WAS PTAK.

DEC 4 1943

MAYBE PTAK SAW SMITH OVERHEAD. PERHAPS HE DIDN'T. ANYWAY, THEY WERE BOTH THERE-AND SLUGGING.

THE MEN: MARINE MAJOR ROLLAND F.SMITH, OF DOLAND,S.D., AND MARINE MAJOR JOHN PTAK, TYNDALL,S.D.

FR1206PEW

BY BOB EUNSON

(WX)--SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,DEC 3-(AP)-WHEN A FLYING FORTRESS CRASHED IN ISOLATED BUSHLAND, A FIFTH AIR FORCE SERVICE UNIT BEAT ITS WAY THROUGH THE JUNGLE, SPENT TWO MONTHS GETTING THE PLANE IN SHAPE TO FLY, THEN BUILT AN AIRSTRIP ONE THOUSAND FEET LONG AND FLEW THE NEEDED BOMBER HOME.

WHEN A B-24 CRASH LANDED SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, THIS SAME UNIT WORKED RELAY CREWS ON THE REPAIR JOB 24 HOURS A DAY FOR 21 DAYS TO GET THE NEW LIBERATOR BACK OVER JAPANESE TERRITORY, DEALING IN DEATH.

ONCE WHEN ANOTHER BOMBER CRASH LANDED ON A BEACH ONE CREW OF MEN WORKED 36 HOURS WITHOUT STOPPING FOR A MOMENTS REST IN ORDER TO

SAVE THE ENGINES BEFORE THE TIDE WASHED THE BIG SHIP AWAY.

THAT KIND OF SPIRIT DOESN'T GO UNNOTICED FOR LONG AND HERE AND THERE IN NEW GUINEA, WHEREVER FIGHTING AIRMEN GATHER, YOU ARE BEGINNING TO HEAR STORIES OF MAJOR FRANCIS E.WOODLING (3060 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.), LOGANSPORT,IND., THE DRIVING FORCE BEHIND THIS VETERAN AIR SERVICE COMMAND OUTFIT WHOSE WATCHWORD IS "WHAT THE HELL GOOD IS AN AIRPLANE THAT WON'T FLY?" WOODLING HAS BEEN OUT HERE FOR TWO YEARS MAKING AIRPLANES FLY.

DEC 4 1943

WOODLING LIVES ATOP A BARREN HILL. HE SHARES A TENT WITH CAPTAIN DONALD A.WOMELDORFF (118 VINE ST.) JOLIET,ILL. THEY EACH HAVE ONE ARMY COT AND ONE CANVAS CHAIR. THE ONLY DECORATIONS ON THE WALL ARE PICTURES OF THEIR WIVES AND WOMELDORFF'S TINY SON. "ANYWAY IT'S USUALLY COOL AT NIGHT," WOODLING TELLS YOU.

WOODLING WALKS ABOUT THE UNIT CALLING EVERY MAN BY NAME. HE WEARS A MECHANICS CAP WITH THE BILL TURNED UP AND IF IT WEREN'T FOR THE MAPLE LEAF ON HIS SHIRT COLLAR YOU'D THINK HE WAS A G.I.

SERGEANT JOSEPH PIZZUTO, WATERBURY, CONN., IS THE OUTFIT'S STAR PLAYER. THIS BIG DARK-HAIRED GUY HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR SAVING THE AFOREMENTIONED FLYING FORTRESS.

THE INCIDENT OCCURRED AT A TIME WHEN IT WAS A PROUD DAY IF 15 BOMBERS TAXIED DOWN THE STRIP FOR A RAID AND EVERY PLANE WAS COUNTED EVERY MORNING AND NIGHT TO BE SURE THE JAPANESE HADN'T STOLEN ANY.

NATURALLY ONE'S LOSS WAS KEENLY FELT.

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PIZUTTO WENT AHEAD OF HIS CREW AND MADE FRIENDS WITH THE NATIVES. HE HIRED THEM TO WORK FOR HIM FOR TOBACCO AND FLOUR. HE LOCATED A PLACE WHERE AN AIRSTRIP COULD BE MADE. IT WAS ABOUT A MILE FROM WHERE THE PLANE WAS FOUND. THE PLANE'S LEFT GEAR WAS DESTROYED AND THE NUMBER ONE ENGINE WAS JAMMED INTO THE GROUND.

AFTER MORE THAN EIGHT WEEKS WORK THE PLANE HAD BEEN REPAIRED AND DRAGGED TO THE STRIP WHICH THE NATIVES HAD CARVED FROM THE JUNGLE. A PILOT WAS SENT IN FROM OUTSIDE AND PIZUTTO CLIMBED INTO THE COCKPIT AS COPILOT. ON THE NEXT FEW MINUTES OF HIS LIFE HUNG TWO MONTHS OF FIGHTING THE ELEMENTS, THE INSECTS, THE JUNGLES AND STARVATION. HE AND HIS MEN HAD LIVED OFF THE LAND BY SHOOTING DUCKS, FISHING AND PICKING BERRIES.

WHILE HIS CREW WATCHED FROM THE JUNGLES, PIZUTTO RODE THE BOMBER ON ITS SCREAMING SHORT TAKEOFF INTO THE AIR. THAT'S WHY YOU FEEL LIKE STANDING AT ATTENTION NOW IN THE PRESENCE OF THIS INGENIUS SERGEANT FROM CONNECTICUT, WHO HAD AN IDEA AND CARRIED IT THROUGH. FLYING FORTRESSES AREN'T MADE FROM HAY.

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THE OUTFIT'S SUPPLY OFFICER IS SAMUEL LANGER, A WARRANT OFFICER NOW ROUNDING OUT HIS 23RD YEAR IN THE ARMY. LANGER RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART FOR A BULLET HOLE PUT IN HIS FOOT BY A JAPANESE GUNNER OVER SURABAYA, JAVA. LANGER CAME FROM THE FAMOUS OLD 19TH GROUP AND DOESN'T LIKE TO "TALK ABOUT JAVA. WE DIDN'T HAVE ANYTHING TO HOLD IT WITH. I SAW SOME AWFUL THINGS HAPPEN."

LANGER COMES FROM (1707 FOURTH ST.) SAN RAFAEL, CALIF., AND IS IN CHARGE OF ALL EQUIPMENT THAT GOES INTO HEAVY BOMBERS THE OUTFIT REPAIRS.

DEC 4 1943

REPAIRING AIRPLANES IN A JUNGLE MACHINE SHOP ISN'T EXACTLY LIKE WORKING IN A GARAGE BACK HOME. BUT WHEN YOU DROP IN THE TENT COVERED ENGINE SHOP YOU SEE COVERALL CLAD MECHANICS SWEATING OVER ENGINES AND GET THAT IDEA. SERGEANTS CECIL T. BARRETT OF JACKSON, MISS., AND ERNEST VAFIADES, BANGOR, ME., UNCRATE PARTS AND ASSEMBLE EVERYTHING AHEAD OF THE FIRE WALL SO THAT THE ENGINE IS READY TO

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INSTALL.

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LINE BCHIEFS THAT TAKE CARE OF THIS INSTALLATION ARE SERGEANTS WILLIAM J. ADER, LAKE VILLAGE, IND.; WILLIAM J. BICE, DECATUR, ALA., THOMAS B. HOLLOWELL, MARSHALL, TEX.

IN THE PROP SHOP WHERE THREE BLADED PROPELLORS ARE BALANCED AND CHECKED TO MAKE SURE THEY RUN IN THE SAME PLANE YOU FIND SERGEANTS MILLER L. FORMBY, 354-A GARDEN HOMES ESTATE, SAVANNAH, GA., AND LEONARD SUMTER, BOSSIER CITY, LA.

BECAUSE OF THE EFFECT THIS CLIMATE HAS ON AIRPLANE FABRICS AND CONTROL S RFACES THE DOPE AND FABRIC SHOP IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT. AMONG THOSE WHO HELP KEEP THE WEATHER FROM ROTTING THE FABRIC ARE SERGEANTS HAROLD M. BRYANT, HUDSON, IND., AND RICHARD J. ANTOINE, 2725 LAWRENCE ST., FORT WAYNE, IND.

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WHEN BOMBERS COME HOME WITH BULLET-RIDDLED WINGS THE SHEET METAL BOYS REPAIR THEM ON THE PLANE IF POSSIBLE, OTHERWISE THEY REMOVE THE WING AND TAKE IT TO THEIR SHOP. FLUSH REPAIR JOBS ARE EXPERTLY DONE BY SERGEANTS WOODROW W. MILLS, ALPINE, TEX., EDWIN J. CARROLL, BEAUMONT, TEX., AND CHARLES E. STOKES, HOOPERSTON, ILL.

PARACHUTES HAVE TO BE REPACKED EVERY 30 DAYS IN THE TROPICS BECAUSE OF DAMPNESS. THE CHUTES ARE OPENED CLEAR OUT IN A CANVAS TOWER AND LEFT THERE UNTIL DRY. IN THIS DEPARTMENT YOU'LL FIND SERGEANTS EDWARD CRAYON MONTGOMERY, LA., AND AUGUSTUS R. PRESTRIDGE, BIVINS, TEX.

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IN THE MACHINE SHOPS THEY MAKE PARTS THAT REGULAR CHANNELS FAIL TO PROVIDE ON TIME. BUSY OVER THEIR LATHES YOU'LL FIND SERGEANTS JOSEPH S. DAWICEK, WORCESTER, MASS., AND PETER J. CIULA (2031 W. SAMPLE ST.), SOUTH BEND, IND.

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OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND THEIR PARTIAL PERSONNEL:

MEDICAL DETACHMENT--CAPTAIN WILLIAM T. WILKINS, MEDICAL OFFICER, COTTONPLANT, ARK., SERGEANT ROY A. JOHNSON, OZARK, ALA.

TECHNICAL SUPPLY--SERGEANTS JESSIE L. DONALDSON, DRY CREEK, LA.; CHARLES C. LEFLORE, CATTO, OKLA.; THOMAS A. WEBB, TILLMAN, S.C.; JOHN W. BALL, ANGIE, LA.

INSTRUMENT SHOP--SERGEANTS JAMES R. DEMERITT, WOODSVILLE, N.H., HAROLD A. VOORHEES, BESSIER CITY, LA.

BOMBSIGHT SHOP--SERGEANT CHARLES F. LAWLER, WAYCROSS, GA.

ENGINEERING MOTOR POOL (TAKES CARE OF TRACTORS, JEEPS, OTHER TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT BELONGING TO OUTFIT)--SERGEANTS JOSEPH T. ZLATUNICH (228 ANDERSON ST.), SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., JAMES G. CANTRELL, BOGALUSA, LA.

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WELDING SHOP--SERGEANTS WILLIE B. RATCLIFF, SUMMIT, MISS., JULES J. CORRIVEAU, (125 NORTHFIELD ST.), MONTPELIER, VT.

RADIO SHOP--SERGEANTS DAVID F. HAMILTON, TYLER, TEX., EDWARD F. CAPERTON, LELAND, MISS.

TECH SUPPLY AND TOOL ROOM--SERGEANT LUTHER C. WILSON, BARTOW, FLA.

ELECTRIC SHOP--SERGEANTS WOOD HUGHES, JR., NORTHPORT, ALA., ELBERT C. FRIELDS, PARAGOULD, ARK.

INSPECTORS--SERGEANTS ALFRED L. MEADERS, HICKORY, MISS.; JOHN P. OSBORN, ST. JOSEPH, MO., SECOND LIEUT. OSCAR A. JACOBSON (609 CHAUTAUQUA AVE.), NORMAN, OKLA.

ENGINEERING--FIRST LIEUT. NORMAN G. WAYNE (122 PLEASANT

ST.), BROOKLINE, MASS.; FIRST LIEUT. THOMAS E. CRATE, ROUTE 1, MAYPORT, PA., SERGEANT BENJAMIN A. DICKSON, SAREPTA, MISS.

OFFICE--SERGEANTS ERNEST R. COCHRAN, HICKORY, MISS.; LYMAN W. THOMAS (312 EDGEHILL RD), EAST MILTON, MASS.; THOMAS J. BERRY (719 S. SIXTH ST.), GRIFFIN, GA., MERRILL B. STAHL, STILLWATER, MINN.

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MESS--SERGEANT GAYLE W. PEARSON (909 ABERCORN ST.), SAVANNAH, GA.

SUPPLY--SERGEANT WINSTON E. STONEBRAKER, ARVADA, COLO.

MOTOR POOL--SERGEANTS AFTON E. STRICKLER, JOHNSON CITY, TENN., LOUIS R. TRONCOSO, GALLUP, N.M.

REFUELING DEPT. (MEETING AIRPLANES WITH GASOLINE TRUCKS)--SERGEANTS THADDEUS A. CZARNOCKI (103 CLAPP ST.), MILTON, MASS.; TED GROSSMAN, GRANGER, TEX., JOHN A. WALKER, OKEECHOBEE, FLA.

HY/SU629AEW NM

BY WILLIAM HIPPLE (700)

WITH THE U.S.MARINE ASSAULT TROOPS ON TARAWA ATOLL-(AP)-RANDOM NOTES TAKEN ON THE RUN:

DEC 4 1943

COL. DAVID M.SHOUP OF COVINGTON, IND., COMMANDER OF THE REGIMENT WHICH MADE THE FIRST ASSAULT, HAD A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH AS HE STRUGGLED ASHORE UNDER FIRE NOV. 20.

A BIG SHELL CAME SO CLOSE THAT THE CONCUSSION KNOCKED HIM OVER IN THE WATER AND BADLY WRENCHED ONE OF HIS KNEES. UP IN A MOMENT, HE REFUSED AN OFFER OF HELP AND TOLD ALL TO GO FORWARD.

SHOUP CRAWLED INTO A HOLE IN WAS OCCUPYING WITH OTHER MEN AND SAID:

"OKAY, LET'S GET GOING. IF WE DON'T SECURE A PIECE OF THIS ISLAND BY NIGHTFALL WE ARE IN A SPOT."

HE IMMEDIATELY ESTABLISHED HIS COMMAND POST BEHIND A JAPANESE AIR RAID SHELTER.

DEC 4 1943

--DASH--

I WAS RECLINING ON THE BANK OF AN ENEMY SHELTER AT REGIMENTAL COMMAND POST WHEN AN OFFICER SAID: "DID YOU KNOW YOU HAVE A COUPLE OF LIVE JAP NEIGHBORS A FOOT OR SO FROM YOU?" HAND GRENADES HAD BEEN THROWN INTO THE SHELTER BUT STILL A COUPLE WERE ALIVE. THREE WERE SHOT THE NIGHT BEFORE TRYING TO GET OUT. LATER IN THE DAY ONE SMALL INJURED JAPANESE CAME AROUND THE SIDE AND GAVE HIMSELF UP, TELLING AN INTERPRETER HE WAS A LABORER. TWENTY DEAD JAPANESE FINALLY WERE FOUND INSIDE THE SHELTER.

IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS ABOUT 20 JAPANESE, ALL BELIEVED TO BE COOLIE LABORERS, WERE TAKEN PRISONER.

--DASH--

CAPT.JOHN T.O'NEILL, SOMERVILLE,MASS., COMMANDING A UNIT OF THE FIRST ASSAULT WAVE, HAD THREE LANDING BOATS SHOT OUT FROM UNDER HIM AND FINALLY SWAM AND WALKED TO THE BEACH.

--DASH--

MAJOR WILLIAM C.CHAMBERLAIN OF CHICAGO, FORMER INSTRUCTOR OF ECONOMICS AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, LOOKS LIKE A MILD COLLEGE PROFESSOR BUT DOESN'T ACT LIKE ONE. HE WAS EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE BATTALION ON THE LEFT FLANK AND WAS CONSTANTLY IN THE

30.24—10715

THICKEST OF THE FIGHTING IN FORWARD AREAS. THE NIGHT OF NOV.21 HE WENT ON PATROL WITH A GROUP OF MEN. THEY KILLED 15 JAPS WITH THE LOSS OF ONLY TWO MARINES.

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--DASH--

MOST OF THE MEN LANDING THE FIRST DAY WERE TOO BUSY TO EAT ANYTHING BUT MANAGED TO OPEN CANS OF FIELD RATIONS DURING THE NIGHT OR EARLY THE NEXT DAY. EACH MAN WAS SUPPOSED TO CARRY A DAY'S SUPPLY OF CANNED RATIONS BUT MANY LOST THEIRS IN MAD DASHES AND THERE WAS A GENEROUS SHARING BY THOSE WHO STILL HAD FOOD WITH THEM.

EACH MAN TOOK TWO CANTEENS OF WATER ON HIS BELT WHICH HAD TO LAST HIM TWO DAYS. THE SCORCHING SUN CRACKED LIPS INTO BLISTERS AND PARCHED THROATS BUT EACH MAN HAD TO CONSERVE HIS WATER CAREFULLY. ON THE THIRD DAY, RATIONS AND CANS OF WATER WERE COMING ASHORE IN QUANTITY.

DEC 4 1943

--DASH--

NAVY MEDICAL UNITS ATTACHED TO THE MARINES DID SPLENDID WORK. LITTER BEARERS TIME AFTER TIME CARRIED OUT THE INJURED UNDER FIRE. A TEMPORARY HOSPITAL WAS SET UP ON THE BEACH AND BLOOD PLASMA WAS GIVEN. THIS STATION WAS HEADED BY LT.COMDR.DONALD R.NELSON OF JAMESTOWN,N.Y., AND LT.COMDR.GEORGE STANBERRY OF VANDALIA,ILL. EVACUATION OF THE WOUNDED IN BOATS WAS BEGUN THE FIRST DAY.

COLONEL SHOUP ONCE SHOUTED: "WE GOT TO GET THOSE INJURED OUT AND SAVE THEM. THEY'RE EXPERIENCED AND WILL HELP US WIN THE NEXT SHOW."

--DASH--

CHAPLIN LT.FRANCIS W.KELLY OF UPPER DARBY,PA., A VETERAN OF GUADALCANAL, TOOK CHARGE OF BURIALS, ASSISTED BY CHAPLAINS LT. NORMAN J.DARLING, ST.PETERSBURG,FLA., AND LT. (J.G.) MALCOLM MACQUEEN, WILLIAMSPORT,PA, ALL PAPERS AND IDENTIFICATION TAGS FIRST WERE REMOVED FROM BODIES.

DEC 4 1943

--DASH--

THE JAPANESE WERE SO WELL CONCEALED AND CAMOUFLAGED IN MACHINE GUN NESTS, DUGOUTS AND TREES THAT IT WAS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO LOCATE THEM. THEY WERE AIDED IN HIDING BY THE USE OF SMOKELESS AND FLASHLESS BULLETS WHICH LEAVE NO TRACE OF THE FIRING LOCATION. MANY POSITIONS WERE SO WELL BUILT WITH HEAVY LOGS AND REINFORCED CONCRETE THAT OUR HAND GRENADES WOULD EXPLODE HARMLESSLY AROUND THEM. IT TOOK DYNAMITE, FLAME THROWERS AND TANKS TO KNOCK OUT MANY OF THESE NESTS.

--DASH--

ON THE THIRD DAY FAITHFUL OLD BULLDOZERS WERE BROUGHT ASHORE AND STARTED CLEARING THE WRECKAGE OF TIMBER, OLD BUILDINGS, CRATERS AND ALL KINDS OF JAPANESE DEBRIS IN THE AREA BY THE REGIMENTAL COMMAND POST NEAR THE BEACH. THE DRIVERS OFTEN HAD TO LEAP FROM THEIR SEATS TO DUCK ENEMY GUNFIRE, BUT ALWAYS COURAGEOUSLY GOT BACK AND KEPT UP THE CLEARING OPERATION.

MEANWHILE NAVY COMMANDER L.E.TULL, ALBANY,N.Y., IN CHARGE OF A SEABEE UNIT, FRETTED ON THE SIDELINES, ANXIOUS TO GET TO THE REPAIRING OF THE AIRFIELD SO OUR PLANES COULD USE IT. HE WAS UNABLE TO START UP TO THE FOURTH DAY BECAUSE OF HEAVY FIRE STILL COMING ACROSS THE FIELD.

DEC 4 1943

--DASH--

BY SOME MIRACLE A JAPANESE CHICKEN YARD NEAR THE BEACH, WITH HALF A DOZEN LIVE CHICKENS IN IT, WAS STILL INTACT. ALSO A COOP WITH TWO

DUCKS. OTHER CHICKENS WERE WALKING ABOUT PICKING FOR FOOD. WE COULDN'T BELIEVE IT THE FIRST NIGHT WHEN WE HEARD THE CROWING OF ROOSTERS.

DEC 4 1943

--DASH--

IT WAS COMMON THOSE FIRST THREE DAYS TO SEE A MAN SHOT WITHIN A FEW FEET OF YOU. YOU NEVER KNEW WHEN IT WAS YOUR TURN. #

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKA DEPARTMENT, U.S.ARMY, DEC 3 (AP)-
AWARD OF THE LEGION OF MERIT TO FIVE OFFICERS OF THE ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY LT.GEN.SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR. THOSE DECORATED INCLUDED:

BRIG.GEN.EDGAR B.COLLADAY, (WESTCHESTER APTS) WASHINGTON, D.C., FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AN ALASKAN STATION; COL.CHESTER A. CLARK, (2006 LONG ST.) CHATTANOOGA, TENN., FOR HIS COMMAND OF FOUR ALASKA STATIONS UNDER "MOST SEVERE PHYSICAL HARDSHIPS;"

COL.CARY J.KING, (228 BROAD ST.) ROME, GA., FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE AS AIR FORCE SIGNAL OFFICER AND ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR SUPPLY OF 11TH AIR FORCE.

DEC 4 1943

GG305PCW NM

HALIFAX, N.S., DEC. 3-(AP)-THE BATTERED BODY OF NADIA JOHNSON, 9, WAS RECOVERED TODAY FROM WATERS NEAR HER HOM AND NAVY DIVERS SOUGHT A TRACE OF HER FATHER, COMMANDER F.M.JOHNSON OF THE ROYAL NAVY, MISSING WITH THE CHILD SINCE WEDNESDAY.

THE GIRL'S HEAD WAS GASHED BY A DEEP WOUND APPARENTLY INFLICTED POLICE SAID, BY A SHARP INSTRUMENT.

A LETTER FOUND IN THE JOHNSON HOME BEGAN "THIS IS FINIS FOR ME AND MINE," DETECTIVE JAMES BAKER SAID.

JOHNSON'S WIFE, THE RUSSIAN-BORN FORMER COUNTESS DE PARIS GUMENECK, IS IN CRITICAL CONDITION IN A NEW YORK HOSPITAL, SHE WAS STRUCK BY AN AUTOMOBILE THERE. #

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new york, dec. 3-(ap)-in the midst of the big raf raid [redacted] thursday night berlin looked like "a badly laid out city with the street lights on" to edward r. murrow, cbs correspondent, as he stood in a lancaster heavy bomber over the burning german capital.

"in a little more than half an hour," murrow said in a broadcast, "berlin had received about three times the weight of bombs that had fallen on london in the course of a long winter night." he was in london through the big blitz of 1940-41.

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two correspondents did not return from the [redacted] berlin raid. they were lowell bennett of international news service, who also represented other american news services on the mission, and norman stockton of the

30.24—10717

sydney (australia) sun.

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murrow's plane flew through antiaircraft fire and fighter opposition long before it got over the target. "jock," the pilot, said "there's a kite on fire dead ahead," and murrow observed: "it was a great golden slow-moving meteor slanting towards the earth. by this time we were a...t thirty miles from our target area in berlin. that thirty miles was the longest flight i have ever made....

"off to starboard another kite went down in flames. the flares were spouting all over the sky, reds and greens and yellows, and we were flying straight for the center of the fireworks."

as they moved through more and more searchlights "the whole thing had a quality of unreality about it. no one seemed to be shooting at us, but it was getting lighter all the time."

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a little later: "another lanc was coned on our starboard beam. the lights seemed to be supporting it. again we could see those little bubbles of colored lead on two sides. the german fighters were at him.

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and then with no warning at all, the d-dog (murrow's plane) was filled with an unhealthy white light....

jock's "quiet scots voice beat into my ears, 'steady,lads, we've been coned.'... he jammed the control column forward, and to the left. we were going down. jock was wearing woolen gloves with the fingers cut off. i could see his finger nails turning white as he gripped the wheel.... my knees should have been strong enough to support me, but they weren't, and the stomach seemed in some danger of letting me down too. i picked myself up and looked out again. it seemed that one big searchlight, instead of being 20,000 feet below, was mounted on our wing tip. d-dog was corkscrewing..."

back in england at last, murrow concluded: "berlin was a kind of

orchestrated hell, a terrible symphony of light and flame. it isn't a pleasant kind of warfare. the men doing it speak of it as a job.... it's terribly ~~tiringgh~~ tiring. men die in the skies while others are roasted alive in their cellars."

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UNDATED BARI

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY ITS FIGHTER-BOMBERS HAD MADE THEIR FIRST RAID ON BARI ON ITALY'S ADRIATIC COAST LAST NIGHT, SINKING TWO MERCHANT VESSELS, CAUSING TWO AMMUNITION OR FUEL SHIPS TO BLOW UP AND DAMAGING NUMEROUS OTHERS.

GH111SAEW

UNDATED CONFERENCE (ADD)

REUSE ASSOCIATED

BY COMPARISON WITH THE DISCANCES TRAVELLED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TO THE MEETING IN ANCIENT, ROMANTIC TEHERAN, PREMIER STALIN'S JOURNEY OUTSIDE HIS OWN COUNTRY WAS BUT A SHORT STEP.

THE DISTANCE FROM LONDON, BY WAY OF GIBRALTAR AND CAIRO, IS 4,550 MILES; FROM WASHINGTON, BY WAY OF NATAL, DAKAR AND CAIRO, IT IS 10,900 AIR MILES; FROM MOSCOW BY AIR IT IS ONLY 1,610. FROM THE CASPIAN SEA, WHICH FORMS IRAN'S BORDER WITH THE SOVIET UNION, TEHERAN IS ONLY 70 MILES SOUTH.

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TO THE WESTERNERS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TEHERAN, GATEWAY TO THE EAST, IS A STRANGE PLACE, A FAR CRY FROM THE WORLD THEY HAVE KNOWN, BUT TO STALIN IT IS ALMOST FAMILIAR--LESS THAN 600 MILES FROM HIS NATIVE TIFLIS, GEORGIA, IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

FOR MANY MONTHS THE CITY HAS BEEN BUSY AS A LINK IN THE CONVEYOR SUPPLY ROUTE TO RUSSIA UP THROUGH THE PERSIAN GULF, AND RUSSIANS, BRITONS AND AMERICANS HAVE WORKED TOGETHER THERE TO SEE THAT THE SUPPLIES GOT THROUGH.

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT PREMIER STALIN ON HIS JOURNEY FROM THE KREMLIN SAW FOR HIMSELF THE WORK DONE TO ASSURE THE FLOW OF SINEWS OF WAR FOR THE RED ARMY. RUSSIAN TROOPS IN IRAN HAVE BEEN COOPERATING CLOSELY WITH BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THIS BIG JOB.

THE BRITISH AND RUSSIANS FIRST CAME TOGETHER IN TEHERAN IN AUGUST, 1941, WHEN BOTH INVADED THE COUNTRY TO CHASE OUT NAZI AGENTS, AND THEIR TROOPS OCCUPIED THE IRANIAN CAPITAL SIDE BY SIDE FOR SEVERAL WEEKS.

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BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN, AFTER REZA SHAH PAHLAVI HAD BEEN DEPOSED IN FAVOR OF HIS 21-YEAR-OLD SUCCESSOR, MOHAMMED SHAH PAHLAVI, THE BRITISH AND RUSSIANS WITHDREW THEIR TROOPS A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE OUTSIDE THE CITY IN OCTOBER.

IN THE MIDST OF A FERTILE PLAIN, TEHERAN WITH ALL ITS NEW BUSINESS SINCE 1941 HAS THE AIR OF A MODERN EUROPEAN CAPITAL WITH WELL-ARRANGED TRAFFIC ROLLING ALONG NEW STREETS OF THE MARKET QUARTER. AMERICAN, RUSSIAN, BRITISH AND OTHER ALLIED MILITARY OFICERS, ENGINEERS, BUSINESS MEN AND TECHNICAL EXPERTS CROWD ITS HOTELS AND ONE-STORY ADOBE APARTMENT HOUSES.

AUTOMOBILES SPEED ALONG THE BROAD THOROUGHFARES CUT THROUGH THE ANCIENT BAZARS, AND CAMEL CARAVANS HAVE TO STOP AT THE OUTSKIRTS.

PLANES ROAR OVERHEAD ON THE FERRY ROUTE TO THE BATTLEFIELDS OF

30.24—10719

RUSSIA, AND HEAVY-LADEN TRUCK CONVOYS ROAR ALONG TWISTING ROADS FROM THE PERSIAN GULF, 700 MILES SOUTH, UP TO NORTHERN IRAN WHERE RUSSIAN SUPPLY OFFICERS TAKE OVER.

WRA/SS:OSRPEW

5th Army Penetrates Heart of Nazi Line, Thunderous Barrage Paces Rome Drive; R.A.F. Blasts Leipzig After Feint at Berlin

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TERRIFIC BARRAGE CRUSHES DEFENSES ON ROAD TO ROME

GALLAGHER

Advance in Italy Going According to Plan, Allies Announce.

DEC 5 1943

EIGHTH ARMY GAINS

Montgomery's Troops Capture Highway Junction 16 Miles from Pescara.

ORSOGNA CAPTURED

Inland City Falls to Assault by Veteran British Army.

DEC 5 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 4—(AP Smashing forward behind an air and artillery bombardment so titantic that some German troops were driven insane, Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American and British Fifth army has broken into the heart of the enemy's winter line to a depth of two miles and is driving toward Rome "according to plan," the Allies announced today.

The thunderous bombardment which laid down a curtain of fire in front of Gen. Clark's charging troops was described as one of the greatest in the history of warfare—perhaps even greater than that which broke the German line at El Alamein in Egypt, because it was concentrated on a smaller area.

Bitter Fighting Rages

Extremely bitter fighting continued today as the Fifth army smashed into the maze of fortifications on and around 2,800-foot Monte Camino, four miles southwest of Mignano. The assault, aimed in the direction of the vital highway center of Cassino, already had driven the Nazis from the important Camino and Maggiore heights west of Mignano.

The Briitsh Eighth army, knifing ahead on the Adriatic flank, reached the outskirts of San Vito, 16 miles below the port of Pescara, and in fierce fighting captured the important highway and railway center and market town of Luciano, situated on a 900-foot ridge where the Nazis resisted bitterly.

Gen. Montgomery's troops also captured the town of Treglio, three miles south of San Vito and fourteen miles inland, and successfully beat off a Nazi counterattack there. The most impressive Eighth army gain came 12 miles inland, where the British stabbed forward six miles to seize Orsogna, nine miles northwest of the Sangro river.

Wedge in Nazi Defenses

The thrust through Orsogna drove a deep wedge into secondary defenses the Nazis had established on the Eighth army front and severed road and rail lines without which the enemy could not hope to make another stand anywhere near the Sangro.

Front line reports disclosed that even the arrival of reinforcements had not enabled the Germans to retrieve the great piles of guns, ammunition and other equipment they abandoned on the battlefields in the Fossacesia area in their first disorganized flight.

Considerable numbers of prisoners were taken as Gen. Clark's headquarters reported that the onslaught in the central sector was 'proceeding according to plan."

Don Whitehead, Associated Press correspondent who witnessed the start of the big offensive near Mignano, said:

"Never had American troops gone into an attack behind such an artillery barrage. The ground trembled and a storm of demoniac sound filled the valleys and poured over the mountains.

"The heavens were lighted with gun flashes and a newspaper could easily have been read in the light. The artillery of one group alone hurled 4,000,000 pounds of explosives and steel into the narrow sector which had given the Germans observation of Allied movements in the valleys below. German prisoners trapped in their foxholes by the steady pounding were dazed by the concussion of the exploding shells.

"As a result, American troops advancing up the Maggiore mountain sides found little resistance from those Germans who remained alive."

Nazis Driven Insane

An R. A. F. statement said that some Nazi prisoners were insane from the effects of the ceaseless air and artillery bombardment and that "terrific demoralization" had been caused among enemy troops.

Allied medium and light bombers and fighter-bombers gave a continuous pounding to German positions in and near the battle front, while big American Liberators attacked Casale airdrome near Rome and American Mitchells and Warhawks bombed the ports of Sibenik and Split in Yugoslavia.

Five formations of German planes were intercepted over the Eighth army front and Allied fighters shot down six planes and damaged two others. A total of 11 German planes were destroyed during the day for the loss of a single Allied craft.

It was announced that the Eighth army in recent days had straightened its lines northwest of Castiglione, capturing Rosello, six miles from Castiglione, and seven smaller villages. Recent gains have brought the right wing of the Fifth army up to a straight line extending from Alfedena due south to Venafro.

The Germans were clinging stubbornly to every foot of ground guarding the broad valley in which Cassino lies. A breakthrough into this valley would enable the Fifth army's armored units to stab Rome 70 miles away.

Fifth Army Drives Wedge Into German Defenses Smashed by Guns.

DEC 5 1943

MONTGOMERY KNIFES AHEAD

Many Enemy Strongholds Taken in Fierce Fighting as Allies Advance.

NORGAARD

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army has smashed a wedge into German defenses after the heaviest artillery and aerial bombardment of the Italian campaign had pulverized many strongpoints, and has driven ahead two miles along the Via Casilina toward Rome, headquarters announced today.

[The Algiers radio reported the Fifth Army had taken the important town of Calabritto, about seven miles southwest of Mignano.]

On the Adriatic front the British Eighth Army, knifing ahead toward the "back door" to Rome, approached the outskirts of San Vito, sixteen miles below the port of Pescara, and also swept up the towns of Lanciano, Treglio, Orsogna and Casoli, all in inland country beyond the Sangro Ridge. Orsogna, the farthest point of advance inland, is about eight miles beyond the Sangro.

British and American troops of the Fifth Army launched their full-scale offensive on mountain positions guarding both sides of the Via Casilina, a main road to Rome, on Thursday night, it was disclosed. The assault, aimed in the direction of Cassino, drove the Germans from the important Camino and Maggiore heights, west of Mignano, front line dispatches said.

Shades of El Alamein.

These dispatches said the mightiest artillery barrage since Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery broke the German Africa Corps at El Alamein in Egypt bellowed from the throats of hundreds of guns as the Americans and British launched their offensive.

Extremely bitter fighting continued yesterday and today as the thrust carried into the maze of fortified positions dotting the slopes of 2,800-foot Mount Camino four miles southwest of Mignano and deeper into the rough mountain country north and northeast of Mignano.

Considerable numbers of prisoners were taken as Gen. Clark's headquarters reported that the onslaught was "proceeding according to plan," and the front line accounts said the Fifth Army now holds heights which provide observation over the enemy in the Liri Valley below and beyond Cassino.

The Eighth Army, in hammering through to Orsogna for its biggest gain, placed a deep wedge in the Germans' secondary defenses, severing highway routes without which the enemy could not hope to maintain a line anywhere near the Sangro.

In the area of Guardiagrele, a cross-roads town about four miles southwest of Orsogna, a fierce battle raged as the British forces fanned out from the points of their original break-through.

Fighting also was fierce as the Eighth Army captured Lanciano, a market town and highway center situated on a 900-foot ridge where the Nazis resisted bitterly. At Treglio, three miles south of San Vito and four miles inland, the British successfully beat off a counter-attack.

Air Forces Busy.

The air forces of both the Allies and the Germans intensified their help to the ground troops and the result was numerous aerial battles over the front lines. Five separate formations of enemy planes were intercepted over the Eighth Army front and the Allied fighters shot down six planes and damaged two others. A total of eleven German planes were destroyed in various aerial actions to the loss of one by the Allies.

American Liberators attacked the Casale airdrome near Rome, and American Mitchells and Warhawks bombed the ports of Sibenik and Split in Yugoslavia in separate attacks. At Sibenik, an important base for German operations against Yugoslav guerrillas, a direct hit was made on one vessel and other ships were damaged.

The German airforce also turned its attention from tactical support at the front long enough to bomb the Adriatic port of Bari Thursday night, causing some damage and a number of casualties.

Coincidentally with the major drives up Italy's two coasts, it was officially disclosed today that the Eighth Army in recent days has moved up toward the headwaters of the Sangro River from the area around Castiglione. In the course of this operation to straighten its lines, the Eighth carried through Rosello, six miles northwest of Castiglione.

An R. A. F. statement reported that several German prisoners taken when the British smashed the lower Sangro River line had gone insane from the effects of the relentless Allied bombings and most of the others were shaken and exhausted from the ceaseles bombing which paced the attack.

Terrific demoralization of the enemy troops was brought about by the incessant air attacks, the statement said.

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Hundreds Of Guns Blast Path For 5th Army

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By Don Whitehead

With the Fifth Army, Dec. 3 (AP)—Delayed—Behind the mightiest artillery barrage since the British smashed Marshal Erwin Rommel's Africa Corps at el Alamein in Egypt, the Fifth Army has attacked and driven a wedge into the Germans' so-called "winter line" at Mignano.

The Americans and British brought up hundreds of guns to blast at the enemy on the Camino and Maggiore heights west of Mignano in a savage resumption of the drive on Rome.

Those heights are now held by the Allies, giving them control of this vital sector with observation of the enemy's movements in the Liri Valley below and beyond Cassino.

The initial attacks began Wednesday night as British troops moved on Mount Camino looming 3,000 feet above the Garigliano.

German resistance held the initial assault, but the British came back before dawn today with reinforcements and with American troops to storm the heavily defended position.

Ground Trembled

All day yesterday the guns rumbled and their fury reached a climax at 2 A. M. today. Then four hours later the troops left their slit trenches to open the assault on Mount Maggiore.

Never had Americans gone into an attack behind such an artillery barrage. The ground trembled and a storm of demoniac sound filled the valleys and poured over the mountains.

The sky was lighted with gun flashes and a newspaper could easily have been read in the light.

Concussion Dazed Nazis

The artillery of one group alone hurled 4,000,000 pounds of explosives and steel into the narrow sector which had given the Germans observation of Allied movements in the valleys.

Germans trapped in their foxholes by the pounding were dazed by the concussion.

In one sense the barrage was heavier for the enemy than at el Alamein because it was concentrated on a far smaller area.

Little Resistance Later

As a result, American troops advancing up Maggiore mountain met little resistance.

This sudden storm of activity broke the stalemate which had held the front line almost stationary since the heavy rains began almost three weeks ago and gave Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark a strong position within the winter line.

RAF HAMMERS LEIPZIG AFTER BERLIN FEINT

W. L. HERCHER

Center Of Industrial City Described As Mass Of Ruins

DEC 5 1943

London, Dec. 4 (AP)—A massive fleet of RAF heavy bombers flew within a few miles of Berlin early today in a bluff that left Nazi fighters over the capital while the bombers turned sharply for a devastating 1,500-ton bomb attack on Leipzig, catching the Reich's third industrial city flat-footed.

The Lancasters and Halifaxes made straight for Berlin, battling German fighters almost all the way in, the Air Ministry said.

Mosquitos Hit Capital

Then, when literally within sight of the capital, only Mosquito bombers went in to hit selected targets while the heavy force veered away to blast Liepzig one hundred miles southwest and leave the center of that city in a mass of ruins.

At the Berlin turning point, the Air Ministry said, most of the Nazi fighters seemed to lose the main force of bombers, and hastened to defend the capital from what they feared would be a sixth smothering bombardment in sixteen days.

Awakened by sirens just before 4 A. M., Leipzig had to defend its sprawling railway yards and diversified industries mainly with searchlights and anti-aircraft guns.

Few Fighters Appear

A small number of defending fighters turned up at Leipzig before the downpour of high explosives and incendiaries ended, but by the time full squadrons arrived the RAF bombers were headed for home.

The highly successful feint cost the RAF twenty-three planes—compared with forty-one lost Thursday night when Berlin was hit with more than 1,500 tons of bombs.

A Nazi radio blackout this evening indicated that the RAF's heavyweights might be out for a third successive night.

Down 14 German Planes

The round-the-clock hammering of Nazi objectives continued by daylight Saturday, with Allied planes knocking down fourteen German aircraft, including eleven Nazi Dornier 217 bombers. The bombers were bagged by two squadrons of RAF Typhoons racing over Holland, while other Typhoons hit enemy airfields in Belgium.

American fighter-bombers — disclosed by the United States Eighth Air Force to be fast Thunderbolts equipped with special bomb racks—hit the airfield at Gilze Rijen, Holland. Escorting Thunderbolts downed three Nazi fighters.

All the Thunderbolts returned, and British losses were one Mosquito plane lost on offensive patrol.

Flares Lit False Path

Describing the feint at Berlin, one Halifax pilot said flares dropped by fighters mistakenly lit the false path to the German capital.

"There were so many at one point that they lighted the sky for a distance of eighty to one hundred miles," he said. "Then the fighters seemed to go one way, and we another. There is no doubt in my mind that we had them properly fooled."

Several fighters were destroyed, the Air Ministry said, with one Halifax accounting for two Junkers X-88s.

Confirm Damage

Aerial reconnaissance late today confirmed stories of devastation in Leipzig, with fires reported evidently out of control and smoke rising 20,000 feet high still visible as a pilot crossed the German frontier.

The element of surprise and the extent of damage were reported to Stockholm's *Aftonbladet* by its Berlin correspondent, who said heavy casualties were suffered by the suddenly awakened population of Leipzig. The German radio added the admission that several quarters were devastated in the city, a gateway to the Russian front and a supply center to bolster Berlin's torn communications.

Again Promises Retaliation

Again the Berlin radio promised retaliation, saying "Germany will launch an offensive in the air in the near future." The Stockholm *Aftonbladet* quoted a German Foreign Office spokesman as saying that one unnamed target hit Friday night in Berlin "will be especially avenged."

The Mosquito raids over Berlin were sufficient to send Berliners from their beds and through the ruins to freezing shelters in fear of another blockbuster assault.

The switch from Berlin to Leipzig—bombed only once before in 1943, on October 20—puts that first city of Saxony high on Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris' "emasculation" list, and it may soon suffer the same fate as Berlin and Hamburg, the only two larger industrial towns in Germany.

Bombers Feign Raid On Berlin, Pound Trading Center

DEC 5 1943

STURDEVANT

London, Dec. 4 (AP)—The RAF bomber command, tricking the Germans with a well-timed shift of targets, sent Mosquitos roaring over scorched Berlin and heavy bombers feinting at the Nazi capital last night, then struck with devastating effect at the great German trading and railway center of Leipzig where 1,500 long tons of explosives were unloaded. The deception drew off the great majority of German night fighters which rose once more to give battle when a part of the block-busting squadrons headed for the capital.

Then just as the main attack seemed about to break over Berlin, the major armadas streaked southward ninety miles and hit Leipzig, from where the Nazis have been trying to succor the capital with food and supplies.

23 Bombers Missing

The Air Ministry, which first announced that twenty-four bombers were missing from the night attack, later corrected the figure to 23, as compared with the previous night's losses of 41 in the 1,500-ton attack on Berlin.

Berlin, however, did not escape new destruction.

As the heavy bombers turned south, Mosquitos struck selected targets and kept the capital under siege for the second successive night following five heavy blows.

New Day Raid Indicated

Berlin said that raid alarms had been sounded again this morning in parts of eastern, central and western Switzerland, indicating that day raiders were out over the Continent.

Stockholm dispatches said the center of Leipzig was "laid in ruins," with heavy casualties among the inhabitants.

The RAF trick caught Leipzig's defenses almost flatfooted, according to the Swedish accounts.

Revenge Promised

The newspaper *Aftonbladet* said the German Foreign Office had promised that one objective struck in last night's Mosquito raid on Berlin "will especially be avenged," but the target was not named.

A Berlin broadcast said Leipzig's population had suffered losses, and made the usual assertion that "numerous public buildings as well as cultural institutions and monuments were seriously hit."

Striking well after midnight in a quick change of procedure, the heavy bombers dumped high explosives and incendiaries on Leipzig's industry and on her freight yards already strained to the limit to accommodate Russian-bound war traffic forced through that city due to Berlin's mangled communications.

1,000-Mile Round Trip

First reports from crews returning from the 1,000-mile round trip told of a concentrated and effective bombing of the city of more than 700,000 population.

Leipzig is one of the world's largest railway terminals. Main lines from Regensburg, Berlin and Kassel intersect there and it is one of the gateways to the Eastern Front. More than twenty firms there are engaged in the manufacture of aircraft components and it also is the home of assembly plants for JU-88s and ME-109s.

Reports reaching Spain from Germany said Leipzig was one of the several big cities in the Berlin area now being drawn on heavily to support the capital's bomb-battered millions.

City's Eighth Raid

The raid was the eighth of the war on Leipzig, last battered by the RAF on the night of October 20 after a long respite lasting since late in 1940.

A Swedish businessman told Stockholm correspondents only today that the industrial city appeared back to normal when he was there a few days ago.

Other RAF planes rounded out the night's assaults by sowing mines in enemy shipping lanes, and fighters lashed out at enemy airfields over a wide area.

Reports from Berlin through neutral countries said that three of Berlin's biggest bakeries had been destroyed in Thursday night's assault and that bread now was coming in from Leipzig and Magdeburg.

Radio Station Hit

Berlin's *Funkhaus* (broadcasting house), situated in the far-west end of the city, was hit, a Swedish dispatch said, and an eyewitness reaching Stockholm reported, "There was hardly anything left" of the borough of Charlottenburg, also in the west end.

The eyewitness said the once-thriving square, Alexander-Platz, in the heart of the capital, had been virtually destroyed.

The steady raids have cut five hours out of the average Berliner's day, it was said. Most are home now by 5 P. M., compared to 10 P. M. previously. Factories and offices are functioning from 7 A. M. through 2 or 3 P. M.

The badly affected transportation system was said to have been further crippled by the raid, making idle the trains that had run through the Potsdamer and Stettiner railway stations.

NAZI REARGUARD SMASHED BY REDS WEST OF GOMEL

LENIN

Large German Force Flees Through Bottleneck Railroad Junction.

WINTER STORMS ARRIVE

Driving Snow Aids Russian Attackers, Berlin Complains.

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LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 5—(AP) Russian forces swept to within eight miles of Zhlobin, big trunk railway crossing, in their pursuit of the Germans retreating from Gomel Saturday, and in the Ukraine pounded out new gains in a drive to link the important Kremenchug and Cherkasy bridgeheads, Moscow announced today.

Several hundred thousand Germans, who have now fallen back 40 miles in 10 days since Gomel was captured, were streaming through the bottleneck town of Zhlobin as the Russians battered into the railway station of Khalch, said the Moscow midnight communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor. This town is eight miles from Zhlobin on the rail line from Gomel, and its fall marked a four-mile frontal advance on the junction from Soltanovka, taken Friday.

Rearguards Shattered

German rearguards tried to make a stand at the approaches and launched several counterattacks, but Soviet infantry, supported by massed artillery splintered the German defense and broke through into the station. After a fierce battle the Germans were routed, leaving great quantities of booty behind.

Another Russian push in White Russia threaded through wooded and marshy ground northwest of Propoisk—north of the Zhlobin area. Here the forces of Gen. Markian M. Popov were thrusting a spearhead to the upper Dnieper near Mogilev, capturing 11 towns and a heavily fortified height. Over 300 Germans were killed in this area as they retreated, at least one battalion fleeing in disorder, abandoning two artillery batteries.

30 Towns Swept Up

Miserable weather was hampering both of these White Russian drives but Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky's forces heading for Zhlobin rounded up 30 more towns and hamlets in an advance that also captured Gorodets, 14 miles northeast of Zhlobin and an equal distance southeast of Rogachev, a district center on the north-south trunk railway.

Zhlobin itself is on the Lenin-

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grad-Odessa north-south railway and the Minsk-Gomel east-west line. Its loss will not be fatal to the Germans since they still have junctions available to the north or south, but its capture will aid in the cleanup of Germans still on the east bank of the upper Dnieper and render useless to the Germans still

another portion of the railroad from Zhlobin south to Berdichev.

This latter railway was virtually useless to the Germans only a few weeks ago, but their counterattack in the Kiev bulge won back Zhitomir and Korosten, leaving the Russians in control of a section between Zhitomir and Korosten and a section at Ovruch.

The communique remained silent on still a third White Russian drive farther north which the Germans said had been going four days toward Orsha. Berlin radio said the Russian penetration had been sealed off and the intensity of the attack weakened.

The German satellite radio in Vichy said winter weather had descended on the Russian front where in the central sector alone (presumably White Russia) the Sovit army was attacking with 600,000 men. "Driving snow aids the attacker but German troops so far have held," it said.

In the mud and slush of the Ukraine the Russians strained northward from their Kremenchug bridgehead toward the Cherkasy crossing where Germans were counter-attacking with strong forces.

Strong Points Captured

Several heavily fortified enemy strongpoints were captured in the Kremenchug area after particularly fierce battles. At one point "the Germans tried at all costs to hold their favorable positions and launched repeated counterattacks," the bulletin said. "Toward the end of the day our troops, after wearing down the enemy, captured the point by resolute attack. More than 600 enemy were killed and large quantities of war material destroyed and captured."

In the Cherkasy area the Russians sent the Germans reeling back after five separate counter-attacks. About 1,000 German dead were left on the battlefield and 24 German tanks and three guns were destroyed, the bulletin said.

One unidentified place was captured after day-long German counter-attacks flung themselves vainly against the Russians. By the end of the day the Red forces were able to resume the offensive and swooped in for the kill. Over 600 Germans lay dead when the battle was over and nine big guns, 11 trucks and three material stores were captured.

To the south Russian reports said that the Soviets, who Friday captured Dimitrovka, had advanced to within three miles of Znamenka, rail hub which links important German supply lines.

Moscow reports said that west and northwest of Kremenchug the Red army had achieved a large breakthrough and was pouring tanks and troops through soggy snow while forward troops pounded retreating Nazis.

Guerrillas working from Smela and Znamenka, two of the important immediate objectives of both the Cherkasy and Kremenchug moves, were at work behind German lines, raiding from forest hideouts against German supply lines.

The Germans, counterattacking to the north at the Kiev bulge, may have to switch reserves to the south to meet the new menace at Cherkasy and Kremenchug.

REDS MENACE NAZI RAIL HUB

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Within 9 Miles of Zhlobin at One Point.

London, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Red Army troops, sloshing forward through knee-deep snow and mud, were closing in from two directions today on Zhlobin, important German-held rail and communications hub at the juncture of the Gomel-Minsk and Leningrad-Odessa railways in White Russia.

Far to the south other Soviet forces plunged deeper into German lines west of their Dnieper River bridgehead below Kremenchug, and hurled back fierce counter-attacks aimed at the upriver Soviet positions in the Cherkassy area, a Russian communique said.

There was no mention in the Soviet bulletin regarding developments in the Kiev bulge, where the Germans sit astride newly recaptured Zhitomir and Korosten on the Leningrad-Odessa line, but Berlin broadcasts said that there had been no clash of major importance in that rain-soaked area for the past thirty hours.

Smash Nazi Rail Line.

Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky's white-clad troops were reported raising havoc with the German railway network northwest of Gomel, and the Army communique said more than 100 populated places were overrun in Friday's steady advance. Key points taken in this two-pronged drive, aimed at enveloping Zhlobin, were Sverjen and Dovsk to the north and Soltanovka and Staraya Rudnya to the southwest. The latter town is only nine miles from Zhlobin.

Dovsk is a junction on the Gomel-Mogilev and Rogachev-Roslavl railways, eighteen miles northeast of Rogachev. Sverjen lies seven miles further west. The Nazis, fighting tenaciously to hold these guardian strong points of their important rail lines, lost heavily, the Soviet bulletin said.

To Relieve Pressure.

In the Dnieper Bend, Soviet troops were said to have blasted their way westward fifteen miles from their Kremenchug bridgehead, to reach, Novo-Georgievsk. The movement apparently was designed to relieve pressure on Soviet units in the Cherkasy salient, seventy miles to the north.

Koristovka, rail junction twenty-one miles east of Znamenka, and Klochkovo were reported in Soviet hands after heavy fighting.

Partisans Setup Regime To Rule Free Yugoslavia

WHITE

LONDON, Dec. 4.—(AP) The strongly pro-Russian Yugoslav Partisan movement announced over the Free Yugoslav radio today that it had set up a provisional regime in opposition to the existing exiled government now sitting in Cairo and recognized by the Allies—including Russia.

The development thrust before the United Nations the sharpest Balkan political problem to arise since Hitler's ouster from that area became a reasonable military prospect.

Create Parliament

The Partisans announced that 140 delegates had created a parliament and governing body for territory already wrested from the Nazis. The government is headed by Dr. Ivan Ribar, first president of the constitutional assembly formed in Yugoslavia after the last war and a former member of the Serb Democratic party.

Gen. Josip Broz (Tito), military leader of the Partisan movement, has been elevated to the rank of field marshal and made chairman of a new Committee for National Defense, the broadcast continued. Broz was officially identified as a former underground labor leader who fought in the Spanish civil war against Generalissimo Franco's forces.

Three vice-presidents were elected by the delegates, Mosa Pidje, a Serbian journalist; Ivan Augustinic, Croat sculptor and Josip Rus, a Slovene.

Vlado Ribnikar, a Serb, and Bozidar Magovas, a Croat journalist, were named assistant defense commissioners, and Josip Smodlaka, former Yugoslav minister to the Vatican, was appointed minister of foreign affairs. The conference also set up ministries for home affairs, reconstruction and forestry and mines.

Mihailovic, King Ignored

Nothing was said in the broadcast of the government of Dr. Bozhidar Puric at Cairo, of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, Chetnik leader and Puric's minister of defense, or of the youthful King Peter.

The war bulletin issued from Broz' headquarters said 300 Nazis were killed in heavy fighting between Glina and Petrinja in western Croatia and that bitter fights were going on along the Croat-Slovenian border. It reported a reverse in Macedonia where Partisans evacuated the town of Debar near the Albanian border after a sharp fight with German units.

Yugoslavs here said the personnel of the new government ran from extreme leftist to liberal democratic. The choice of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes for subordinate officers appeared to be an effort to give the Ribar government a countrywide flavor.

While the followers of Mihailovic have implied they consider Broz' followers mainly Communist, the best available information here indicated his movement has been primarily nationalistic although its friendship with the Soviet Union has been close and marked. Broz' followers, fighting the Germans savagely in a successful campaign of attrition, number about 200,000 compared to Mihailovic's 30,000, it is believed.

The timing of the Free Yugoslav announcement caused disconcerting surprise in some quarters here, since the decision to confront King Peter and the Allies with an open contest for national leadership came just at a moment when the world was whispering of impending heavy-scale military action in Europe to follow the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting.

It also came coincident with reports here that Peter had been trying to shake up his Cairo government and seemed likely to delay his projected marriage to Princess Alexandra of Greece.

Whatever the effect of Broz' emergence into public identity and public office as a claimant to the war ministry of his country, the fact remained that his operations afield were wasting and bleeding large German forces.

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New Slav Government

London, Dec. 4 (AP)—A provisional government headed by the civilian leader of the Red-Starred National Liberation Authority has been formed to rule Yugoslav areas liberated from the Germans, the Free Yugaslav Radio announced today. The action was taken at a meeting of 140 delegates.

Dr. Ivan Ribar, who was the first president of the first Yugoslav Constitutional Assembly in Belgrade after the last war, was elected president of the newly formed Parliament and head of the liberated territories, the broadcast said. He was titular head of the National Liberation Authority before the formation of the provisional government.

Constitution Is Planned

A new constitution is to be drafted soon as possible.

Gen. Josip Broz (Tito), commander of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation was raised to the rank of marshal and appointed head of the Committee for National Defense.

The delegates elected three Vice-Presidents—Mosa Pijde, a Serbian journalist; Ivan Augustincic, a Croat sculptor, and Josip Rus, a Slevene.

Other Appointments

Vlado Ribnikar, a Serbian, and Bozidar Magovas, a Croat journalist, were named Assistant Defense Commissioners, while Josip Smodlaka, former Yugoslav Minister to the Vatican, was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Ministries for Home Affairs, Reconstruction and Forestry and Mines also were set up.

Today's war bulletin, issued from Broz's headquarters, reported exceptionally heavy fighting between Yugoslav Partisans and Germans between the towns of Glina and Petrinja in western Croatia, and said more than 300 of the enemy were slain. The Partisans were said to have captured seventy-six prisoners and a large quantity of war material, including two radio stations.

TITO YIELDS TOWN

London, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—A war bulletin issued today from Gen. Josip Broz's headquarters reported exceptionally heavy fighting between Yugoslav Partisans and German forces between the towns of Glina and Petrinja in western Croatia. It added that more than 300 of the enemy were slain. The Partisans were said to have taken two radio stations.

Gen Broz (Tito) reported a Partisan setback in Macedonia, where his forces were compelled to evacuate the town of Debar near the Albanian border after a brisk encounter with German troops.

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Decisions Reached at Iran To Be Announced Monday

MASSOCK

German Radio Reports New Conference Underway with Turkey's President.

LONDON, Dec 4 — (AP) Under a counter-fire of German propaganda, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin tonight withheld official word on the outcome of their momentous Persian conference to hasten Germany's defeat and shrivel her military might for the future safety of Europe.

(A communique dealing with decisions reached at the Teheran conference by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin will be issued at 1 p. m. Eastern War Time on Monday.)

Presumably, the official statement of their accomplishments was being delayed while Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill traveled home from Teheran, capital of Iran, where the Moscow radio announced officially that the conference had been held.

The German radio declared that President Ismet Inonu of Turkey had left to meet Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, perhaps at Cairo.

Stalin Returns to Russia

Stalin apparently was already back in Russia, after the first conference of the "big three."

Axis and neutral reports indicated that Stalin had approved plans for a great invasion of Europe to shorten the war against Germany, and to press the assault on Japan planned a few days earlier with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek in North Africa.

Propaganda Value Lost

Those who beam Allied propaganda from London to Europe were inclined to consider their efforts dulled by the delay in making the results of the conference public, since widespread leaks and speculation took away the element of surprise.

Some feared that the impact of the communique when it is announced would be weakened since the Germans already had a propaganda counter-offensive well under way in anticipation of an Allied psychological offensive.

While this formal announcement still was awaited, speculating was rife on what the decisions might be. These guesses covered the probability that the big three had agreed upon a master plan for a great invasion of Europe and an Allied military leader to command it, a concerted program in the Balkans, and such political problems as measures to deprive Germany of the power of aggression after the war ends.

It was evident that a great breadth of subjects had been covered in the meeting. The Moscow announcement last night said that all three leaders were accompanied by their highest military and diplomatic advisors. The British embassy at Moscow stated that both the British and American ambassadors to the Soviet Union had attended along with their military missions.

Axis propaganda continued its efforts to prepare a defense for whatever result might ensue from the conference, and the chance that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill might follow up by seeing the president of Turkey caught the enemy's attention.

In a dispatch dated from Istanbul the Berlin radio said that Inonu and Foreign Minister Numan Kenemenciogu had left Ankara to meet Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.

Telephone Communications

The Berlin radio also reported that all telephone communications in Turkey had been interrupted and suggested that this might have some connection with the confer-

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ence, although the purported cause of cessation was a storm and minor earthquake.

The Stockholm newspaper Tidningen printed a dispatch from its Budapest correspondent saying the Turkish government had ordered all Turkish students to leave Germany immediately.

Recently there have been indications that Turkey might be planning to enter the war on the side of the Allies and in any case she would be concerned in whatever plans the big three may have made for the Balkans.

A full report by Churchill on the conferences is expected to be made to the House of Commons at an early date and two days have been planned for debate on the disclosures.

The appointment of Ambassador John G. Winant to represent the United States on the European advisory commission, planned recently in conferences at Moscow, was announced today in Washington. Two American diplomatic experts on Russia and eastern Europe —George F. Kennan and Charles W. Thayer—were named as aides to the commission.

ALLIED PRESS POLICY IS HIT

E-L DANIEL

Closer Bond Between U. S. And British Censorships Seen From Recent Leaks

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London, Dec. 4 (AP)—Drastic revision of Allied press policy and a tightening of liaison between the British and American censorships is expected in London as a result of the fumble that gave Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels fifteen days in which to talk down the big-four conferences without any official Allied pronouncements.

Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information, who told the House of Commons Thursday that "something must be done," has been conferring with British and American officials, examining leaks through which the story of the conferences began to pour out a week before they began and two weeks before they ended.

Winant Gets Report

John G. Winant, United States Ambassador, is receiving a full report of these negotiations.

The first measure to coordinate British-American censorships more closely probably will be appointment by Bracken of a "censorship ambassador" to Washington—a liaison officer to work directly with the United States Office of Censorship. The appointment was proposed to Byron Price, director of United States censorship, as a result of a conference between Bracken and John S. Knight, Price's chief liaison officer in London.

Liaison now is maintained through the British Embassy in Washington instead of directly through Bracken's own appointee.

Favors Full Cooperation

Francis Williams, controller of British press censorship, said: "We are one hundred per cent. in favor of full cooperation with American censorship and would be glad of any arrangements to promote it."

This was evinced the past week when the British, Americans and Russians executed a "triple double-cross" in releasing news of the four-power talks. Reuters, a British news agency, broke the news of the North African conference twenty-four hours in advance from Lisbon. Tom Connally, United States Senator, jumped the gun on the Teheran talks, and the Moscow radio last night gave the first official confirmation of the Teheran meeting, much to the surprise of Washington and London official propaganda outlets which were caught flat-footed.

"All Square," One Says

"Now we're all square," one official remarked wryly.

But Goebbels meanwhile picked up the pieces and made a flashy though flimsy product out of them. His corps of propaganda peddlers took scraps of speculation from London and Washington, fitted them together with espionage reports and hawked them all around the world under the Nazi label.

"It's deplorable," lamented one Allied publicist. "The Germans got the jump on us. They control nearly all the important newspapers and radio stations of the Continent. They used them all to put out their version of the conferences first. And the first story usually sticks. It's hard to replace it."

Urges Censorship Equality

Robert Bunnelle, chief of the London Bureau of the Associated Press and president of the Association of American Correspondents in London, said there should be equality of censorship between the United States and Britain, pointing out that censorship for British newspapers is voluntary while censorship of American correspondents' dispatches to the United States is compulsory.

"Embargoes on the publication of news should be imposed only for the most urgent and genuine security reasons and for the shortest possible time," he said.

"Even such limited embargoes should be lifted when leakage of news through neutral countries makes it no longer possible for absolute secrecy to be maintained. Our mutual British and American principle of freedom of the press does not justify any restrictions beyond that."

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Early Release Of Report Slated

London, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Moscow radio announced today that the long-awaited Stalin-Roosevelt-Churchill conference had been concluded at Teheran, Iran, and in London it was expected that historic decisions applying both to the battlefield and to political questions would be made public very soon.

The declaration which will surely present faltering Germany the choice of unconditional surrender or certain defeat by history's greatest land and air offensive awaited only completion of arrangements for its simultaneous release in all three capitals.

Drafting Release Plans

British and American authorities were understood to be in conference on the arrangements.

Moscow's broadcast that the conference actually has been held was the opening gun of what is expected to be the biggest barrage yet aimed by the Allies at the apprehensive Axis in a war of nerves.

Earlier Than Intended

As a result of the Thursday night broadcast by Senator Connally and the subsequent Moscow announcement, the decisions doubtless will be published earlier than originally intended.

Considerations for the safety of Premier Stalin, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, the main reason for delaying an announcement, were obviated by the Moscow radio statement. It said they met "a few days ago."

U. S., British Envoys Attend

A Reuters (British news agency) Moscow dispatch said a British Embassy spokesman announced that the British and American Ambassadors, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and W. Averell Harriman, left Moscow a fortnight ago to attend the Stalin-Roosevelt-Churchill conference. It said they were accompanied by the heads of their military missions.

Harriman and Sir Archibald attended the earlier Cairo conferences of Roosevelt, Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang, and it was speculated then that they made the trip to the Middle East primarily to sit in on a conference with Stalin.

Expected Decisions

In the absence of an official communique it was believed that these steps probably will stem from the conference:

1. A formal ultimatum to the German people to overthrow Hitler and his Nazis or take the brunt of the growing Allied war power.
2. Bigger aerial blows on Germany, especially Berlin.
3. The promised second front, involving Allied land operations on the greatest scale, synchronized with developments on the eastern and Mediterranean fronts.

NAZIS REJECT SWEDES' PLEA

Von Ribbentrop Said To Have Told Neutral To "Mind Own Business"

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London, Dec. 4 (AP)—Germany refused today to recognize Sweden's protest over the arrest of 1,200 Norwegian students at Oslo University and Joachim von Ribbentrop, Nazi Foreign Minister, bluntly told the Swedes to mind their own business.

The Berlin radio further quoted von Ribbentrop as saying that only Germany's "defensive battle" against Russia had saved Sweden from becoming "a theater of war."

"Most Urgent Request"

Wednesday night the Swedish Government made a "most urgent request" to the German Minister at Stockholm that Berlin cancel an order arresting and deporting the students charged with "illegal activity against Germany."

The protest by the neutral country said it was made "in the interest of future Swedish-German relations."

Von Ribbentrop, according to the Berlin radio, summoned the Swedish charge d'affairs in Berlin to his office and informed him the Reich "does not consider itself in a position to discuss such questions with the Swedish Government" and asked that in the future Sweden "refrain from interfering with Norwegian-German problems."

Described As Surprised

The Berlin broadcast quoted the Nazi Foreign Minister as expressing astonishment over "the attitude taken by the Swedish Government about events in Norway," and asking why the neutral Government "so far has never thought it necessary to undertake similar steps with Britain, Russia or the United States when Scandinavian interests were slighted."

Von Ribbentrop also was quoted as saying Sweden "abandoned" Finland, "a brother nation, during its heroic fight for existence against Bolshevism, which also should be in Swedish interest."

Sweden, he declared, did not take action "when Britain carried the war into the Scandinavian countries through their offensive action against Norway," nor did she interfere "against the unspeakable horrors perpetrated when they took over the Baltic states."

Factory In Norway Raided

The Norwegian Legation at Stockholm reported that uniformed saboteurs, who in the opinion of some Norwegian sources might have been Allied Commandos, raided the southeast coast of Norway at Arendal, knocking out an important factory producing emery dust used in the German machine tool industry.

All production at the plant was said to have been halted since the saboteurs wrecked the factory's power station.

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FRANCO ACCUSED OF AIDING U-BOATS

London, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Charges that the Spanish Government had supplied German submarines in Spanish waters, advised them of movements of Allied convoys and placed bombs in British ships in Spanish ports are made in open letters by Jose Maria Gil Robles circulating in Spain, according to information reaching London from inside that country.

Gil Robles, former leader of the Federation of Rightist Parties, now living in Portugal, was said to demand in the letters that Generalissimo Francisco Franco resign and that the monarchy be restored so that Spain will not sit at the peace table on the bench of the conquered.

Gil Robles was quoted as writing that the British had conclusive proof of submarine aid and even possessed copies of official communications between Spain and Germany dealing with grave hostile acts against the Allies.

Britain never publicly has accused Spain of aiding Axis shipping or harming British vessels, although she has complained to Franco about anti-British and anti-Allied actions.

Various reports from inside Spain in recent months have told of a growing monarchist movement.

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Girl, Men Hanged

London, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Czech Press Bureau reported today that a 16-year-old girl and four men had been hanged in Czecho-Slovakia recently in reprisal for a train wreck and that the Nazis had instituted a savage campaign to check sabotage and passive resistance.

The five were picked indiscriminately from among the inhabitants of a village where a freight train had been wrecked and their bodies were left hanging for three days.

NAZIS HANG 5 CZECHS

London, Dec. 4 (A. P.)—The Czech Press Bureau reported today that a 16-year-old girl and four men had been hanged in Czecho-Slovakia recently in reprisal for a train wreck and that the Nazis had instituted a savage campaign to check sabotage and passive resistance.

The five were picked indiscriminately from among the inhabitants of a village where a freight train had been wrecked and their bodies were left hanging for three days.

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DERIDE NAZI THREATS

London, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—London newspapers greeted derisively today German assertions that Britain is panic-stricken as a result of Nazi threats to unleash a terrible secret weapon in reprisal for Royal Air Force raids on Berlin.

"Now, now, you must be calm," admonished a mocking headline in the Daily Herald, which followed up this warning with:

"Hey, you, stop it! You're dithering, you're nervous, you're panicky. Who says so? Goebbels, of course."

The paper then went on to print in full a radio transcription of Herr Goebbel's dire threats.

CHANNEL GUNS DUEL

London, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—British and German long-range guns on opposite sides of Dover Strait engaged in a spirited 45-minute duel beginning at 3 A. M. today. Shells fell in the Dover area, but first reports said that there were no casualties.

The exchange was begun by British batteries, which opened up a bombardment apparently directed against enemy ships on the other side of the strait, where the seas were stormy. High velocity German guns on the French coast quickly replied.

Hint Commando Raid on Norway

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP).—The Norwegian legation at Stockholm reported today that uniformed saboteurs who, in the opinion of some Norwegian sources, might have been Allied commandos, raided the southeast coast of Norway at Arendal, knocking out an important factory producing emery dust used in the German machine tool industry.

London, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Two American diplomatic experts on Russia and eastern Europe—George F. Kennan and Charles W. Thayer—have been named aids to the Allied European Advisory Commission, it was announced today.

Mr. Kennan, charge d'affaires at Lisbon, and Mr. Thayer, secretary to the legation at Kabaul, Afghanistan, have served American embassies at Berlin and Moscow, and Mr. Kennan has had experience also at Vienna and Prague.

Cut in Nazi Raids Raises Shares in London Hotels

Value Had Dropped to a Cent During Height of Blitz

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Any one willing to take a chance could have bought one of London's big fashionable West End hotels cheap during the blitz and realized a handsome profit. Shares in one big hotel chain sold as low as one cent, others at three cents and another at 22 when a German bomb might have liquidated the investment. Quotations now range from 55 to 60 cents and upward.

Today the hotels are experiencing a wild wave of prosperity, catering to thousands of troops. They sell cheap grades of wine for as much as $6.75 a bottle, a double whisky costs 92 cents, and the demand for accommodations is so great that Lord Portal, Minister of Works, had to compel certain hotels to reserve rooms for service men and civilians on business.

Although some hotels are showing profits ranging up to $1,125,000 annually, directors of most report that the enormous cost of restoration after the war will swallow earnings. Only one-sixth of normal expenditures are allowed now for replacements of equipment, and most of this goes for glassware and crockery, they report.

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Bomb Tonnage Mark Set By USAAF Last Month

London, *Sunday*, Dec. 5 (AP)—United States Eighth Air Force bombers dropped a record total of 6,400 tons of explosives on Nazi targets in November, their commander, Maj. Gen. Fred L. Anderson, said tonight.

In a broadcast to war workers of America he said Flying Fortresses and Liberators had the German air force "reeling," but he warned:

"We are fighting a relentless and desperate enemy who knows he must protect his vital war industries or lose the war. We expect the bitterest kind of opposition.

"We can absorb heavy losses so long as the workers of America continue to turn out sufficient bombers for replacements. We believe we have the *Luftwaffe* reeling, but it is not by any means knocked out yet."

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Russian People Hail News Of Big 3 Talks

Moscow, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Russian people, told today that Premier Stalin had met President Rooseveit and Prime Minister Churchill in a great conference at Teheran, regarded the news as the best sign to date of increasingly friendly relations among the three powers.

The radio carried only the bare announcement, in a Tass dispatch from Teheran in neighboring Iran, that the meeting had been held, and the broadcasts made no comment upon it. But immediately the conference became the main topic of conversation everywhere in Moscow.

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bare announcement by Tass that the Teheran meeting had been held and made no comment.

Repeated Frequently

But the radio repeated the news at frequent intervals, and at once it became the topic of conversation everywhere throughout the Soviet capital.

The first radio announcement of the conference was contained in a broadcast which said: "A few days ago in Teheran, a conference took place between the leaders of the three Allied powers—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. Diplomatic and military representatives took part in the conference.

War, Politics Discussed

"At the conference, questions on the conduct of the war against Germany were discussed as well as a number of political questions.

"Corresponding decisions were adopted which will be made public later."

GERMANS TO USE BUMBLE-BEE GUN

Stockholm, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Germany's newest weapon against a seaborne invasion of the Continent is a "Bumble-Bee" gun, the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported today.

The gun is so called, he said, because it fires shells of "extraordinary explosive force" which hum over the water like a bee. The shells were described as a sort of "super-surface torpedo."

First pictures of the guns, the correspondent said, show them in emplacements in "the southeastern anti-invasion wall."

Barracks Blasted

Bern, Dec. 4 (AP)—Three terrific explosions early yesterday shattered a barracks at Grenoble, France, in which several hundred German troops were quartered, killing twelve and injuring fifty, a dispatch from Grenoble to the *Tribune de Geneve* reported today.

The blasts also flattened a number of near-by buildings and scattered debris over several hundred yards, the dispatch said. Some thirty French civilians were injured. Last month a similar explosion destroyed a Nazi munitions depot in Grenoble, killing several German soldiers, and in the resulting confusion German troops fired into crowds, killing more than thirty-five persons.

The Swiss newspaper *Journal De Geneve* said on November 26 that Nazi occupation authorities had issued an ultimatum that the city of 86,000 population would be razed if patriot underground forces continued to sabotage the German war effort.

Grenoble, which lies on the Isere river about sixty miles southwest of Lyon, is noted for its cathedrals, art treasures and university.

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RUMANIA STILL HOPES TO REGAIN TRANSYLVANIA

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 4—(AP) Anti-Hungarian demonstrations in Rumania on the anniversary of the annexation of Transylvania by Hungary and a fresh declaration by Premier Ion Antonescu that no treaty could force Rumania to renounce the province were reported in a dispatch to the Gazette de Lausanne from Budapest today.

Antonescu issued a proclamation, the dispatch said, asking the people to imitate the example of the Rumanian heroes who died to liberate Rumanian Transylvania.

Hostile manifestations were said to have taken place at the Hungarian legation in Bucharest. Hungarian newspapers commented that their country was determined to defend its frontiers.

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Reports France Is Convinced Allied Invasion Is Imminent

Madrid Correspondent Tells of German Activity on Atlantic Wall and Increase in American Shipping Moves.

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Madrid, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Paris correspondents of Madrid newspapers reported today that France is being swept by the conviction that an Allied invasion is imminent.

The correspondent of Pueblo in a dispatch to his newspaper cited great movements of American and British shipping, troop concentrations and an increase of observation flights over France as a basis for the belief.

This and similar press dispatches from Paris coincided with a reported increase in German military activity both along the Atlantic wall and in the still incomplete defenses of the Mediterranean, from the Pyrenees Mountains north to Marseilles and east to the Italian border.

New restrictions have been imposed on residents of these areas, confining them to their homes between sundown and sunup, keeping them out of areas which the Germans consider of military importance, and evacuating them from whole sections along the coast, where the Germans are mounting guns and sandbagging windows and doorways of buildings, these reports said.

One of the main reasons behind the new fear of invasion, the Paris dispatches said, was the news of decisions arrived at in Cairo by the tri-Power Allied conference. Both Germans and French, they added, were quick to note that the Chinese were absent from the parley's most important military sessions on November 26, at which Gen. Eisenhower presided. That fact convinced many Frenchmen that France might again be the scene of war.

The Pueblo correspondent advanced the suggestion that any invasion would take the form of a multiple attack along the Atlantic Coast, preceded, perhaps, by a full-scale invasion feint at Norway or Denmark. Many Frenchmen and Germans, alike, he said, are convinced that the really decisive battle for Western Europe will be fought in France or in Belgium.

"Any day now, we may learn from our morning newspapers that the Allies have undertaken their great adventure in the Continent," he wrote.

Vishinsky Presides Over Italy Commission

Somewhere in Southern Italy, Dec. 4 (AP)—Andrei J. Vishinsky, representing Soviet Russia, presided at a meeting of the Allied Commission on Italy yesterday, its first during a tour of the country. An English-speaking interpreter translated his remarks.

Also attending were the other three council members, Robert D. Murphy, American Minister to North Africa; Harold McMillan, British representative in North Africa, and Rene Massigli, foreign commissioner for the French National Committee.

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Naples Street Fighters Honored by Italy

Naples, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The Association of Disabled War Veterans, an Italian organization, voted today to admit to membership Italians wounded in the Naples street battles against the Germans and expelled those whose membership was based on service in the Spanish Civil War

He May Return In A German Plane, Say Pals Of Lost Texas Flyer

BRAHAM

United States Bomber Station in England (AP)—When Capt. William R. McPherson, Jr., 22, of Eagle Pass, Texas, finished his tour of combat duty with the Eighth Air Force as a Flying Fortress pilot, he told his commanding officer:

"Look, I don't wanta quit. I came over here to fight Germans. The only way I can fight Germans is to fly Forts over Germany and drop bombs. I'm not interested in counting missions but in fighting Germans."

Allowed Five More Raids

He asked to be allowed to make at least five more raids. His colonel, who had picked Mac as his assistant operations officer—a ground job—reluctantly agreed.

Ironically, Mac didn't come back from his very next raid.

His bomber, Fearless Fosdick Fourth, was one of the sixty American heavies reported missing from the Schweinfurt raid on October 14.

Landing Under Control

Mac's damaged bomber, wheels down for a forced landing, was seen leaving the squadron he led soon after the target had been blasted. As he spiraled earthward under control he dipped his wings in farewell to his pals. And through the window of the pilot's cockpit he waved his hand in a cheery good-by.

There's good reason to believe Mac and his entire crew survived.

Mac's name rapidly is becoming legendary around this bomber base. Many is the yarn his comrades spin about him as they sit before a roaring fireplace in their Officers' Club at night.

An Individualist

Mac was an individualist. He was always doing something different.

He was a natural as skipper of a four-engined bomber. Sometimes his aerial antics were a bit unorthodox, yet he seemed to know exactly what a Flying Fortress would do and never exceeded those limits.

He sometimes rebelled at constant close formation flying. Once when his group couldn't find the target and was returning home with its bombs Mac left his formation, hunted out a German target and bombed it alone.

Wore High-Heeled Boots

Typically Texan Mac wore high-heeled cowboy boots. Another McPherson characteristic was the bulky, curved-stem Sherlock Holmes pipe he always smoked.

He constantly was surprising his pals with his exploits. But they wouldn't be at all surprised to see him suddenly turn up here some day. The boys are confident Mac is okay and will come back.

He'll Return In Nazi Plane

"And," one officer said, "we wouldn't be at all surprised to see him come back flying a German plane. That guy was always doing something different."

Other members of McPherson's crew on his last mission were:

First Lieut. George G. Byrnes, 27, of St. Petersburg, Fla., copilot.

First Lieut. Austin Prichard, 23, of Baltimore, navigator.

First Lieut. William Prochaska, 25, of Parma, Ohio, bombardier.

Sergt. A. Mosmala, of New York, radio operator-gunner.

Sergt. L. L. Cioccia, of Jersey City, N. J., top turret gunner.

Sergt. F. Castellucci, of Union City, N. J., ball turret gunner.

Sergt. H. P. Rhodes, of Lynn, Mass., left waist gunner.

Sergt. M. V. Eckard, of Terre Haute, Ind., right waist gunner.

Sergt. F. G. Nunnold, of Detroit, tail gunner.

Russians Hail Report

By Eddy Gilmore

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Moscow, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Russian people were informed today that Premier Stalin had left the country in the midst of the war and had held a momentous conference with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Teheran, in neighboring Iran.

The news of the conference, which was generally supposed to have dealt with the most far-reaching matters concerning not only immediate battlefields, but also matters of high political import, was received with wholehearted welcome by the Russian people, who acclaimed it as the best sign yet of ever-growing friendly relations among the three nations.

Reported By Tass

The announcement that Stalin had found time in the midst of his direction of the war to meet with the chiefs of the two great Allied governments was conveyed to the Russians by the Soviet press in a Tass dispatch from Teheran.

The press confined itself to this bare announcement by Tass that the Teheran meeting had been held and made no comment.

Repeated Frequently

But the radio repeated the news at frequent intervals, and at once it became the topic of conversation everywhere throughout the Soviet capital.

The first radio announcement of the conference was contained in a broadcast which said: "A few days ago in Teheran, a conference took place between the leaders of the three Allied powers—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. Diplomatic and military representatives took part in the conference.

War, Politics Discussed

"At the conference, questions on the conduct of the war against Germany were discussed as well as a number of political questions.

"Corresponding decisions were adopted which will be made public later."

CAMPS FOR REFUGEES

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 4—(AP) The Swedish government is establishing two camps for Norwegians and Danish refugees in Sweden to train them as policemen according to an announcement from the government information office.

The policemen will be used in the two countries after their liberation to help prevent outbreaks of rioting and will aid in re-establishing legal governments.

Five Danes Executed

Stockholm, Dec. 4 (AP)—Five Danes, ranging in age from 18 to 27, have been executed by German occupation authorities at Aarhus in an attempt to check a mounting wave of sabotage in Denmark, advices reaching Stockholm today said.

News of the executions coincided with reports that a machine shop in Copenhagen had been wrecked and a near-by factory damaged by a heavy explosion last night. The blast was described as one of the most serious acts of sabotage yet committed in Denmark.

More than 300 acts of sabotage were committed last month, with sixty-five per cent. directed against factories producing materials for the Germans, the Danish News Service said.

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or service in Fascist strong arm squads. Association membership carries a number of benefits, including preference in obtaining government jobs.

The group decided also to inscribe the names of those killed in the Naples street battles on an honor roll and to prepare a history of that fighting now known as "The Four Days." Many Italians now assert it was the heroism of Neapolitans rather than the Fifth Army which drove the Germans from Naples.

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Troops 'Feast' On Mule Feed

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Dec. 2 (AP)—Delayed—The boys agreed they had never tasted such delicious pancakes.

And since the cook was in good humor and there was plenty of pancake flour, he let them come back for seconds, and thirds, and even fourths.

"They were damned good pancakes," said Major Sam Kalso, of Alexandria, La. "In fact, I went back for a second helping myself—but at the time I didn't know the mules would have to go hungry."

Made Of Mule Feed

And the boys from "Company X" were not feeling so good about that memorable breakfast, either, when they found out they had been eating mule feed cooked up in the form of pancakes.

It happened this way. The company had a mule pack train for hauling supplies into the mountains. When the mule feed was sent up, it was put in the same truck with the regular rations and dumped into the kitchen after dark.

"Surprise" For Boys

Before dawn the next morning cookie saw the sacks and the contents felt to him like course flour—like the captured German flour which had made such good pancakes back in Tunisia. So he whipped up a big batch of pancakes as a surprise for the boys.

They were surprised when the mule skinners came down to get the mule feed.

CORSICAN COUNCIL OUSTED

French in Algiers to Name Commission to Govern Island

ALGIERS, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Departmental Council of Corsica was dissolved today by the French Committee of National Liberation, which said the government would be placed in the hands of a commission until elections could be held after the war.

A spokesman said the action was taken because almost half the membership of the council had fled the island and that some of those who remained were suspected of pro-Axis sentiments.

The committee also appointed Jean Coutary as provisional commission of Togo, mandated territory between the Gold Coast Colony and French Dahomey in West Africa.

VON PAPEN RETURNS TO POST IN TURKEY

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ISTANBUL, Dec. 4—(AP) German Ambassador Franz von Papen wasted no time in opening a campaign against Turkey's entry into the war when he returned today from a two-weeks' journey to Berlin and extensive consultations with Germany's satellites in southeastern Europe.

Von Papen, who managed to convince the Turkish public that he personally saved them from German attack in 1941 and 1942, held a lengthy press conference and went over the head of the Turkish government direct to the people with a declaration saying:

"I am happy to continue to collaborate with my Turkish friends to save at least this corner of the world from the disaster which is ruining it."

Von Papen accused the Allies of trying to make the world believe that Germany wants peace.

The interview was prominently displayed in the morning newspapers here.

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U. S. Bombs 70 Targets In Burma and Thailand

Planes Took Part in 200 Attacks During November

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 4 (AP). American Air Force planes took part in more than 200 bombing attacks on more than seventy different targets in north and central Burma and Thailand (Siam) in November, dropping close to 1,000 tons of bombs, it was announced today.

The Americans bombed airdromes, airfields and landing grounds at more than twelve different places, seven or more Japanese encampments and barracks and headquarters areas, more than twelve major traffic centers and fuel dumps and at least fifteen rail centers, the announcement said.

Attacks on Rangoon, which were the climax of the November assaults, doubled the bomb load and number of planes used on any previous target in this theater of the war.

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Mrs. Gandhi Has Two Attacks

BOMBAY, India, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Government disclosed today that Mrs. Mohandas K. Gandhi, the wife of the Nationalist leader, had suffered two heart attacks during the past week but her condition was improving. Mrs. Gandhi was reported to be ill with a heart ailment last spring at Poona, where she and her husband are interned in the Aga Khan's palace.

HEAVY BATTLES RAGE AT CHANGTEH, CHINESE REPORT

MO DEC 5 1943

CHUNGKING, Dec. 4. — (AP) Heavy fighting inside Changteh and outside of the walled city was reported today by a Chinese communique which said the ancient city had been "mostly destroyed" during the last ten days by Japanese bombing and shelling.

(A Tokyo broadcast said Japanese troops completed occupation of the city Friday after it had been encircled Nov. 25.)

The fighting in central China was described by a Chinese army spokesman as the heaviest since the battle for Shanghai in 1937, and the most important since the struggle for Hanchow in 1938.

Try to Encircle Foe

The Chinese High command said Chinese troops were attempting to encircle Japanese forces in northern Hunan province, and were waging successful attacks against the invaders after checking several Japanese counterattacks. The communique said part of a Japanese force southeast of Changteh had been wiped out.

The communique declared that "our troops outside Changteh and those fighting inside the city are continuing to attack the enemy x x x," and "during their advance our troops found piles of Japanese ashes."

(An announcement from New Delhi said U. S. air force planes attacked 70 different targets in Burma and Thailand during November dropping nearly 1,000 tons of bombs on Japanese installations.

(It declared all types of American fighters and bombers took part in the attacks, which included action in support of Chinese ground troops in northern Burma.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. Tseng, a spokesman for the army, described the fighting around Changteh as the most important in China since the struggle for Hankow in 1938 and the heaviest since the battle for Shanghai in 1937.

100,000 Japs in Action

American-trained Gen. Tseng estimated that the Japanese had altogether over 100,000 troops in the area. His assessment, however, was considered very liberal by foreign observers here

Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced that the Chinese-American planes had raided Hongkong Wednesday, sinking a 4,000-ton freighter and damaging two others in drydock, and destroyed railway equipment and buildings.

In addition, the communique said, three large fires were started at Kowloon on the Chinese mainland opposite Hongkong. Other American planes struck at various Japanese targets in French Indo-China and on the Salween river front the communique announced.

Battered Defenders Joined by Other Units; Japanese Declare City Has Fallen

CHUNGKING, Dec. 5 (Sunday) (AP).—The battered defenders of Changteh, in Hunan Province, have made contact with other Chinese units northwest of the completely ruined city and have begun an enveloping attack on te enemy, the Chinese high command said in a communique today.

Chinese forces attempting to encircle other enemy forces in northern Hunan continued to score successes, the communique said, and recaptured a highway town about ten miles north of Changteh.

Part of a Japanese force encircled southeast of Changteh was said to have been destroyed.

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HONGKONG HIT IN BIG NEW RAID

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Chinese-American Planes Range Over Wide Area.

Chungking, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Hongkong was raided again Wednesday by Chinese-American planes which sank a 4,000-ton freighter, badly damaged two others in drydock, and destroyed railway equipment and buildings, Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

In addition three large fires were started at Kowloon on the Chinese mainland opposite Hongkong. The attack, by Mitchell bombers including those of the Chinese-American Wing of the 14th Air Force, was directed at the Kowloon and Taikoo docks, and returning flyers said 90 per cent of their bombs hit the target area. One Japanese Zero out of twelve interceptors was shot down.

American planes based in China also have been busy on other assignments, today's communique disclosed.

Fighter-bombers attacked the airdrome and railway at Dong Cuong in French Indo-China, and on the Salween front fighters strafed Japanese troops and a truck convoy in the vicinity of Tungting Lake; fighters attacked several supply craft and strafed 200 small boats, each carrying two to five enemy soldiers.

One American plane was missing.

EVIDENCE ON GAS NOT FOUND IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, Dec. 4. — (AP) Chinese authorities here have not found evidence proving conclusively that the Japanese have used poison gas in the rice bowl battle of central China, Maj.-Gen. C. C. Tseng, Chinese army spokesman, said at a press conference today.

A Chinese special communique on Nov. 22 declared that "enemy troops in the Hunan-Hupeh border region have been using poison gas on a large scale against our troops." It named various localities where poison gas was alleged to have been used, including the Tzeli area northwest of Changteh and other sectors near Changteh.

General Tseng said today that no communication on this subject had been sent to the United States, which, like Britain, stands committed to retaliate in kind against any Axis power employing poison gas.

When a correspondent said suffocating gas — one which the Chinese has said the Japanese were using—was not generally considered toxic, Tseng replied: "We regard suffocating gas as poison gas because it kills people. Chinese troops have been killed by it."

Asked if the Chinese had conclusive evidence that toxic gases have been used, Tseng said "We have not received details concerning the types of gas used. We have not yet received evidence."

Field headquarters have been instructed to collect all evidence, such as toxic gas containers or fragments of them, "that may be used to verify the statement that poison gas has been used," he continued.

Replying to a query as to the number of gas casualties, Tseng said: "We have received reports showing that victims of the gas suffered its effects for three hours. We have no details of fatalities. Before receiving reports, we won't delve into details."

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NEW BRITAIN BASE BOMBED BY ALLIES

Jap Airdrome Smothered with 179 Tons of Explosives.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIER HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, Dec. 5—(AP) Stepping up an aerial offensive against the western sector of New Britain island, Liberators, Mitchells and Marauders have dropped 179 tons of explosives on the Japanese air base at Cape Gloucester, headquarters announced today.

Cape Gloucester is on the western tip of New Britain, the island to which Japan has hinged all other southwestern Pacific positions, and is in an area vulnerable to invasion from ground forces of Gen. Douglas MacArthur on nearby New Guinea.

Air Base Left in Flames

The new raid, the heaviest ever made on Cape Gloucester, left the entire air base afire and caused heavy damage.

In northetsern New Guinea, Thunderbolts waged an air battle with 24 enemy fighter planes over Wewak, downing four without loss.

On the ground, Australians battling in the jungles of New Guinea's Huon peninsula to rid it of Japanese, ran into sharp fighting after capturing a point within half a mile of the enemy's jungle high point of Wareo.

Nongora, a half mile south of Wareo, was captured.

Wareo is in the inland jungles of the peninsula, approximately 11 miles northwest of Finschhafen.

Advance Along Shore

Wareo is connected by trail with the coastal point of Bonga which fell a few days ago to Australians. Headquarters reported today that Bonga's captors now have advanced northward along the shoreline.

In the northern Solomons, where Americans hold a beachhead at Empress Augusta bay on the west-central coast of Bougainville, action was limited to ground patrols.

From headquarters of Admiral William F. Halsey in the south Pacific came reports that his air forces continued to hit bypassed enemy supply points well to the southeast of the beachhead despite inclement weather.

Mitchells and Liberators on Dec. 2 dropped 450 parachute fragmentation bombs in the Shortland island area just south of Bougainville. The Liberators also pounded Karovo on Shortland with four hundred 100-pound bombs. Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, all the planes returned.

Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced that a formation of Liberators, operating from the Darwin area, had made a round-trip flight of 1,400 miles to drop 29 tons of explosives at Waingapoe on the island of Soemba in the lesser Sunda group between Australia and Java. The raiders, meeting no interception and only light anti-aircraft fire, set large fires in the town.

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Fall of Wareo to Aussies Near

ASAHEL BUSH

Strong Jap Base on the Huon Peninsula Is Tottering Under Allied Attack.

Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Wareo, strategic juncture of jungle trails forming the line of Japanese retreat, is tottering before Australian forces pressing a campaign to drive the enemy from the Huon Peninsula of northeastern New Guinea.

Aussie elements advancing from the south have reached a point within half a mile of the native village and old mission station after investing the outlying settlement of Kuanko.

Simultaneously, a second Australian force made fresh progress against Wareo, a mountain redoubt resembling captured Sattelberg, by pushing along a river bank from captured Bonga, five miles east on the coast. Wareo is more than ten miles northwest of Finschhafen.

Stiff fighting was reported by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters today. The Australians brought up artillery to blast defensive positions. Supporting the ground operations, a score of Mitchells and Marauders pounded the enemy supply area near Kamlagidu Point north of Bonga on Thursday.

That same day more than fifty Mitchells, covered by Lightnings, heavily bombed and strafed Borgen Bay on nearby New Britain Island. Flying in formations of six to nine, they set fires among barges and supply dumps with sixty-three tons of bombs.

In the northern Solomons more than 100 Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo bombers struck southeast of the American beachhead at Empress Augusta Bay at two airdromes which Japanese engineers had managed to get back in shape. Fifty-seven tons of bombs hit the Kara field on Bougainville's south coast and the nearby island strip of Ballale.

The bombers, participating in 200 sorties made Wednesday, during which no enemy interception was encountered for the tenth successive day, thus kept Bougainville's fields out of action for the fortieth day in a row.

In the face of anti-aircraft fire, which cost one dive bomber, other Dauntlesses and Avengers blasted gun positions south of the beachhead in the Seme sector, where Marines staged a two-day destructive raid on enemy supply concentrations and killed more than 200 Japanese.

Tarawa---'All Had Stories To Tell That Made Your Hair Stand On End'

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The following dispatch, telling more of the furious fighting the United States Marines underwent in capturing Tarawa at great cost was written by Sergt. Hy Hurwitz, of Mattapan, Mass., a Marine Corps combat correspondent. It was distributed by the Associated Press.

Tarawa, Gilbert Islands, Nov. 23 (Delayed)—I am just regaining my senses after seventy-two hours of the fiercest consecutive fighting the United States Marine Corps and navy ever went through.

I am perched atop a sandbank in what was once a Japanese storeroom. The roof is pock-marked, but underneath three Jap torpedoes are intact on wheels, although dented in a dozen spots. It is just as much a miracle for these torpedoes to be on their wheels as for me to be sitting here pecking away at my typewriter.

Shelling From All Angles

At 4 A. M. Saturday I went over the side of a navy transport. An hour later, I was in a landing boat about six miles from this island fortress when our naval support opened up its big guns. They were shelling the island from all angles. You could feel the heat from those brilliantly illuminating flashes. The deafening noise wiped out most of our conversation.

Thirty minutes after the big guns unleashed their fiery fury, a huge fire broke out on the western end of the island, where the vast majority of the Japanese had dug in.

There were thirty-five men in the boat, in charge of Marine Captain Donald A. Farkas, of Detroit, and when that initial blaze lit up a predawn South Seas sky, we all leaped with joy.

And How Right He Was

I'll never forget a remark Captain Farkas made a few minutes later when an enemy shell whistled over our heads. We were still flush with jubilation over the damage our navy guns had already inflicted, and we knew that our supporting planes had yet to dump their huge loads of destruction. It looked as if we might actually walk onto the island.

"Don't get your hopes up too high," Captain Farkas said.

We didn't know how right he was until we made our first attempt to land about 9 o'clock that morning.

Sky "A Painter's Dream"

Before we hit the starting line for our run in, we had a ringside seat for the heaviest sea-to-shore shelling in this or any other war. The sky was a painter's dream. Orange and black smoke rings rose from the navy guns to blend with the powder blue of dawn and streaks of gold in the east from the rising sun. But, before long, the blazes ashore sent up long columns of black smoke that wrecked the picture.

Our first inkling that resistance was stiffer than anticipated was the postponement of H-hour by thirty minutes. Our feeling of supreme confidence began to sag, but Captain Farkas wisely said:

"We have been delayed because we were late getting to the starting line."

Japs Unload Some Shells

Coming in for the first time at 9 Saturday morning, we were about 500 yards from the beach when the Japs unloaded some mortar shells. One of them burst about twenty yards from us and a piece of shrapnel left a half-dollar-sized hole on the ramp of our boat.

The stuff was coming too fast and we were ordered to lay off, out of range. Corporal Richard Anderson, of Gustine, Cal., remarked, while the hot lead was flying over us:

"I guess we rate some campaign bars now."

Transfer Of Wounded

At noon, we were called on to assist in the transfer of some wounded men. We found a landing boat loaded with ammunition. We took on the precious cargo and carefully placed the six casualties in the boat for a quick run to a transport.

Our original cargo consisted of communications equipment and personnel. We were halted at the starting line as we made another attempt to run the leaden gantlet. There was a pressing demand for us to get onto the beach. As we had communication equipment, we were ordered to try to set up a radio.

Radio Set Rigged Up

Pfc. John S. Bjornegy, of Grafton, N. D., and Pfc. Philip H. Hampton, of Salem, Ill., rigged up a powerful radio set.

They had just contacted a flagship when a 3-inch shell landed off our port bow about fifty yards away and gave us a water shower with a sprinkling of lead, but nobody was struck. We moved about 200 yards farther away from the beach and started the radio going.

Then another burst struck astern, sending two hunks of shrapnel, quarter-sized, through our stern. Another piece grazed the neck of First Sergeant William F. Bentzen 3d, of St. Louis, burning him slightly.

Japs Pick Up Location

Japanese ashore were picking up our location and we were told to take down our setup.

At 5 P. M. we made another run for the head of the 400-yard pier, as we had been told ammunition and communications were in dire need. Our boat was shipping water, but we made the run for it nevertheless.

I'll never forget our little coxswain, 18-year-old Seaman (second class) Clifford G. Shaver, of Mineola, Texas, as he stuck his chin on the wheel and headed us in under another storm of lead. The top of his helmet was sticking out of the boat.

Zigzag Through Bullets

Bullets were whizzing over his head, but he kept zigzagging at full steam and brought us to our destination. His deck hands were still huddled low on the deck and the coxswain went up himself to tie up along the pier.

I looked over the starboard bow and saw about twenty-five marines on a raft of logs underneath the cover of the pier. I soon had to take cover myself, as a machine gun opened up on us. I guess the Japs didn't know how to spell my name, for no bullet hit me.

We hung around for ten minutes and tried to put our gear into another landing boat, which had moved up on our port side, but the Japs had our position and we had to back off.

Ordered To Abandon Ship

Darkness had fallen when we arrived about two miles off from the beach. Our boat was taking water fast. Our pump was gone and Captain Farkas ordered us to "abandon ship." We hauled all our supplies into a tank lighter to which we had tied up, and spent the evening there.

I slept on a bulldozer and I must have been dead tired from lack of sleep and excitement. for I slumbered peacefully until a Jap plane paid us a visit around 5 Sunday morning. It was an unwelcome reveille, but not costly, as the Jap's eggs were dropped in the water some distance from us.

No Chance To Land At Pier

There was no chance to land at the pier the next afternoon, as we now had a much heavier load. Not only was the narrow pier under fire, but it had been weakened from our own bombing and shelling.

Just before dark we made another run for it. Our tank lighter ran onto a coral reef about 200 yards to the right of the pier and we stayed there two hours. How we escaped being shot at is something nobody can ever explain.

Pier A Perfect Barricade

The tide came in and freed us about 8 in the evening and we made the pier around 9 o'clock. By this time, the pier had been piled high with supplies and it furnished a perfect barricade. Snipers' bullets popped over our heads all night, but the shelling and aerial bombing must have wiped out all Jap heavy guns and the enemy no longer lobbed their deadly mortars.

At the pier I met many men I knew. We greeted each other like long-lost brothers. They all had stories to tell that made your hair stand on end. I knew just how they felt, because every marine and navy man on this operation had an almost identical experience trying to reach this two and one half mile long and half mile wide island.

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From Ringside To Battle Front

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Boston, Dec. 4 (AP)—Marine Sergeant Hy Hurwitz landed right where he wanted to be from the start—in the bloodiest battle of them all, Terawa.

Hy, a *Globe* sports writer in civilian life, had to battle to get into the Marine Corps—he chose the marines as the best chance of seeing action fastest—because he was a half-inch under the height minimum. Then, he battled for the hottest assignment that could be found, and got that too.

JAPS USED NATIVES AS FORCED DECOYS

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Fort Shafter, Hawaii, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The 100-hour battle for Makin Island was in progress. It was night and out of the darkness came a child's voice. The American soldiers held their fire. Presently their lights shone on a native family—a man, his wife and a small child—advancing toward them. But just behind, holding bayonets at the family's back came Japanese soldiers.

The Americans let the natives get through, ambushed the Japanese from the sides and killed them.

The story was related here by Major-Gen. Ralph Smith of Tucson, Ariz., whose Twenty-seventh Division captured Makin.

Another instance did not turn out so well.

The soldiers heard a girl's voice in the night. It came over a strip of water dividing two islands. The water was not wadeable. The small American force had to fire. The next morning they found the bodies of six Japanese soldiers—and that of a half-grown native girl.

Gen. Smith said that the natives tried to join the Americans in the fight and when refused guns, produced war spears.

"Just The Beginning," Says Admiral Furlong

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 4 (AP)—American forces in the Pacific will continue to advance as long as mills and factories continue to supply them with materials, Admiral William R. Furlong, commandant of Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, said in a broadcast to American workers today.

"The capture of the Gilberts was just the beginning of a long, hard, bloody road to Tokyo," the admiral said in an address over the Mutual System. "Admiral Nimitz has said 'We will not neglect any road when we have all the material we need.'

"That well phrased statement is the key to victory and a challenge to those at home."

16 LOST ON SHIP SUNK IN CARIBBEAN

Life - Preservers' Flashlights Saved Many Lives, Baltimore Crewman Says

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A Caribbean Port (AP)—Delayed—A medium-sized United States cargo ship which successfully braved the perils of journeys to Russia and Guadalcanal was finally sent to the bottom in the comparatively safe and quiet Caribbean area, survivors reported here.

Torpedoes struck the freighter one night recently. It sank quickly, suddenly. Sixteen men were lost, but seventy-three others, including crewmen and passengers, arrived at this port aboard a rescue ship which picked them up a few hours after the torpedoing.

[The navy announced the sinking November 29, at Balboa, Canal Zone.]

Gunner's Arm Broken

A navy gunner aboard the ill-fated freighter managed to fire one shot at the U-boat, but either the recoil of the gun or the hot shell broke his arm. The gunner, identified only by his last name, Wayman, was rescued later by fellow-crewmen. He is now in a hospital.

Harry C. Huntley, of Newport News, Va., bemoaned not only the ship's tough luck, but his own loss of personal letters from British Prime Minister Churchill and Rear

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Admiral Emory S. Land.

Lives Saved By Flashlights

Louis Vello, of 2029 East Fairmount avenue, Baltimore, who had just gone on watch when the torpedo struck, said the red flashlights on the life preservers contributed to saving many lives. The lights shone even when the men were under water and enabeld those on the lifeboats to spot their companions in the water.

Vello related he was in the wheelhouse when the torpedo struck. The explosion threw the helmsman across the room, the wheel, which was torn off its base, still in his hands. Vello attempted to ring a general alarm, but the ship's electrical system had been blown out of order.

RED TAPE SLASHED, MEAT CARGO SAVED

BALBOA, C. Z., Dec. 4.—(AP) Eight million pounds of mutton—enough to feed 12,800,000 men at one meal, according to U. S. Army standards—recently were preserved for consumption through the quick action of United States Navy officials on the Isthmus who were confronted with the problem of getting an expert in ship refrigeration plants from the United States.

The ship, just built, arrived here enroute to England from New Zealand with the refrigerating plant failing by the minute. Local refrigeration experts were unfamiliar with the new design.

Only about half the shipment could be stored, and even then, in the process of transferring the meat to local cold storage plants, some of it would spoil.

Navy officials contacted the local agent for the vessel. Just about midnight he telephoned the designer of the ship's plant in Pennsylvania, who agreed to fly down.

The Navy then secured permission for the designer and an assistant to leave the United States without passports, and upon arrival here, in order to obviate difficulties because of their lack of papers, they were signed on as members of the ship's crew.

The vessel arived here on a Saturday. The men were in Panama early Monday afternoon — and the refrigerating plant was working Monday night.

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Draft Under Way In Canal Zone

Balboa, C. Z., Dec. 4 (AP)—More than 2,000 United States citizens in the Canal Zone are answering a belated call to arms from Uncle Sam.

With the Canal Zone exempted by omission from the provisions of the original Selective Service Act, many a patriotic American here had been required to either volunteer for outright enlistment in this area or to travel to the United States to register with a local board.

Now, under the terms of a proclamation issued October 26 by President Roosevelt, all Americans abroad are required to register for selective service.

Paraguay Suppresses German Organization

Asuncion, Paraguay, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Ministry of the Interior today closed the "Union Germanica del Paraguay," charging the German organization was engaging in Nazi propaganda.

A communique said a search of offices of the organization, which ostensibly is a social society, revealed "a great quantity of instructions, photographs, cinema films and other Nazi propaganda."

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R. C. A. F. Casualties 10,025 to Date

Ottawa, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Casualties in the Royal Canadian Air Force since the start of the war total 10,025, the Air Ministry announced today. The known dead total 3,654; missing, 2,068; presumed dead, 3,249; prisoners of war, 1,039, and interned in neutral countries, 15.

New Roosevelt Meeting In Turkey Is Reported

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Berlin radio said today that telephone service between Turkey and the outside world, as well as between principal Turkish cities, had been "interrupted" because of the Turkish government's desire to control "rumors arising in connection with a meeting between President Inonu of Turkey, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill."

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, did not say whether the meeting between the two United Nations leaders and Turkey's president was supposed to have taken place.

As an alternative, Berlin said the telephone service might have been interrupted by a minor earthquake and heavy gales reported from the Anatolia region in Turkey.

Turks Reported Off For Parley

New York, Dec. 4—President Ismet Inonu of Turkey, accompanied by Foreign Minister Menemencioglu and Marshal Fevzi Cakmak, commander in chief of the Turkish army, left today for a conference with Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt at either Tabriz or Cairo, the Berlin radio said.

The Nazi broadcast, recorded here by the Associated Press, credited "Turkish political circles" at Istanbul for the report.

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CURT NAZI REPLY SENT TO SWEDEN

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sweden's protest against the Nazi order to deport 1,200 Norwegian students and professors brought a curt request today from Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop that Sweden refrain "from further interference in German-Norwegian affairs," the Berlin radio said.

The broadcast added that von Ribbentrop had expressed to the Swedish charge d'affaires in Berlin his astonishment at the protest.

The Swedish government Wednesday night handed the German minister in Stockholm a "most urgent request" that Berlin cancel its order arresting and deporting the students charged with "illegal activity against Germany."

A statement from the Minister of Foreign Affairs accompanying the request said it was made "in the interest of future Swedish-German relations."

Soviet Paper Advises Finns To Change Sides

New York, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Soviet newspaper *War And The Working Class* today urged the Finns to overthrow their Government and declare war on Germany "as the only hope of salvation to the Finnish people."

The article was read in a CBS broadcast. It said the task could be accomplished "with Russian assistance." It warned that "the Finnish people cannot expect to await until the eleventh hour and still receive the advantages of a cobelligerent."

Japs Claim Fall Of Changteh

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New York, Dec. 4—The Tokyo radio asserted today that Japanese troops yesterday completed the occupation of the ancient walled city of Changteh in Hunan province, which has been the scene of bitter fighting for the past week.

The broadcast, recorded here by the Associated Press, declared that heavy losses had been inflicted on the Chinese defenders but acknowledged they had put up a bitter fight.

Report Unconfirmed

"We have never met such resistance from the enemy since the Shanghai operations," one Japanese unit commander was quoted as saying.

The Japanese report of the fall of Changteh, a potential base for a drive on the Hunan provincial capital of Changsha, was not confirmed by the Chinese. A Chinese communique last night said that heavy street fighting still was raging in the city.

American planes have been supporting Chinese forces defending Changteh.

A Japanese communique, summarizing operations in Hunan province since November 2, placed Chinese losses at 18,497 dead and 3,361 captured. Japanese losses, the bulletin said, were 556 killed.

F. D. R. SUMS UP MOSCOW PACTS

DEC 5 1943

Says Accords Forged "Single Sword, Wielded By Single Brain, Single Hand"

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt has described the Moscow agreements, it was disclosed today, as forging the United Nations into a "single sword" which is "being wielded as if by a single brain and a single hand."

The Presidential expression on the pacts, which his conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin was to implement, is contained in a statement given the *Army and Navy Journal*, unofficial service publication, for a special "United States at War" edition.

Text Of His Statement

The following is the text of the statement, which was dated November 15:

"Indelibily written on the map of destiny are the facts and figures which foreshadow the doom of the evil men who brought the horrors of war upon humanity in pursuance of their design to enslave it. These facts and figures attest the growing power of the United Nations and the employment of that power for the achievement of our common aims—freedom for all peoples, economic security for them, and realization of the age-long dream of furled battle flags in a federation of the world.

"As we march with stout hearts toward the goal we have fixed, we manifest our good faith by giving to those we liberate the rights and privileges democracy enjoys, and by pledging to them the peace of the good neighbor and denial of aggression through a system in which all sovereign nations, great and small, will have equal rights.

Points To Allied Unity

"We are on the way to the achievement of our aims because of the unity which exists within the United Nations and which increasingly has marked their military and political collaboration.

"That unity was forged domestically when the Japanese bombed our fleet at Pearl Harbor. Simultaneously it developed between the nations whose lands and populations were coveted by the greedy dictators, and it has flowered in the agreements signed at Moscow.

"As a result we have become a single sword which combines in its strength all the resources of the Allied powers, and it is being wielded as, if by a single brain and a single hand.

Axis Surrender "Inevitable"

"Not for a moment do we forget that our enemies continue to possess formidable force, nor that to bring about their destruction there must be no let up in our effort. But their loss of a partner, their costly retreats everywhere and their diminshing capacity to wage war, make their unconditional surrender inevitable.

"The path to that end will be tortuous, and thorny to our feet, but inspiring us will be the humanity of our vision, and the invincible spiritual strength of the peoples of United Nations."

Early Is Without Word.

Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The White House secretary, Stephen T. Early, told reporters today that he did not expect any announcement to be made soon on the results of the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference at Teheran.

Commenting on press and radio reports from abroad that some official announcements were expected momentarily, he said: "Frankly, I don't see them as coming that quickly. If they were I think I would know about it."

When his attention was called to a statement made by Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, expressing surprise over the Moscow announcement, Mr. Early said: "We knew nothing about it."

Mr. Early opened his daily news conference with this brief remark: "There is nothing I can tell you with respect to any further pronouncements on the subject of war conferences."

Meanwhile today Mr. Davis requested the State Department to make inquiries into the official Soviet news agency's announcement of the conference. He said that any official announcement here must come from the White House, and added, in response to a question, that he had no information about the conference.

Mme. Chiang Hails End Of Chinese Exclusion

Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's Generalissimo, told Congress today that repeal of the Chinese exclusion act had demonstrated anew this nation's friendship to China "in a deed which will echo 'round the world."

She sent a cable from Chungking to Vice-President Wallace and Representative Sam Rayburn, speaker of the House.

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coming that quickly. If they were, I think I would know about it."

Asked about a statement by OWI Director Elmer Davis, expressing surprise over the official Moscow announcement without simultaneous disclosure in the other Allied capitals, Early said: "We know nothing about it."

Early opened his news conference with the remark: "There is nothing I can tell you with respect to any further pronouncements on the subject of war conferences."

Davis today requested the State Department to make inquiries into the official Soviet news agency's announcement, and said any official announcement here must come from the White House. He added, in response to a question, that he had no information about the conference.

Clue To Future Blows

Probably no pronouncement of this war has been awaited with such intense and world-wide interest. To the extent that it foreshadows action on the fighting fronts and in the battle of nerves, it may furnish clear clues to the time and nature of the mighty blows now in preparation against the fortress of Europe.

A major topic of discussion undoubtedly was the projected invasion of western Europe, which the Russians have been urging almost from the day that the United States was precipitated into war two years ago next Tuesday.

Raids Viewed As Prelude

The aerial onslaught against Berlin already has aroused speculation that direct preparation for invasion may be under way.

One phase of the second-front preparation, the formation of a joint British-American staff to direct it, is in progress and many informed persons here expect that Gen. George C. Marshall, reportedly chosen to head the staff as Allied global commander, will go directly from the Middle East conferences to England to begin his momentous task.

The Teheran meetings, it is assumed, decided on the methods of coordination to be used between the high command on the Eastern front and the high command in Britain. This should provide a maximum of concerted action, probably through the assignment of liaison officers and observers to the staff.

Expectation that the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin statement will be, at least in effect, directed to the German people grows out of the fact that the Germans can no longer escape facing the military realities of their position. Even as bombing attacks on their cities are

War Plans Expected

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Washington Dec. 4 (AP)—Military action to shorten the war by weeks or months, and probably a dramatic ultimatum to the German people to throw off Fascism and surrender, or face destruction, are the results expected from the conference of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

This was Washington's reaction to the Moscow radio announcement that the "Big Three" had completed their extraordinary sessions at Teheran and that a statement would be issued later, perhaps today, outlining the military and political decisions reached.

Early Doubts Report Soon

White House Secretary Stephen T. Early, commenting on reports from abroad that some official announcements were expected momentarily, said:

"Frankly, I don't see them as

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stepped up, time for invasion relentlessly roaches, Russian armies are su.ing forward in the East, and in the South, British and American forces are driving powerfully into central Italy.

Balkans Blow Possible

The promised attack across the Channel does not, in the view of responsible persons here, rule out the possibility of a strike into the Balkans and that line of action is believed to have been taken up by the three leaders. It would involve even closer coordination of Anglo-American and Russian forces than the opening of a western front.

Political issues dealt with by the "Big Three," Washington speculates, included both the larger matters of international organization to secure peace after the war and the more limited questions involved in the settlement of eastern European problems.

MARSHALL MAY GO TO POST IN BRITAIN

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — (AP) The possibility that Gen. George C. Marshall may proceed directly from Allied conferences in North Africa and the Middle East to London to "take over duty as commander-in-chief of the Britain-to-continent invasion forces" instead of returning to Washington was discussed today by the Army and Navy Register.

The unofficial service publication mentioned, however, that "necessity for invasion x x x depends upon decisions reached" at the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference and the "results thereof in the next few weeks or months." It then referred to the intensive bombing of Germany and a possible collapse of the Reich.

"In the event an assault invasion, as distinguished from military occupation, becomes unnecessary," the Register said, "there would seem to be no reason to transfer General Marshall from his present place as chief of staff of the United States Army to a high command in the European theater, unless his administrative genius is needed for the meeting of the tremendous problems that will confront the occupation commander."

NEW JOB FOR WINANT

Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt has appointed John G. Winant, Ambassador to London, as the representative of the United States on the European Advisory Commission. The State Department made the announcement today without elaboration. This commission was provided for at the recent Moscow conference of foreign secretaries. It will have its seat in London.

JAPS STRENGTHEN SUMATRA DEFENSES

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Attack On Island Depends On Mountbatten Strategy For Retaking Singapore

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Japanese apparently expect a British amphibious attack on the strategic island of Sumatra, guarding the sea approaches to Singapore, and are speedily strengthening their defenses there, usually well-informed Dutch sources indicated today.

Sumatra, the second largest and one of the richest of the Netherlands Indies, takes a prominent place in speculation as to the objectives of the offiensives which Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten is now preparing in India.

Only One Other Approach

Whether it is attacked will depend on the strategy which Mountbatten intends to employ in retaking Singapore. The only other approach to that former British naval base is through the northern portion of the Malaya peninsula. A combination of the two approaches, making a pincers move on Singapore, might be planned.

When the island is attacked will depend on the availability of shipping and the speed with which bases closer to India, such as Rangoon, Burma, and the Andaman islands in the Bay of Bengal might be reconquered or neutralized.

Japs Bolstering Defenses

The Netherlands Information Bureau, in an analysis of reports of Allied air attacks on enemy-held Indies bases, said today that Japanese defensive strength in the islands had been considerably increased during the past few months.

"Places which a short time ago had been attacked with no opposition are now defended by anti-aircraft fire and interceptor planes," the bureau said.

Concentrated On Sumatra

"Greatest Japanese activity in the Indies, however, seems to be concentrated on Sumatra, where an extensive road-building campaign is being conducted with forced labor imported from Java.

"Sumatra is beyond the present range of the Australian-based planes, but might conceivably be attacked by United Nations forces in India under Lord Mountbatten."

Before the war, the report said, Sumatra produced sixty-seven per cent. of Indies' petroleum and sixty-four per cent. of the rubber.

Nomura Feared Japs Faced Very Fate Pledged At Cairo

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Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—Although he could not have realized it, Admiral Kichasaburo-Nomura, the last Japanese Ambassador to Washington, predicted on the day of Pearl Harbor the fate outlined for Japan at Cairo, it was revealed today.

In a memorandum handed to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at 2.25 P. M., December 7, 1941, Nomura, said America, Britain, China and the Dutch by imposing sanctions against Japan "have brought about a situation which endangers the very existence of the empire."

This was disclosed in the second volume of documents on American and Japanese relations from 1931-1941, published today by the State Department.

Makes Record Public

The book, which contains 423 papers, makes public for the first time the complete record of peace talks which were still proceeding between American and Japanese officials on the day Japan blew the lid off the Pacific.

Both sides were acutely aware of the possibility of war from 1940 on, the volume shows. The main American requests, finally answered with bombs, were that Japan clear out of China and recognize Germany as a potential enemy rather than an ally.

Japanese counterclaims boiled down to the demand for a free hand in the Orient plus an uninhibited flow of American strategic materials into her war plants.

On January 30, 1940, the Japanese Ambassador complained to Hull about an American company which refused to sell gasoline to Nippon, a memorandum shows.

Hull noted wryly that he told the ambassador "in the language of the Japanese Government relating to the Nine-Power Treaty, the gasoline understanding has become 'obsolete.' The ambassador appeared a little amused, but not much."

Meanwhile, Japan complained repeatedly that the United States did not understand her, and when Japanese officials spoke of a possible war it was either with a tone of surprise or self-righteousness.

CAMERA MEN FELL IN TARAWA FIGHT

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Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The story of United States Marine combat photographers who landed with the first waves at bloody Tarawa was told here today by Marine Warrant Officer John F. Leopold of Wooster, Ohio, who took one of the first planes off the island after its capture.

"It was worse than anything we had seen before," Leopold said. "Many of us had been at Guadalcanal and had taken pictures under fire there, but you can't speak of the two in the same breath."

Fifteen officers and men of the Second Marine Division's photographic section accompanied the Marines through the entire seventy-six hours of fighting, under direction of Marine Capt. Louis Hayward, motion picture actor and husband of Ida Lupino, screen star.

"Before the landing," Leopold said, "we photographers decided we could get better action pictures up in the front lines. So we armed ourselves with pistols. Took rations for one day, and joined different marine assault units.

"Two of our men were killed at the pier. Another was wounded. Some of our equipment was lost in the surf. We were lucky at that. The pictures they took show the difficulties under which they worked. Many of them had to alternate between their pistols and cameras."

JAPS WILL FACE NEW STRATEGY

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Tarawa's Cost Brings About Change in Methods.

Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—A possibility that entirely new methods of assaulting Japanese island strongholds in the Pacific may have to be developed arose today as experts conned the lessons of Tarawa.

It took 2,900 tons of explosive, millions of rounds of machine gun bullets, 1,026 Americans killed and 2,557 wounded to exterminate the Japanese who held a mile-square spot of land in the Gilbert Island group.

The Japanese had built their emplacements and strong points down into the flat terrain of Betio Island at Tarawa, in many cases setting the structures almost flush with the ground. That these structures were of immense strength is attested by the fact that they withstood what Secretary of the Navy Knox says was the most intense bombing and shelling in the history of warfare. The personnel that manned them lived, in some part, through the bombardment, to pour a murderous fire into the Americans as they battled their way ashore.

Bard Describes Landings.

American ships which carried out the pre-invasion bombardment of Tarawa were vulnerable to enemy planes and could "not waste too much time in softening-up operations," Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard said today. He expressed his views in an address prepared for delivery at the dedication of new buildings at the Marine Corps air station at Cherry Point, N. C.

Discussing the landings at Tarawa, where he said "the Marines paid dearly for the victory they won," Mr. Bard commented:

"The Japs had been working feverishly to build up their defenses there since they took it soon after Pearl Harbor. There was no way for us to know precisely what guns they had there, what defenses they had built into the island beaches. We only knew that the island had to be taken and that the Marines were the men to do the job.

"We put up a heavy barrage before the landing—but amphibious is one type of warfare where speed may mean the difference between victory and annihilation. Our landing craft had to reach short—and quickly. The Marines who took Tarawa knew that a beachhead was going to cost them many men, but they did not stop to count the cost in their own lives. Uncharted reefs were encountered which held up Higgins boats carrying men from the transports and warships to shore. Those Marines did not know the word 'quit.' They went in, just a few days ago, and fought and died and gained another victory for their dearly beloved corps."

Expected Only 2,000 Japs.

A Marine Corps combat correspondent, Master Technical Sergt. Jim Lucas, disclosed that in some instances flame throwers were necessary to kill the enemy in his concrete and log strong points, spots presumably batted by the hours of crashing shell and bomb fire.

Sergt. Lucas, who landed with the attackers, commented that "something seemed to have gone wrong" in the plans; that naval and air bombardment was expected either to kill or numb all defenders and that when the Americans landed they found 4,000 Japanese instead of the expected 2,000.

Discussions of future moves by the Allies have included the likelihood of a move into the Marshall group, 350 miles northwest of the Gilberts. The Japanese have had all the years since the world war to build up defenses in the Marshalls mandated to them after the other war.

Four Navy Flyers Survive 16 Days On Raft, 14 In Jungle

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Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—Four navy flyers related today the story of their rescue after sixteen days and nights on a rubber raft in shark-infested waters of the South Pacific and fourteen days more of torturous travel through Japanese-occupied jungles, swamps and mountains.

All four were injured when their plane was forced down because of lack of fuel.

They are Lieut. Marion DeWitt Trewitt, 28, of Santa Barbara, Cal.; Ensign Edward Anthony Colon, 20, of Sharon, Pa.; Carl Douglass Saunders, aviation machinist's mate, 18, of Logansport, Ind., and Carl Schaffer, aviation ordnanceman, 20, of Portland, Ore.

They Repeat Lord's Prayer

After a crash landing the flyers managed to save a life raft, a gunner's mat, two cans of water and for food only three cans of pemmican, a package of chocolate and a bottle of malted milk tablets.

Islands were visible the third, fourth and fifth days, but because of the current the flyers were unable to reach them. There was no water left and only one malted milk tablet was eaten by each man daily. They began repeating the Lord's Prayer together—morning and evening.

Carried Past More Islands

Rain fell on the sixth day and several gallons of water was caught in a sail. More islands were spotted but the current carried the raft past them. Schaffer caught a small fish which was eaten raw.

By the tenth day the raft had again drifted away from the islands and no land was in sight. Despite strict rationing, only enough malted milk tablets remained for three days. Hands were black and swollen and peeling from sunburn.

14th Day—All Food Gone

Schaffer caught another fish on the thirteenth day and it was eaten raw. On the fourteenth day all food was gone, but a thunderstorm that night blew the wave-tossed raft closer to the island. Trewitt shot another fish. Sharks followed the raft. That night a large battle could be heard to the south and it continued during the night, the flyers watching the flashes.

Morning found the men closer to the island. They began to pick up wreckage from Japanese ships—life preservers and coconuts. The coconut milk and meat gave them sufficient strength to row toward shore. They continued rowing all during the day and night of their sixteenth day at sea and finally reached shore after two Zero planes and one United States plane had flown by but had failed to see them.

Food Found On Jap Barge

The four found an abandoned Japanese barge which produced

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food, medicine, cigarettes, soap and candy—their first real meal in sixteen days.

A score of Japanese approached their hut the next day and the flyers fled into the jungle. They were found by a native who took them to his chief. Later they were guided through swamps, jungles and mountains to the beach where a rescue party returned them to their base.

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U. S. BROADCASTING 'ROUND WORLD URGED

Mead and Brewster Propose Stations to Anticipate Future

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The United States should "arrange for broadcasting stations around the world" in anticipation of being a "part of this post-war world," Senators Brewster, Republican, of Maine, and Mead, Democrat, of New York, have advised a subcommittee on appropriations.

The pair, among those who recently made a trip to the war fronts, made the suggestion during consideration of the overseas operations of the Office of War Information.

They testified merely to "say a good word for OWI" and not necessarily to ask for an increase in the appropriation of $5,000,000 for the agency's overseas branch, the Senators said.

"I feel we should arrange for broadcasting stations around the world so far as practical in anticipation that we are going to be a part of this post-war world and not be depending on other nations for communications, and I think we ought to insist on that," Mr. Brewster said.

In North Africa, British prestige has gone up and American down in the last eight months, the Senators stated.

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Casualty List From Gilberts Incomplete

Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, chief of the Navy Bureau of Personnel, said today that the full list of casualties in the recent Gilbert operations, including those on the U. S. S. Liscome Bay, had not yet been received in Washington.

His announcement, apparently prompted by many direct inquiries to the bureau from over the country, said that the list would be given expedited handling and that the next of kin would be notified by telegram immediately as the name of each casualty is received.

Errors In War Casualty Notices Explained

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—Inquiries concerning several instances in which relatives were notified recently that men had been killed in action, then told that they were not dead, but wounded, resulted today in this explanation at the War Department:

In connection with the transmission and receipt of one list from Italy involving one type of casualty, an error was made. All next of kin who were misinformed have been apprised of the facts along with the profound regrets of the War Department. This is the first error of this kind to come to the attention of the department.

FLEET EXPANSION BILL CALLS FOR INVASION CRAFT

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Vast Preparations to Be Made for Amphibious Warfare Beyond 1944.

$5,000,000,000 SOUGHT

Fleet of Attacks Transports Escort Carriers, Landing Craft Planned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—(AP) A formal report by the House Naval committee on a new $5,000,000,000 fleet expansion bill underscored today the Navy's preparations for intensified amphibious warfare and invasions during and beyond 1944.

The huge authorization expenditure will call for acquisition of 2,500,000 tons of auxiliary vessels—attack transports, escort aircraft carriers, attack cargo vessels, communications ships and tenders—plus 1,000,000 tons of landing craft.

The designations of the craft to be built demonstrated anew the vast changes in sea warfare since the days "Old Ironsides" played the seas, and emphasized the need for close unity between land and sea forces in offensive operations.

Ships For Amphibious Warfare

"It will be noted," said the committee, "that the majority of the auxiliary vessels and landing craft to be obtained through the enactment of this bill are for use in amphibious warfare.

"This type of warfare is greatly increasing in extent and will result in all probability in considerable losses in these types of ships."

As a clue that naval strategists are not counting on an early end of the war, the committee said that "it should be emphasized that it may be necessary to return to Congress to present additional requirements" for the same type of craft before the end of the war.

7,000,000 Tons of Shipping

The new measure would bring the total of authorized construction of auxiliary vessels and landing craft since May, 1941, to more than 7,000,000 tons. This is addition to millions of tons built into fighting ships.

The principal sources from which the Navy expects to obtain the 2,500,000 tons of auxiliary vessels provided by the bill include:

250,000 tons, already in existence, from the Army;

500,000 tons, now being built by the Maritime commision, for the Navy's account;

1,250,000, to be built by the Maritime commission, for the Navy, and 500,000 tons, which the Navy will build or purchase itself.

ARMY TO RETIRE 25,000 OFFICERS

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Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—An estimated 25,000 officers whose services the Army no longer needs soon will be returned to civilian life, it was learned today, while another 25,000 will be shifted from administrative positions to operation jobs.

The figures came out of a meeting held this week behind the closed doors of the House Military Committee with Brig.-Gen. Miller G. White, assistant chief of staff in charge of personnel. The reduction in officer strength from approximately 650,000 to 625,000 was made possible, committee sources said, by a cutback in the planned enlisted strength of the Army from 8,200,000 men to 7,600,000 by the end of 1943 and a shifting of emphasis from training to operational activities.

The officers to be discharged will be men over the draft age, who were commissioned as specialists. None of those returned to civilian life will be men who otherwise might be drafted. Surplus officers of draft age will be retrained for other duties.

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PLANE OUTPUT 8789 A MONTH

WPB Says 1000 Bombers Were Made in November.

Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—New records in the production of warships and planes were set in November and the rate of output is increasing in tempo.

By the end of this month approximately 85,800 1943 model warplanes will have rolled off the assembly lines and the goal for next year likely will be raised to about 115,000.

The accelerating pace of plane production reached a total of 8,789 for November, or one every five minutes, the War Production Board announced yesterday, and plane builders need only to maintain their present rate of increase to top the 9,000 mark in December.

At the same time it was announced by Secretary of the Navy Knox that about a dozen new aircraft carriers of all types were among the record quarter million tons of naval craft turned out last month.

By this week end, Mr. Knox said, the 1943 program of 260 new destroyer-escort vessels will be completed, bringing the total built to around 300. He previously had said that the Navy has forty carriers of all types, but whether these included the dozen completed in November was not made clear.

December plane production, added to the eleven-month total of 76,876 already rolled up, would bring the year's total to at least 85,876 and the annual rate of production to about 108,000 planes a year.

This would be far short of the original 1943 schedule of 112,000 planes—which never was officially announced and which has been revised downward several times—but WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson revealed that in November, airplanes rolled off the assembly lines at a rate only 3 per cent behind the current schedule.

Among them were more than 1,000 heavy, four-engined bombers, including an unspecified number of the new B-29 superbombers.

Mr. Nelson's disclosure of the heavy-bomber output was the first lifting of the military secrecy covering that program. Also, it gave one important answer to why the 1943 schedules of over-all plane production were trimmed down: the increasing emphasis on heavy, complicated, long-range aerial dreadnaughts intended to smash with increasing fury at Berlin and Tokio.

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ICKES WARNS NATION FACES CRISIS IN FUEL

Says Miners' Strikes Have Caused Unparalleled Situation in Coal.

SETS LOSS AT 40 MILLION TONS

Calls for $3,550,000 to Set Up Boards to Allocate Supplies to Areas in Need.

Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has told Congress that the country faces a fuel crisis unparalleled in its history as a result of the loss of 40,000,000 tons of coal production through miners' strikes.

He made this statement, it was learned today, in asking for a $3,550,000 special supplemental appropriation to carry out a plan of allocating available coal supplies this winter, which the Senate Sub-Committee on Deficiency Appropriations approved.

In a letter to the sub-committee Mr. Ickes's office said that the series of strikes in late October and early November cut coal production 10,000,000 tons, topping off a production loss of 30,000,000 tons during earlier work stoppages growing out of the contract dispute between John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers and Operators.

"This presents a fuel crisis unparalleled in the history of the country," the letter said, "and necessitates an almost thoroughgoing allocation of coal.

"Critical needs can be met only by such diversions and allocations and the thorough understanding by consumers of the need for every possible conservation.

"The situation requires the setting up of offices in about sixty-five strategic cities. These offices will act to alleviate supply shortages by direct and local action where possible."

District advisory boards would assist the fuels administration's personnel under the allocation program.

Landon Demands Republicans Decide Own Foreign Policy

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Declares Roosevelt Does Not Stand Still Long Enough—Asks Plans Against Life-term Candidate.

Washington, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—Alf M. Landon today derided informal proposals that both major parties adopt similar foreign policy planks in their 1944 platforms, declaring that "Candidate Roosevelt doesn't stand still long enough" for the Democratic policy to be defined.

The 1936 Republican presidential nominee, speaking to the party's freshmen members of the United States Senate, called for:

1. A vigorous expression of Republican aims for the post-war world to combat what he called the danger of a drift toward one party.

2. Constant prodding by the Republicans in Congress into the administration's conduct of Government affairs — Congressional checking up of all legislation and bureaus operating under it to protect the rights of the people.

"It is now proposed that both parties adopt similar declarations on foreign policy," Mr. Landon said in a speech described as similar to what he told Republican members of the House in private earlier this week.

Fears Trend to One Party.

"Just what foreign policy does the President stand for?" he asked, adding "such a course would accelerate the danger of a drift toward one party in our country."

Foreign policy might include whether future generations of Americans are to be subjected to draft for service overseas, said Mr. Landon, and he inquired:

"Is the Republican party prepared to sign a blank check on that?

"Stand by the President in his policies for world peace? How can we, when he doesn't stand still long enough?"

Mr. Landon referred to the Moscow parley as "only a mere beginning," and said that he personally was apprehensive that the pact settled more than military arrangements.

"I can find no evidence that the Russians have yielded one inch in regard to their well-known territorial aspirations or political ambitions in Europe," he said.

Calls Russians Frank.

He said that everything about that conference was "hazy" except the Russian statements which always have been frank and honest regarding their intentions.

Mr. Landon voiced a belief that the Roosevelt administration had determined to angle the Republican party into accepting a part of the responsibility for its peace plans "so that when the showdown comes the Republican leadership might be held partially accountable by the electorate."

He accused the administration

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or totalitarian methods in domestic policies which gave the little fellow a tremendous beating, and as remedies he recommended anti-trust proceedings, higher inheritance tax to redistribute inherited capital, fostering of co-operatives, and elimination of "vested interests in government" which "feed on third and fourth terms."

Wants Party Lines Drawn.

"It is of vital importance," Mr. Landon asserted, "that the party lines should now be drawn for next November against life-term candidate Roosevelt and the group of managers for the totalitarian State."

His speech followed a denial by House Republican Leader Martin of Massachusetts of a charge that Republicans have broken a wartime political truce. The charge was made by Edward J. Flynn, former Democratic National Chairman, who said in an interview with the Miami Daily News that he and Mr. Martin, as the party leaders, had agreed after Pearl Harbor that "there would be a truce in politics for the duration of the war."

Mr. Martin said that he had pledged his party's co-operation in the war effort but declared "we made no agreement as to the discontinuance of the American system of elections."

Harrison Spangler, present Republican chairman, said that he viewed Mr. Flynn's statement as a request for the Republicans to step aside and let the "palace guard pursue this campaign for a fourth term unmolested."

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Guffey Assails Bi-Party Blow At Soldier Vote

Threatens to Quit Campaign Post Over Killing of Bill; McCormack Hints at Fight

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—A smoldering controversy among the Senate Democrats broke into the open today with a charge by Senator Joseph F. Guffey, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, that Southern members of his party had joined in an "unholy alliance" with Republicans to "deprive the armed forces of America of the right to vote."

Threatening to resign his chairmanship of the Senate Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee in protest, Senator Guffey asserted that the coalition which junked the Administration's service men's vote measure in the Senate yesterday and substituted a "state's rights" proposal also was out to kill the anti-poll tax bill.

Senator Guffey asserted that the substitute proposal offered by Senators Kenneth McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee; John N. McClellan, Democrat, of Arkansas, and James O. Eastland, Democrat, of Mississippi, calling on the states to enact legislation under which men and women in the armed forces could cast ballots in the 1944 Presidential election, would "deprive" uniformed personnel of the vote.

On the otherside of the Capitol, House Democratic leader John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, bluntly termed the substitute bill "meaningless," and hinted that an attempt would be made to block it in the House unless it is revised.

"It's all right to vote to send soldiers to die for their country, but it's all wrong to let them vote for the officials of their country—that's the effect of the Senate's action," the majority floor leader protested.

However, Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, predicted swift passage of the Senate substitute, terming it "one of the greatest victories for states' rights and constitutional government in the history of this nation."

Senator Guffey said the substitute, adopted by a 42-to-37 vote before the bill was passed and sent to the House, was sponsored by "a combination of Northern Republicans, under the leadership of Joe Pew, and of Southern Democrats, under the leadership of Harry Byrd."

[Pew, a Pennsylvania oil man, has been active in national Republican circles for years. Twenty-four Democrats, all Southerners except Senators Pat McCarran, of Nevada; James G. Scrugham, of Nevada; Peter G. Gerry, of Rhode Island; Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland; Arthur R. Walsh, of New Jersey, and David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, joined with eighteen Republicans in support of the substitute. At least ten of the Republicans represent states west of the Mississippi River.]

Senator Guffey called this alleged combination "the most unpatriotic and unholy alliance that has occurred in the United States Senate since the League of Nations for peace of the world was defeated in 1919."

Vandenberg Fights Joint Stand

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, said in an interview today that he felt that while Republicans and Democrats had "substantially agreed on a general pattern" of post-war foreign policy in the Connally resolution recently passed by the Senate, "there is more to be lost than to be gained by trying to turn that general agreement into a specific straitjacket."

Senator Vandenberg announced he intends to call a meeting of the foreign policy committee of the Republican post-war advisory council next spring to draft recommendations to the party's platform committee at the next national convention. He was chairman of a group which drew a resolution at Mackinac Island pledging the Republicans to support post-war collaboration with other sovereign nations to preserve world peace.

The Michigan Senator said he thought it would be "love's labor lost" to attempt to pour the various foreign policy pronouncements of leaders of the two major parties through the same mould in an effort to eliminate the question entirely as a campaign issue.

"There will always be degrees of differences in implementing ideals and there will always be a certain amount of argument about methods, even after the general pattern is laid," he said.

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UNRRA CHIEF GIVES RESUME

Director General Lehman Says Success Is Essential For Post-War Happiness

Washington, Dec. 4 (AP)—Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, tonight pictured the success of this forty-four-nation undertaking as an essential factor in the drive for a happy post-war world.

"The fate of all United Nations' efforts to assure a world of security and of lasting peace may well be largely influenced," he said in a broadcast, "by the success of this their first joint action in relief and rehabilitation."

International Harmony Cited

Lehman, former Governor of New York, spoke highly of the international harmony which he said he found in the recent UNRRA meeting at Atlantic City and said the program decided on there to help the victims of war will embrace emergency supplies and services coming under the following four main classifications:

Relief Supplies—"Meaning essential goods to meet immediate needs such as food, fuel, clothing, shelter and medical supplies."

Relief Services—"Such as health and welfare and assisting displaced persons in securing their repatriation or return."

Rehabilitation Supplies—"Such as seeds, fertilizers, raw materials, fishing equipment, machinery and spare parts."

And Fourth—"The pledge that UNRRA will assist in repairing public utilities such as light, water power, transportation, sanitation and communications to meet immediate needs."

Meanwhile, Chairman Bloom (D., N. Y.), of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, announced that public hearings would open Tuesday on a measure to set up legislative machinery for this country's participation in the program.

One Per Cent. Of Income

Lehman noted that "it is suggested that each member-government whose home territory has not been occupied by the enemy shall make contribution approximately equivalent to one per cent. of the national income of that country for the year ended June 30, 1943. Those countries which have been invaded will make such contribution as they can within their available resources."

The relief director said headquarters will be in Washington, with two regional offices, one in London for Europe and one for the Orient at a place yet to be designated.

Emergency Job Only

He stressed as the agency's theme the principle of helping others to help themselves, and reiterated that UNRRA does not undertake to do more than an emergency job.

But to emphasize the importance of that emergency job, he gave this argument:

"The need is great beyond description. The opportunities for service are equally great.

Act For Good Reasons

"We must act for reasons of common humanity. We must act for reasons of military security. We must act for reasons of long-range economic security—reasons of enlightened self-interest.

"A wise and bold initiative now in liberated areas, even as we pursue the enemy elsewhere, will bring us all the more quickly the restoration of the normal channels of production and trade; of soldiers demobilized and back at work; a world of free men engaged in free enterprise—an economy producing and consuming to the full extent of its needs."

Arms Output Now 6½ Times Rate Prior To Pearl Harbor

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New York, Dec. 4 (AP)—Munitions now are pouring from American factories at six and one half times the pre-Pearl Harbor rate, the National Association of Manufacturers said today.

"In the two years since Pearl Harbor, American industry has performed a Herculean task of producing the myriad weapons, vehicles and instruments required for an expanded global conflict," the NAM said in a survey of production prepared for its annual convention next week.

"In those fateful 730 days, the early trickle of the United States arms output has become a veritable flood to overwhelm our enemies.

More Than Rest Of World

"This nation is building more airplanes than all the rest of the world put together.

"Shipping tonnage launched in that time was 27,000,000 tons—equal to all the shipping of the United Nations before the war.

"The United States Navy has over thirteen times as many vessels in service as it had in 1941, despite sinkings."

The relief director said headquarters will be in Washington, with two regional offices, one in London for Europe and one for the Orient at a place yet to be designated.

Frederick C. Crawford, NAM president and head of Thompson Products, Inc., of Cleveland, commented that "everything but management" was increased many times to achieve the production records of 1942 and 1943.

"Speak For Themselves"

"The years of production speak for themselves and for the free men and women of America who have rolled up their sleeves to do a job and are doing it," Crawford added, calling the achievement also "a lasting tribute to management spread unbelievably thin."

Some production highlights were:

Aircraft—An annual rate of 100,000 planes reached in October, with a probable total for the year of 85,000 against 49,000 in 1942, an even more impressive climb when the increased percentage of heavy bombers is considered.

Five Times 1939 Total

Merchant Ships — This year's total 19,000,000 deadweight tons or five times 1939's aggregate.

Naval Construction—An increase of 1,200 per cent. in two years to more than 26,000 vessels in mid-year and a goal ahead of 41,179 by mid-1944.

Machine Tools — $1,130,000,000 worth in 1943 on top of the record of $1,317,000,000 turned out in 1942.

Steel—Close to 90,000,000 tons for 1943 against 53,000,000 in 1939.

Aluminum—An estimated 1,841,000,000 pounds in 1943 against 327,000,000 in 1942. The total 1943 supply, including imports and scrap, will amount to 2,846,000,000 against 444,000,000 in 1939.

Sets Yearly Goal

Magnesium—Output for 1943 estimated at 336,000,000 pounds, against 6,700,000 in 1939, with a goal of 500,000,000 pounds a year by the end of 1944.

Copper—A total output of 3,078,000 short tons, almost doubles 1939 supply.

Rubber—Synthetic rubber production climbed from about 22,500 tons in 1942 toward 275,000 tons this year, with a goal of 850,000 tons for 1944.

Petroleum — Wartime secrecy masks figures on aviation gasoline, but, the NAM pointed out, Secretary Ickes said an old goal of 150,000 barrels daily is obsolete against 40,000 daily at the time we entered the war.

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'IMPOSSIBLE' NOW SURPASSED

Vickery Says Freighters Built, At Mile Interval, Would Span The Atlantic

New York, Dec. 4 (AP)—America's "impossible" shipbuilding goal of 24,000,000 deadweight tons for 1942-3 is already over the top by a comfortable margin with month to go to set new records.

Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, vice-chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, said ships aggregating 25,284,387 deadweight tons had already been delivered to service, with close to 2,000,000 more tons due for delivery in December if the production rate of November (1,692,000) is maintained.

Helen A Piker

"Helen of Troy has long been known as the girl with the face that launched a thousand ships," Admiral Vickery said in a speech before the University Club.

"Now anyone would think that the faces of Hitler and Tojo would be only good for stopping clocks, but they make Helen look like a piker."

Reviewing the giant strides made in the two-year program, the Admiral pointed out that in all of 1941, 103 ships, aggregating 1,100,000 deadweight tons, were launched, less than a month's production at the current rate.

November Exceeds 1941

Vickery said the "score" for November was 164 ships, including 16 high-speed freighters, 19 high-speed tankers, 23 ships for military and special use, 89 Liberty ships and 17 tankers adapted from Liberty design.

Credit for the remarkable performance in shipbuilding does not belong solely to the shipyards, Vickery said, adding:

"The breaking of records does not begin on the shipways, but in the steel mills, engine factories, and boiler shops, for the modern shipyard is merely the final assembly line of a nation-wide plant."

As a final visualization of the freighter armada built since Pearl Harbor, Vickery said the ships would stretch from Maine to Scotland in an unbroken line if set to steaming along at mile intervals.

FBI ARRESTS SPANISH COUNT

Duke Of Alba's Cousin Faces Charge As German Agent, Furnishes Bail

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New York, Dec. 4 (AP)—Charged with being an unregistered agent for Germany, Carlos Vejarano y Cassina, described by the FBI as a cousin of the Duke of Alba, was released in $7,500 bail pending grand jury action when he was arraigned today before United States Commissioner Garrett W. Cotter.

Assistant United States Attorney

Cont

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Peter J. Donohue told the commissioner Vejarano acted as a German agent from November 22, 1940, until January 20, 1941, without notifying the Secretary of State as required by law. He requested bail of $10,000.

Cooperated With Agents

Cotter fixed the lesser amount after Morton S. Gould, attorney for Vejarano, said his client had cooperated with Government agents on the matter for several weeks and for the past two weeks had remained at his home awaiting a call from FBI officials.

Donohue said Vejarano was employed by the Sterling Products Company, Inc., of Newark, N. J., where he was taking a three-month course prior to his being sent to Chile as sales representative for the company.

Assigned By Germans

E. E. Conroy, special agent in charge of the FBI here, said, following Vejarano's arrest earlier today, that the 26-year-old Spaniard, known in New York and Hollywood society as Count Nava de Tajo, had been assigned to this country by the German intelligence system to sound out members of Congress on United States foreign policy.

He received $1,000 for his services and planned to submit information to German intelligence through letters to his father in Spain, Conroy said. He declined to say whether Vejarano had transmitted such information, or if he had accomplices here. He said he had no evidence that the Spaniard was acquainted with any Congressmen.

His Wife A Model

After arranging with the Nazi officials in occupied France to furnish the information, Vejarano came here in November, 1940, in the guise of a representative of a Spanish shipping firm, Conroy said.

At his arraignment, Vejarano was accompanied by his wife, the former Wilma Baard, model and daughter of a barge captain, who was given a debut by a group of men prominent in cafe society in 1938. They were married in February, 1941.

The Duke of Alba, one of Spain's wealthiest men, was named Ambassador to Great Britain by the Franco Government at the end of the Spanish Civil War.

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Complete Obliteration Of Nazi Germany Urged

New York, Dec. 4 (AP)—Jan Masaryk, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of Czecho-Slovakia, called today for the complete obliteration of Nazi Germany so that "a new Germany may emerge which all of us would accept into the orchestra of a free Europe and a free world."

"The Nazi party must be annihilated," he said in a broadcast of the Second Metropolitan Opera victory rally of the current season.

"The goose-stepping mentality of the Prussian general staff and the sneering Junker must be pulverized," he said. "Germany must be disarmed for a long period of time."

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Moscow Declarations Held 'Only A Beginning'

New York, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Moscow declarations are "an auspicious beginning but only a beginning," John Foster Dulles, chairman of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council of Churches, said today.

"Few Christians will expect that any presently created world organization will at once, or quickly, or indeed ever, achieve a perfect world," Dulles told the annual New York meeting of the American Friends Service Committee.

If, however, American participation is to be sustained, he continued, the birth of constructive international agencies is imperative.

U. S. Jews To Aid Russia

New York, Dec. 4 (AP)—The American Jewish joint distribution committee announced tonight it had completed arrangements with Russia to send $500,000 worth of essential relieef supplies into the U. S. S. R. for distribution by the Russian Red Cross on a non-sectarian basis.

Return To Metal Money In Near East Advocated

New York, Dec. 4 (AP)—Substitution of paper currency for metal coins in the Near East was called today a contributing factor to social unrest and a major political mistake.

In a paper prepared for the monetary standards inquiry, Dr. Elgin Groseclose recommends "a return to hard white money freely circulating at its commodity value as a post-war monetary policy for the countries of the Near East."

Dr. Groseclose was formerly treasurer-general of Iran.

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Army Officers Fail to End Lebanon, Pa., Steel Tie-Up

Appeal in Vain to 1,300 Idle Foundry Workers

LEBANON, Pa., Dec. 4 (AP). — Two Army officers representing the Philadelphia ordnance district addressed idle employees of the Lebanon Steel Foundry today, but the second day of a work stoppage ended with no immediate prospect that the 1,300 men would return to work.

The officers, whose names were not disclosed, said they also conferred with representatives of the company and of the United Steel Workers of America (C. I. O.) "to assist in effecting a settlement" of the dispute, which the union calls a lockout and the management terms a strike.

Plant manager Henry Phillips, meanwhile, said the stoppage resulted from "high-handed" union efforts to establish a closed shop and called the union's lockout report "absurd."

George Medrick, steelworkers' district director, said earlier that the international union had not authorized a work stoppage. Mr. Medrick said the dispute arose over enforcement of a check-off provision in the contract. He added that the union favored arbitration of the dispute, but that the company refused to arbitrate.

State labor and industry conciliators also sought a settlement of the dispute, but union members said no vote on returning to work was taken at today's meeting.

Weather Stripping Needed In Aleutians

Akron, Ohio, Dec. 4 (AP)—Even in the land of igloos, the residents are not above doing a little careful weather stripping when wintry blasts begin to blow, a recent SOS from the Aleutians to a rubber factory here indicates.

It's the doors of bomber hangars that need insulation in that clime—and plenty of it, judging from a rush order the B. F. Goodrich industrial products division received, calling for 18,000 feet of special four-ply belting material. The material specified was seven and a half inches wide, in contrast to the inch or less thickness of ordinary household calking used in the temperate zone.

Chinese Bishop Finds Hope in Cairo Decrees

Baltimore, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—The Most Rev. Paul Yu-Pin, Bishop of Nanking and special envoy of the Chinese Government believes that the Cairo conference promise to return to China all territories seized by Japan since 1894 will make tired Chinese troops fight like demons.

"I have spent several months each year for four years with Chinese troops and this news that help is coming will overjoy them more than I can say."

Bard Hails Tarawa Battle

CHERRY POINT, N. C., Dec. 4 (AP).—American ships which carried out the pre-invasion bombardment of Tarawa were vulnerable to enemy planes and could "not waste too much time in softening-up operations," Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard said today. Bard expressed his views in an address at a dedication of new buildings at the Marine Corps air station here.

Discussing the landings at Tarawa, where, he said, "the marines paid dearly for the victory they won," Mr. Bard commented: "The Japs had been working feverishly to build up their defenses there since they took it soon after Pearl Harbor. There was no way for us to know precisely what guns they had there, what defenses they had built into the island beaches. We only knew that the island had to be taken and that the marines were the men to do the job."

U. S. General Tells How Nazi Tanks Were Smashed

Americans in Italy Wrecked Panzer Division

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 4 (AP).—The story of a desperate German attempt to capture an American division command post near Paestrum during the invasion of Italy was told today by Brigadier General Miles A. Cowles, artillery commander of the 36th Division, who is under treatment for malaria at Percy Jones General Hospital. General Cowles, a native of North Carolina, said: "We planned to set up our initial command post in Paestrum, but we couldn't get there. We worked north and picked up a few of our stray field guns just as we saw the German tanks approaching. In some places the tanks mixed right in with our doughboys and moved to within two or three hundred yards of our command post in three attacks the first morning. We threw everything we had at them and by nightfall that 16th Panzer Division was strewn all over the place."

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Air Commerce Secretary As Cabinet Post Urged

St. Louis, Dec. 4 (AP)—Immediate creation in the President's Cabinet of a Secretary of Air Commerce, operating under clearly defined statutory provisions for "Federal control of the navigable air," was advocated today by Frank A. Tichenor, chairman of the Aeronautical Advisory Committee to the Department of Commerce.

Tichenor, who is also publisher of *Aero Digest*, told the National Aviation Training Association convention that aerial developments are a "new force likely to change our methods of living."

"Let us, in international flying, designate selected airports maintained by one nation to be used by citizens of favored nations on terms of fair use and rentals and regulations of traffic control, on the basis of fair reciprocity," Tichenor urged.

Big U. S. Cargo Plane Program Announced

St. Louis, Dec. 4 (AP)—A new Curtiss-Wright program for manufacturing cargo planes for the army "on the largest scale ever projected in peace or war" was announced today by C. W. France, vice-president of the company and general manager of its St. Louis plant.

During the shift in production from another type of aircraft, 1,500 to 2,000 employes will be laid off while the plant completes a retooling process. After that, France said, total employment is expected to reach a new high.

Curtiss-Wright plants at Buffalo and Louisville and the Higgins plant near New Orleans also will begin to tool up for building the transport planes, France said.

HAD HIS OWN ARMY TO FIGHT JAPANESE

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Seattle, Dec. 4 (A. P.).—A naval officer brought back from the Solomons today the story of a rugged Australian who recruited his own little private army on New Georgia, and won his private war with Japan.

"You'll run into a guy named Kennedy up there," Lieut.-Commander William E. Parker of the Seabees said he was told.

Sure enough, Commander Parker met Captain Kennedy as he was called. He had moved into a vacated plantation, took over the former occupant's store of spirits and organized a tenman native army.

"The Japs from time to time sent in patrols to look over Segi Point. None ever reported back. As soon as Capt. Kennedy got word from his natives that the Japs were headed his way, he mobilized his army and waylaid them, picking them off one at a time.

"The Japs finally wondering why none of their patrols came back sent out forty infantrymen in a landing barge. Capt. Kennedy heard they were coming and put out in a twenty-foot sloop. He hid behind a small island and let the Japs pass. Then he bore down on them, firing his machine gun. He killed all forty of them and got only a bullet through the leg in doing it. He was recovering from his wound when we got there.

"Capt. Kennedy was promoted to Major and moved to another assignment. His army had deserted him anyway. He was paying each of his ten soldiers a pound a month, but after we went in a pound a month looked like small potatoes, and they all wanted to fight for us."

Japs To Rewrite Dutch Textbooks

San Francisco, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Japanese in the Dutch East Indies are going to rewrite the schoolbooks to fit their propaganda aims, reports Aneta, Netherlands news agency.

An Aneta radio from Melbourne quoted this broadcast from the Japanese:

"Present editions in Dutch and Malay dialects contain improper stories aimed at checking the wholesome development of Indonesian children.

"The new textbooks will aim at increasing the children's understanding of Japanese."

Mosley Release Hit By His Sister-In-Law

San Francisco, Dec. 4 (AP)—The recent release of Sir Oswald Mosley, the British Fascist leader, and Lady Diana Mosley, his wife, from an English prison was protested today by Mrs. Robert Treuhaft, who said she was Lady Diana's sister.

Now an investigator with the Office of Price Administration regional office here, and awaiting United States citizenship, Mrs. Treuhaft said she had written Prime Minister Winston Churchill that release of the Mosleys was "a direct betrayal of those who have died for the cause of anti-Fascism."

Mrs. Treuhaft said she was the daughter of Lord Redesdale, that her maiden name was Jessica Freeman-Mitford and that another sister was Unity Freeman-Mitford, who before the war visited Germany and proclaimed her admiration for Adolf Hitler.

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AP LONDON (RUSSIAN FRONT) KREMENCHUG

BERLIN RADIO CALLED THIS UKRAINE THEATER THE SCENE OF "MAJOR FIGHTING" AND ADMITTED "SLIGHT LOCAL VENETRATIONS."

GROUP WHICH PENETRATED," THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID.

"AT ONE POINT THE FIGHTING IS STILL IN PROGRESS WITH AN ENEMY

THE GERMANS ALSO ADMITTED "STRONG ENEMY FORCES SUPPORTED BY TANKS"

WERE PUSHING OUT IN WHITE RUSSIA TOWARD MOGILEV AND THAT GERMAN LINES

HAD BEEN PENETRATED BETWEEN THE PRIPET AND BEREZINA RIVER--AN AREA

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BETWEEN GOMEL AND MOZYR WHICH THE RUSSIANS FAILED TO MENTION.

THE NORTHERNMOST SOVIET DRIVE, THE GERMANS SAID, WAS IN THE VITEBSK-ORSHA AREA WHERE THE RUSSIANS FOR THE FOURTH DAY LAUNCHED HEAVY ATTACKS IN A BLIZZARD, MAINTAINING PRESSURE THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

THE GERMANS CLAIMED THEY WERE COUNTER-ATTACKING THEMSELVES STILL FURTHER NORTH IN THE NEVEL AREA WHERE THE RUSSIANS WERE CLOSEST TO LATVIA. #

ADD LONDON-AERIAL (CHERCHER) XX GERMANY

AT THE HUB OF EASTERN GERMANY'S RAILWAY SYSTEM, LEIPZIG PRESENTED A FAT TARGET WITH ITS MACHINERY, CHEMICAL, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT, TEXTILE, AND RUBBER GOODS WORKS, PLUS AIRCRAFT COMPONENT FACTORIES AND ASSEMBLY PLANTS FOR JUNKERS-88S AND MESSERSCHMITT 109S.

IN CHOOSING IT AS A TARGET, THE BOMBER COMMAND ALSO DOUBTLESS CONSIDERED ITS IMPORTANCE AS A COMMERCIAL SATELLITE OF BERLIN, NOT ONLY IN FEEDING THE CAPITAL INDUSTRIALLY, BUT WITH FOOD AND OTHER RELIEF SUPPLIES.

AS A RAILWAY CENTER, LEIPZIG IS ONE STOPPING POINT FOR BERLIN EVACUEES FLEEING TO BAVARIA.

NOR WITH ITS FEINTING TACTICS DID THE BRITISH NEGLECT THE OPPORTUNITY TO STRETCH STILL THINNER THE NAZIS' SCREEN OF FIGHTER PLANES.

THE AIR MINISTRY DESCRIBED THE TYPHOONS' DESTRUCTION [illegible] BOMBERS AS ONE OF THE GREATEST SUCCESSES THE TYPHOONS HAD [illegible] CAME INTO SERVICE SOME MONTHS AGO. SEVEN BOMBERS--EACH CAR[illegible] FOUR-MAN CREWS--WERE DOWNED BY ONE SQUADRON.

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"WE WERE SEARCHING FOR TROUBLE NEAR EINDHOVEN WHEN WE SPOTTED AIRCRAFT AHEAD," SAID THE SQUADRON LEADER. "WE CAUGHT UP WITH THEM AND TO OUR DELIGHT FOUND THEY WERE DORNIER 217'S WITH NIGHT CAMOUFLAGE. THERE WERE ABOUT 14 FLYING AT 8,000 FEET.

"WE JUST WENT INTO THEM AND BROKE UP THE FORMATION FIRS. THEY WENT DOWN IN A DESPERATE EFFORT TO LAND AT EINDHOVEN AIRFIELD. ELEVEN LANDED--BUT IN PIECES."

THE DORNIERS SOMETIMES ARE USED IN NIGHT RAIDS OVER BRITAIN.

THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER PILOTS BAGGING VICTORIES TODAY WERE:

LT.VIRGIL K.MERMONEY, 814 NEBRASKA ST., PINE BLUFF, ARK., WHO DESTROYED ONE ME-109, SHARED CREDIT WITH FLIGHT OFFICER JOSEPH L. SWEENEY, 2501 MYRTLE ST., KANSAS CITY, MO., FOR A FOCKE-WULF 190.

MAJOR JOHN C.MEYER, INN APARTMENTS, 71ST AVENUE, FOREST HILLS, N.Y., WHO DESTROYED AN ME-109.

XM745PEW

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ADD LONDON—CONFERENCE (DANIEL) XX FRONTS

DECISIONS ON THE DIPLOMATIC FRONT MIGHT INCLUDE:

1. A BID TO AXIS SATELLITES TO ABANDON BERLIN.
2. A PLAN FOR THE OCCUPATION AND POLICING OF GERMANY.
3. A BROAD OUTLINE ON HOW THE PEACE MAY BE KEPT SECURE IN EUROPE.

TADEUSZ ROMER, POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER, TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HIS GOVERNMENT WAS URGENTLY HOPING SUCH A CONFERENCE WOULD ALSO PRODUCE AN UNDERSTANDING CAPABLE OF FORMING THE BASIS FOR FUTURE CORDIAL COLLABORATION BY THE SOVIET UNION AND POLAND.

IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THE CHIEF CONCERN OF THE PARLEY CENTERED ON MILITARY QUESTIONS, SINCE ALL THREE LEADERS ARE FULLY AWARE THE ALLIES STILL FACE A FORMIDABLE ENEMY, WHOSE POWER IN SOME WAYS BECOMES MORE CONSOLIDATED AS HIS ARMIES WITHDRAW INTO A SMALLER

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BETWEEN GOMEL AND MOZYR WHICH THE RUSSIANS FAILED TO MENTION.

THE NORTHERNMOST SOVIET DRIVE, THE GERMANS SAID, WAS IN THE VITEBSK-ORSHA AREA WHERE THE RUSSIANS FOR THE FOURTH DAY LAUNCHED HEAVY ATTACKS IN A BLIZZARD, MAINTAINING PRESSURE THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

THE GERMANS CLAIMED THEY WERE COUNTER-ATTACKING THEMSELVES STILL FURTHER NORTH IN THE NEVEL AREA WHERE THE RUSSIANS WERE CLOSEST TO LATVIA. #

ADD LONDON- AERIAL (CHERCHER) XX GERMANY

AT THE HUB OF EASTERN GERMANY'S RAILWAY SYSTEM, LEIPZIG PRESENTED A FAT TARGET WITH ITS MACHINERY, CHEMICAL, SURGICAL INSTRUMENT, TEXTILE, AND RUBBER GOODS WORKS, PLUS AIRCRAFT COMPONENT FACTORIES AND ASSEMBLY PLANTS FOR JUNKERS-88S AND MESSERSCHMITT 109S.

IN CHOOSING IT AS A TARGET, THE BOMBER COMMAND ALSO DOUBTLESS CONSIDERED ITS IMPORTANCE AS A COMMERCIAL SATELLITE OF BERLIN, NOT ONLY IN FEEDING THE CAPITAL INDUSTRIALLY, BUT WITH FOOD AND OTHER RELIEF SUPPLIES.

AS A RAILWAY CENTER, LEIPZIG IS ONE STOPPING POINT FOR BERLIN EVACUEES FLEEING TO BAVARIA.

NOR WITH ITS FEINTING TACTICS DID THE BRITISH NEGLECT THE OPPORTUNITY TO STRETCH STILL THINNER THE NAZIS' SCREEN OF FIGHTER PLANES.

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SPACE.

FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PREMIER STALIN THE CONFERENCE, HELD CLOSE TO RUSSIA, WAS THEIR FIRST MEETING AND IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THE MARSHAL HAD LEFT THE SOVIET UNION SINCE THE REVOLUTION. PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL MET THE SOVIET LEADER LAST YEAR WHEN HE FLEW TO MOSCOW.

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PREMIER STALIN'S JOURNEY OUTSIDE HIS OWN COUNTRY WAS BUT A SHORT STEP, COMPARED TO THE DISTANCES TRAVELED BY THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN CHIEFS OF STATE. THE DISTANCE FROM LONDON, BY WAY OF GIBRALTAR AND CAIRO, IS 4,550 MILES; FROM WASHINGTON, BY WAY OF NATAL, DAKAR AND CAIRO, IT IS 10,500 AIR MILES; FROM MOSCOW, BY AIR, IT IS ONLY 1,610. AND FROM THE CASPIAN SEA, WHICH FORMS IRAN'S BORDER WITH THE SOVIET UNION, TEHERAN IS ONLY 70 MILES SOUTH.

FOR MANY MONTHS TEHERAN AND IRAN HAVE BEEN THE SITE OF MUCH ALLIED ACITIVITY. RUSSIANS, BRITONS AND AMERICANS HAVE WORKED TOGETHER THERE TO SEE THAT MILITARY SUPPLIES GOT THROUGH TO RUSSIA. #

TA257AEW

ADD LONDON -CENSORSHIP (DANIEL) XX THAT

HE ASSERTED THAT THE FIASCO WOULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED IF THE HIGHER PERSONALITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DECISION NOT TO RELEASE CONFERENCE NEWS UNTIL THE TALKS WERE CONCLUDED, REGARDLESS OF LEAKAGES, HAD CONSULTED THEIR OWN MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR CORPS OF PUBLICITY EXPERTS.

HE SUGGESTED THAT IN THE FUTURE AUTHORITIES TAKE RESPONSIBLE NEWS AND RADIO EXECUTIVES INTO THEIR CONFIDENCE WHEN SUCH MOMENTOUS EVENTS ARE PLANNED, ENLISTING THEIR AID AND BINDING THEM TO PATRIOTIC SECRECY

IT WAS BELIEVED THAT AS A RESULT OF THE LEAKAGES OF THE PAST TWO WEEKS FULL PUBLICITY WOULD BE GIVEN TO MAJOR CONFERENCES IN THE FUTURE OR, AS BRACKEN HINTED IN COMMONS, ALL NEWS FROM ANY BUT OFFICIAL ALLIED SOURCES WOULD BE BANNED.

THE MAIN ARGUMENT AGAINST THE LATTER COURSE IS THAT NEUTRAL AND ENEMY REPORTS COULD NOT BE SUPPRESSED EVEN THOUGH BANNED FROM ALLIED NEWSPAPERS AND THE ONLY EFFECT OF THE RULING WOULD BE TO DENY NEWS TO THOSE MOST ENTITLED TO KNOW IT--THE READERS OF ALLIED COUNTRIES. #

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ADD LONDON XXX YE

THE NOVEMBER TONNAGE DROPPED ON NAZI TARGETS WAS 2,000 MORE THAN IN OCTOBER, GENERAL ANDERSON SAID, AND HE ADDED:

"THIS WINTER I AM GLAD TO SAY THAT THE SKIES FOR GERMANY WILL HAVE AN INCREASING NUMBER OF BOMBERS STRIKING BY DAYLIGHT AT THE HUNS' VITAL INDUSTRIES IN GROWING COMPLEMENTS TO THE GREAT RAF ATTACKS AT NIGHT."

THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE LAUNCHED 11 MAJOR ATTACKS IN NOVEMBER--"EACH COMMENSURATE WITH MAJOR LAND AND NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS OF THIS WAR," HE SAID--AND SENT OUT MORE HEAVY BOMBERS IN DAYLIGHT THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN IN WARFARE.

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MJ1054PEW

LONDON, DEC. 4-(AP)-FRANZ VON PAPEN, BACK IN ISTANBUL TODAY, PROFESSED GERMANY'S DETERMINATION "TO COLLABORATE WITH TURKEY SO THAT AT LEAST THIS PART OF THE GLOBE CAN BE SPARED THE DESTRUCTIVE CATASTROPHE OF THE PRESENT WAR."

THE NAZI AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, WHO HAS BEEN VARIOUSLY REPORTED RECENTLY AS SLATED TO TAKE OVER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP'S POST AS NAZI FOREIGN MINISTER AND AS FISHING FOR PEACE THROUGH THE VATICAN, WAS QUOTED BY THE GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO AS SAYING ON HIS ARRIVAL AT

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ISTANBUL:

"THESE TENDENTIOUS REPORTS ARE THE KIND OF MANEUVER WHICH GERMANY'S ENEMIES HAVE ALREADY REPEATED MANY TIMES. I HAVE RETURNED WITH THE BEST IMPRESSIONS OF THE UNSHAKABLE WILL OF OUR PEOPLE TO FIGHT FOR A BETTER FUTURE."

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MJ749PEW

LONDON, DEC.4-(AP)-- THE BERLIN RADIO, WHICH YESTERDAY REPORTED THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN HAD COMPLETED A CONFERENCE IN IRAN, REVERSED ITSELF TODAY IN A BROADCAST XXXX INTIMATING THE MEETING WAS STILL UNDER WAY.

QUOTING "COMPETENT QUARTERS IN MADRID" AS AN AUTHORITY, THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB SAID:

"CHURCHILL AND ROOSEVELT INTEND TO SUBMIT A PLAN FOR AN INVASION OF EUROPE TO STALIN FOR HIS APPROVAL. IMMEDIATELY AFTER STALIN'S AGREEMENT HAS BEEN RECEIVED THIS PLAN WILL BE PUT INTO EFFECT."

APL ASSOCS 01100--JA-- 636A

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LONDON, DEC.4-(AP)-INFLUENZA DEATHS IN LONDON AND THE LARGER BRITISH CITIES SOARED TO 375 FOR THE WEEK ENDED NOV. 27 FROM 106 THE PRECEDING WEEK, THE REGISTRAR GENERAL ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MJ1102PEW

LONDON, DEC.4-(AP)-PRIVATE LEE A.DAVIS, A NEGRO SOLDIER IN THE U.S. ARMY WHO WAS CONVICTED BY A COURT MARTIAL ON CHARGES OF MURDERING A MARLBOROUGH GIRL ON OCT. 26 AND RAPING HER COMPANION, WILL BE HANGED ON DEC. 14, ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE CASE WAS REVIEWED BY THE HIGHEST COURTS OF THE ARMY BEFORE A DATE FOR THE EXECUTION WAS SET. DAVIS'S HOME TOWN WAS NOT MADE KNOWN.

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MJ1118PEW

STOCKHOLM, DEC. 4-(AP)-NAZI PROPAGANDA HAS MANY OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE SO HYPNOTIZED THAT THEY STILL THINK GERMANY CAN WIN THE WAR DESPITE HER REVERSES ON THE EASTERN FRONT AND HEAVY AERIAL BOMBARDMENT SHE IS NOW SUFFERING, A SWEDE WHO HAS JUST TRAVELLED THROUGH THE REICH DECLARED TODAY.

"ALL THE GERMANS I'VE TALKED WITH IN THE LAST 10 DAYS ARE POSITIVE GERMANY IS GOING TO WIN THE WAR," SAID GEORGE BENGTSSON IN AN INTERVIEW IN THE SVENSKA MORGENBLADET. "I'M CONVINCED THAT THE OPINION IS BASED ON THE TREMENDOUS GERMAN PROPAGANDA ABOUT A SECRET WEAPON.

"THE GERMANS ALSO BELIEVE THE PROPAGANDISTS WHO TELL THEM THAT THE PEOPLE IN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ARE VERY TIRED OF THE WAR."

BENTSSON, A SWEDISH BUSINESSMAN, CONFIRMED EARLIER REPORTS, HOWEVER, OF EXTENSIVE BOMB DAMAGE IN BOTH BERLIN AND FRANKFURT. KASSEL HE DESCRIBED AS "COMPLETELY IN RUINS."

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC. 4-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING AMERICAN AIRMEN HAVE BEEN CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN PLANES IN THE RECENT HEAVY AERIAL FIGHTING AT THE ITALIAN FRONT, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

B-26 GUNNERS 1ST LT.ARDEN W.FERRIN, 31 WEST 2ND ST., MESA, ARIZ.,

AN ME-109, HIS THIRD VICTORY; 2ND LT.LARRY O.REYNOLDS, 332 WEST CULVER AVE., PHOENIX, ARIZ., AN ME-109.

P-38 PILOTS 1ST LT.RONALD E.ASHMEAD, OTTUMWA, IA., AN FW-190; 2ND LT.JOHN C.MEIDINGER, ASHLEY, N.D., AN FW-190.

B-27 GUNNERS SGT.CHARLES SCABLOU, 1 PARK ST., BELLOWS FALLS, VT., AN ME-109; SGT.RAYMOND GARBISO, 1046 F ST., SAN DIEGO, CALIF., AN ME-109; SGT.LEONARD E.MATKEY, STEVENS POINT, WIS., AN ME-109; SGT. NICK KIZLER, MINERVA, O., AND SGT.JACK MEAKS, 124 FOREST AVE., SOUTH CHARLESTON, W.VA., AN ME-109 JOINTLY.

NICK KIZLER, MINERVA, O., AND SGT.JACK MEAKS, 124 FOREST AVE., SOUTH CHARLESTON, W.VA., AN ME-109 JOINTLY. DEC 5 1943

ME/BZ1032AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS,DEC.4-(AP)-SPORTS WRITERS OF THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES WHO HAVEN'T SEEN A FOOTBALL GAME THIS SEASON, DID SOME HIGH-CLASS, LONG-DISTANCE EXPERTING TODAY AND PICKED AN ALL AMERICA FOOTBALL TEAM.

THE NEWSPAPER, ANNOUNCING ITS CHOICES HAD BEEN PICKED ENTIRELY FROM "PAPER PERFORMANCES," CHOSE THE FOLLOWING FOR ITS FIRST TEAM:

LEFT END--ROE H.JOHNSTON (NAVY).
LEFT TACKLE--MERVIN PREGULMAN (MICHIGAN).
LEFT GUARD--DON ALVAREZ (DARTMOUTH).
CENTER--CASIMIR MYLINSKI (ARMY). DEC 5 1943
RIGHT GUARD--WILLIAM MILNER (DUKE).
RIGHT TACKLE--CLEO CALCAGNI (CORNELL).
RIGHT END--RALPH HEYWOOD (SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA).
QUARTERBACK--ANGELO BERTELLI (NOTRE DAME).
LEFT HALF--WILLIAM DALEY (MICHIGAN).
RIGHT HALF--JOHN PODESTO (COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC).
FULLBACK--TONY BUTKOVICH (PURDUE).

MJ1004AEW

BY WES GALLAGHER

ALLIEDQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC 4-(AP)-THE FLYING FORTRESS GROUP WHICH CARRIED OUT THE FIRST ALL-AMERICAN RAID OF THE WAR IN EUROPE ON AUG.17, 1942 COMPLETED ITS 200TH MISSION LAST WEDNESDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. DEC 5 1943

TO MARK THE OCCASION, THE 200TH RAID--AN ATTACK ON THE BALL-BEARING FACTORY AT TURIN--WAS LED PERSONALLY BY BRIG.GEN.J.N.ATKINSON OF DALHART, TEX., WHO FORMERLY COMMANDED THE GROUP AND NOW COMMANDS A BOMBER WING.

THE GROUP, THE 97TH, ON ITS FIRST RAID FLEW FROM ENGLAND TO BOMB RAILROAD YARDS AT ROUEN, FRANCE, AND SINCE THEN HAS ATTACKED OBJECTIVES IN TUNISIA, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA, SICILY, PANTELLERIA AND LIBYA.

IN ITS OPERATIONS THE OLDEST FORTRESS GROUP IN EUROPEAN WARFARE HAS DROPPED MORE THAN 9,000 TONS OF BOMBS AND SHOT DOWN 290 ENEMY FIGHTERS.

LT.COL.FRANK ALLEN, 2736 EAST END AVE., CHICAGO, THE PRESENT GROUP COMMANDER, FLEW A PLANE IN WEDNESDAY'S RAID WITH ATKINSON AS HIS CO-PILOT. WHEN HE RETURNED HE WAS GREETED BY LT.COL.LEROY A.RAINEY, 230 NORTH DRIVE, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHO HAD COMMANDED THE 97TH UNTIL RECENTLY.

THE 200TH MISSION FOR THE GROUP ALSO WAS THE 50TH FOR SEVEN OF ITS MEMBERS, WHO THUS COMPLETED THEIR TOUR OF DUTY.

ONE OF THEM, LT.NEAL E.GOSS, JR., ST.ANDREW, FLA., BOMBARDIER, SAID, "I GUESS I AM BOTH PROUD AND HAPPY--HAPPY THAT I'LL BE ON MY

30.24-10735

MAY HOME AND PROUD THAT I WAS A MEMBER OF THE 97TH." DEC 5 1943

SGT.MICHAEL F.IGNOLZI, 132 SHOTLAND AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA., BALL-TURRET GUNNER, SAI, "WON'T I HAVE SOMETHING TO TELL THE FOLKS WHEN I GET HOME. WHEN AND IF THEY SEND ME BACK IN ACTION I HOPE IT WILL BE WITH THE 97TH. I WOULD LIKE TO BE HERE WHEN THEY MAKE IT 400 MISSIONS."

ANOTHER PITTSBURGHER, SGT.JAMES F.KEARNES, 653 FRANK ST., THE WAIST GUNNER, OBSERVED, "I NEVER KNEW IGNOLZI UNTIL WE GOT OVER THERE, BUT THERE IS ONE THING SURE--PITTSBURGH WILL KNOW ABOUT THE 97TH WHEN WE GET BACK."

OTHERS WHO FINISHED THEIR 50TH MISSION WERE CAPT.ANDREW J.PIERSON, 306 LINCOLN AVE., WAUKESHA, WIS., PILOT; LT.JOHN W.TURNER, PICKTON, TEX., PILOT; LT.CHARLES GUESS, 3336 LOUISIANA PARKWAY, NEW ORLEANS, NAVIGATORS; AND SGT.DONALD J.HOLEY, WADSWORTH, O., GUNNER.

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BZ-4SPEN

by don whitehead

with the u.s. fifth army near mignano, italy, dec. 3-(delayed)-(ap)- on a slippery mountain slope above which his troops were advancing on the enemy, a doctor of philosophy listened today which his colonel read a citation for "extraordinary heroism in action" and then was decorated with the distinguished service cross.

it was one of the most unusual frontline ceremonies of this war in which lt. col. samuel s. graham, hadesville, tex., received the award for his courageous action on the beaches of salerno as allied troops opened the assault on the mainland of italy.

as the colonel read the citation, the big guns were booming and from the mountain above came the crackle of machinegun and small arms fire.

"he's strictly a warhorse," said lt. john b. hankins, san marco, tex one-time professor of agricultural engineering at sam houston state teachers college, huntsville, tex. DEC 5 1943

only a few regimental and battalion officers were present at the simple ceremony as the colonel read:

"for extraordinary heroism in action. on sept. 9, 1943, in the vicin of paestum, italy, lt. col. graham, commanding officer of a battalion, was in advance of his battalion which had been delayed at the beach by disrupted boat schedules. observing enemy mortars and artillery directly to his front which were laying an intense barrage on

the entire beach area, he organized a small group of ~~men~~ about 70 men and with utter disregard for his own safety personally led this small group under fire around and beside hostile artillery, mortars and machineguns and drove the enemy from his well-defended position.

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"during this action, six enemy tanks counter-attacked with artillery and machinegun fire, but lt. col. graham vigorously led the force forward along with other groups which had attached themselves to his command. they attacked tanks and enemy forces which were retreating in front of the sector until the battalion as a completed unit was able to occupy and hold this vital area near the beach. this extraordinary heroism reflects great credit upon lt. col. graham and exemplifies the finest traditions of the armed forces of the United States."

shortly after receiving the award, graham returned to his troops in the line.

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veteran of the last war, graham, twice decorated, was too old for combat duty but he managed to retain command of his battalion on the invasion.

many of his troops were his former students at sam houston college and trained with him when he was commanding officer of the national guard unit at huntsville.

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ln/whiteheads2000/1035

BY DON WHITEHEAD (540)

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY NEAR MIGNANO, ITALY, NOV 4-(AP)-(DELAYED)-RAIN BEAT GENTLY ON THE TENT AND THE FOLLING THUNDER OF ARTILLERY WAS LIKE A HEAVY SURF POUNDING ON A BEACH. A YOUNG CAPTAIN STARED AT A CITATION FOR VALOR AND LET A CIGAR GO DEAD IN HIS FINGERS.

"REMEMBER JOHNNY SPRAGUE OF SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY?" HE SAID. "JOHNNY WAS A GREAT BLOCKING BACK. AND JOHNNY WAS A GREAT GUY, I KNOW. HE WAS MY BEST FRIEND."

CAPT. VINCENT M. LOCKHART, (3603 TYLER ST.), AMARILLO TEX., SLOWLY FOLDED THE CITATION POSTHUMOUSLY AWARDING JOHNNY SPRAGUE OF DALLAS A MEDAL FOR VALOR.

"JOHNNY WAS A REAL MAN," HE MUSED. "HE WAS ABOUT SIX FEET THREE AND WEIGHED AROUND TWO-TEN. HE WAS A BLOCKING BACK ON ONE OF S. M.U.'S GREAT TEAMS, THE YEAR THEY PLAYED STANFORD IN THE ROSE BOWL. REMEMBER? THAT WAS THE YEAR THE ROSE BOWL WAS BILLED AS A DUEL BETWEEN ~~JACKIE~~ BOBBY WILSON AND BOBBY GRAYSON.

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"WELL, JOHNNY WAS ~~JACKIE~~ BOBBY'S BLOCKING BACK. HE WAS THE BOY WHO CLEARED THE WAY FOR ~~JACKIE~~ BOBBY. STANFORD BEAT S.M.U. THAT YEAR. JOHNNY ALWAYS SAID IT WAS BECAUSE THE TEAM WENT TO THE COAST TOO EARLY AND EVERYBODY WANTED TO ENTERTAIN THEM AND WHEN TIME FOR THE GAME CAME THE

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TEAM WAS NOT IN THE CONDITION IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN. DEC 5 1943

"WHEN JOHNNY TRIED TO GET IN THE ARMY THE FIRST TIME HE WAS TURNED DOWN. HE GOT A BACK INJURY IN FOOTBALL AND TWO VERTEBRAE FUSED TOGETHER. BUT HE PERSISTED AND FINALLY WAS TOLD HE COULD GET A COMMISSION IN THE NATIONAL GUARD IF HE WOULD DO A SERIES OF TEN LESSONS BEFORE A DEADLINE. SO JOHNNY DID IN TEN DAYS WHAT SHOULD HAVE TAKEN HIM 30 DAYS. AND HE GOT A COMMISSION AS A SHAVETAIL.

"HE CAME IN WITH A PHYSICAL WAIVER BECAUSE OF THE BACK INJURY. BUT I REMEMBER ONE DAY AT BENNING (FORT BENNING, GA.), JOHNNY SPENT THE DAY DOING A LOT OF LIFTING AND DOING ONE HELL OF A JOB. WHEN HE CAME IN THAT NIGHT HE SAID, 'I KNOW I'M ALL RIGHT NOW. IF MY BACK WAS GOING TO BREAK DOWN IT WOULD HAVE BROKEN TODAY.'

"JOHNNY WAS A CAPTAIN AND NUMBER THREE OF HIS BATTALION WHEN THE DIVISION LANDED ON THE BEACH AT SALERNO. HE HAD A WORLD OF DRIVE AND HE WAS A GOOD LEADER. I GUESS HIS FOOTBALL EXPERIENCE HELPED HIM HANDLE MEN. THEY THOUGHT A LOT OF JOHNNY.

"THE DAY AFTER THE LANDING THE BATTALION STAFF WAS UP WITH THE LEADING COMPANY WHEN THEY WERE PINNED DOWN BY GERMAN MACHINEGUN FIRE. THEY COULDN'T TELL WHERE THE FIRE WAS COMING FROM. JOHNNY GOT HIS MACHINEGUNS SET UP AND TOLD THE BOYS HE WOULD WALK INTO THE OPEN AND DRAW FIRE AND THEN THEY COULD LOCATE THE MACHINEGUN POSITIONS.

"HE WALKED RIGHT OUT INTO THE OPEN AND OF COURSE THE GERMANS BEGAN SHOOTING AT HIM. THAT GAVE AWAY THEIR POSITIONS AND OUR GUNS KNOCKED 'EM OUT.

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"JOHNNY WAS NOT TOUCHED THAT TIME, BUT AS THE BATTALION NEARED ALTAVILLA HE WAS HIT. WE DIDN'T KNOW AT FIRST WHETHER HE WAS KILLED OR CAPTURED. BUT THEN SOMEBODY BROUGHT IN HIS WALLET AND A BURIAL SQUAD REMEMBERED PICKING UP A BIG GUY ON THE BATTLEFIELD. WE FINALLY IDENTIFIED THE BODY.

"THEN I FOUND A SOLDIER WHO HAD SEEN JOHNNY WHEN HE WAS HIT BY A MACHINEGUN BULLET. HE SAID HE WAS LYING ON THE GROUND SHOOTING AT AN ENEMY MACHINEGUN NEST WHEN JOHNNY DIVED IN FRONT OF HIM AS THOUGH TO PROTECT HIM FROM THE BULLETS."

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THE CAPTAIN FLICKED THE DEAD ASHES FROM HIS CIGAR AND SAID SOFTLY, "JOHNNY WAS A GREAT BLOCKING BACK."

BY&MJ1006PEW

SOUTH PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, DEC.4-(AP)-THERE'S A DEMAND FOR NAIL POLISH AMONG SOUTH PACIFIC SOLDIERS.

THEY USE IT, NOT FOR PAINTING FINGERNAILS, BUT ON CHIGGER BITES.

THE POLISH, SOLDIERS EXPLAIN, MAKES AN AIR-TIGHT COVERING OVER THE SWELLING AND KILLS THE CHIGGER INSIDE.

--DASH--

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,DEC.4-(AP)-A FOUR MAN CREW OF A B-25 BOMBER, LISTED AS MISSING SINCE CRASHING IN FLAMES AFTER SINKING A FREIGHTER-TRANSPORT NEAR WEWAK LAST SEPTEMBER, HAVE BEEN AWARDED SILVER STARS FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION BY LT.GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THEY ARE FLIGHT OFFICERS JOHN D. BLAIN, BRECKEN RIDGE, TEX., AND CHARLES P. WELLS, (323 52ND) ASHLAND, KY.; STAFF

SERGEANTS JACK BOWMAN, (ROUTE 4) JOHNSON CITY, TENN., AND WILLIAM F.GREEN, WHITE HOUSE, O.

AS PART OF A FORMATION OF MITCHELLS, BLAIN WAS LEVELING OFF FOR A BOMBING AND STRAFING RUN WHEN AN EXPLOSIVE ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL HIT THE RIGHT ENGINE WHICH BUST INTO FLAMES. NEVERTHELESS BLAIN MANEUVERED THE BURNING CRAFT OVER AN ENEMY VESSEL WHICH WAS HIT AMIDSHIP WITH 2,000 POUNDS OF BOMBS. IT WAS SET AFIRE AND SUBSEQUENTLY SANK.

WELLS WAS THE MAN WHO RELEASED THE BOMBS. GREEN, AS NAVIGATOR, PUT THE MITCHELL IN A POSITION FOR THE SUCCESSFUL BOMBING RUN AND BOWMAN, AS AERIAL GUNNER, STRAFED THE SHIP AS THE PLANE WENT IN FOR THE RUN.

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XZ/DV324ACW

BY VERN HAUGLAND (210)

NOUMEA,NEW CALEDONIA,DEC.4-(AP)-THE "SOUTH PACIFIC DAILY NEWS" HAS THE GREATEST DAILY CIRCULATION OF ANY NEWSPAPER BETWEEN HONOLULU AND AUSTRALIA.

THE EDITOR IS FRED HAMLIN, FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS TRAFFIC ATTENDANT, LATER A REPORTER IN SALT LAKE CITY.

A NAVY CHIEF YEOMAN IN NEW CALEDONIA, HE WAS A BASE COMMANDER'S SECRETARY UNTIL HIS NEWSPAPER BLOOD GOT THE BETTER OF HIM. HE SUGGESTED THAT VARIOUS INDIVIDUALLY-PRODUCED ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE NEWS BULLETINS AND TYPEWRITTEN NEWS REPORTS BE COMBINED INTO ONE DAILY PUBLICATION. IT WAS DONE.

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"WE COVER ALL THE CAMPS IN NEW CALEDONIA AND THE NEW HEBRIDES, AND SEND COPIES BY PLANE TO GUADALCANAL AND EVEN NORTH. OUR CIRCULATION FIGURES ARE A MILITARY SECRET, BUT WE FIGURE ON THE BASIS OF ONE PAPER FOR EVERY TWENTY OFFICERS AND MEN. WE MONITOR OVERSEAS NEWS BROADCASTS UNTIL 5:15 A.M., AND GO TO PRESS AT 6".

HAMLIN'S STAFF IS DRAWN FROM NAVY, ARMY AND MARINE RANKS. HIS SPORTS WRITER IS PRESTON CHARLES, ARMY TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE, OF CONESTER, S.C. HIS ARTISTS ARE LEON EDELSTEIN OF BAYONNE, N.J., AN ARMY TECHNICIAN, FIFTH GRADE, AND JACK LEVINSON, LOS ANGELES, SEAMAN.

RADIOMEN FIRST CLASS CLINTON BURGESS OF WEST VIRGINIA AND FLORENT LABERGE OF LOUISIANA HAVE CHARGE OF DISTRIBUTION AND RADIO MONITORING RESPECTIVELY.

XZ/DV456ACW

BY RAY COLL, JR. (560)

DEC 5 1943

REPRESENTING COMBINED PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WITH THE 7TH AAF, CENTRAL PACIFIC, NOV.20-(DELAYED)-THE PACIFIC TRAMP CAME HOME THIS MORNING ON A PIECE OF BAILING WIRE AND A SONG. THE SONG WAS "WHO THREW THE DRAWERS IN MRS.MURPHY'S CHOWDER."

THE TRAMP, A BOMBER, RETURNED FROM THE 7TH AAF'S LAST RAID ON TARAWA JUST BEFORE LANDING TROOPS FROM A TASK FORCE WERE SCHEDULED TO GO ASHORE. THE RUBBER CONTROLS WERE SHOT AWAY, A GAS LINE WAS SEVERED, THE HYDRAULIC CONTROLS WERE OUT OF ACTION AND THE BOMB BAY DOORS WERE JAMMED. BUT THE OLD BOY LUMBERED IN THROUGH A MOONLIT SKY AND CAME TO A PERFECT LANDING.

COL.C.F.HEGY OF HARTFORD, WIS. (CQ) PILOTED THE TRAMP IN OVER TARAWA AT A LITTLE MORE THAN 1,000 FEET TO ENABLE HIS GUNNERS

1943

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TO STRAFE GUN POSITIONS AS WELL AS TO PERMIT CAPT.OLIVER R.FRANKLIN OF HONOLULU, BOMBARDIER, TO SEND HIS BOMBERS EACTLY ON THE TARGET.

"WE HAD JUST STARTED OUR RUN AND FRANKLIN HAD GOTTEN THREE BOMBS AWAY AND ALL GUNS WERE BLAZING AT POSITIONS ON THE GROUND," COL.HEGY TOLD THIS CORRESPONDENT, "WHEN HEAVY MACHINE GUN FIRE CAME UP AT US. OUR BOMB BAY WAS OPEN AND THE BULLETS POURED THROUGH THEOPENING, CUTTING OUR RUDDER CONTROLS, SEVERING A GAS LINE AND CAUSING OTHER DAMAGE.

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"I REALIZED WE WERE HIT AND ORDERED ALL GUNS TO CEASE FIRING BECAUSE OF DANGER OF OUR CATCHING FIRE. CAPT.FRANKLIN THEN RELEASED THE REMAINDER OF HIS BOMBS IN A SALVO ON THE TARGET AND I STARTED TO TURN AWAY. THEN I FOUND MY RUDDER CONTROLS WERE GONE AND HAD TO USE THE ENGINES TO MANEUVER US AWAY FROM THE ISLAND AND OUT OF RANGE OF THEIR GUNS. I FELT FOR CERTAIN THAT WE WERE GONNERS BUT YOU DON'T QUIT UNTIL YOUR IN THE DRINK, IN THIS BUSINESS."

THE PACIFIC TRAMP WAS LUCKY AT THAT. THERE WAS NO FIGHTER OPPOSITION. IF THERE HAD BEEN, ONE EXPLOSIVE SHELL INTO THE OLD BOY AND HE WOULD HAVE GONE UP IN SMOKE BECAUSE GAS WAS SPLASHING ALL OVER THE PLACE.

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COL.HEGY MANAGED TO GET THE BIG BOMBERS BACK ON THE HOMEWARD COURSE AND THEN PUT ON THE AUTOMATIC CONTROL. BY THIS TIME CAPT. FRANKLIN HAD CRAWLED AFT WHERE HE GRABBED THE GAS LINE AT THE BREAK AND HELD HIS HAND OVER THE BREAK UNTIL THE VALVE COULD BE REACHED TO TURN OFF THE FLOW.

EVERYONE WAS DRENCHED AND HALF-BLINDED WITH GAS. STAFF SGT. RALPH S.CALLAWAY OF ATLANTA, GA., WAIST GUNNER AND ASSISTANT ENGINEER; TECH.SGT.G.F.MARCKMANN OF FONTANELLE, IOWA, NOSE TURRET GUNNER, AND SGT.THOMAS P.SHAFFER OF CUMBERLAND, MD., BALL TURRET GUNNER, HELPED SPLICE THE BROKEN RUDDER CABLES AND PATCH UP THE HYDRAULIC GEAR. THE CREW WORKED IN RELAYS FOR TWO HOURS AND A HALF, STANDING ON THE NINE INCH CATWALK, HOLDING ON TO EACH OTHER AND WITHOUT PARACHUTES.

IPL.FRANK RYALL OF VALLEJO, CALIF., SAID, "WE KEPT SINGING 'WHO THREW THE DRAWERS IN MRS.MURPHY'S CHOWDER." AND BOY, HOW WE DID SING. WE FIGURED MAYBE IT WAS OUR LAST SONG AND WE GAVE IT EVERYTHING WE HAD."

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AT LAST ALL WAS AS SHIP-SHAPE AS POSSIBLE AND COL.HEGY GINGERLY TESTED THE CONTROLS. THEY WORKED!

IN THE MEANTIME THE CREW, HAVING FINISHED THEIR WORK FOUND THE BOMB BAY DOORS WERE JAMMED BUT THEY MANAGED TO KICK THEM SHUT. THEN THEY CALMLY CURLED UP AND WENT TO SLEEP UNTIL THEY WERE OVER THE LANDING FIELD.

COL.HEGY LET HER DOWN AS EASILY AS POSSIBLE. BUT THEFLAPS WOULD NOT LET DOWN AND THE LANDING WHEELS HAD TO BE LET DOWN BY HAND CRANK. THEPILOT ORDERED EVERYONE AFT TO KEEP THE REAR DOWN WHEN THEY HIT. THEY CAMEIN. THE WHEELS TOUCHED THE GROUND AND THEY ROLLED. THEN COL.HEGY JAMMED ON THEBRAKES. THE PACIFIC TRAMP STOPPED, RIGHT SIDE UP.

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THE PLANE IS A VETERAN OF EIGHT BOMBING MISSIONS. OTHERS WHO WERE ABOARD ON THE TARAWA RUN INCLUDED LT.COL.J.D. RUTLEDGE

OF SYRACUSE,N.Y., MAJOR R.R.BRIGHT, EVELETH, MINN.,
NAVIGIATOR, AND MAJ. JOHN W.MCILVAINE OF WASHINGTON, PA.,
WHO WENT ALONG AS AN OBSERVER AND ACTED AS A WAIST GUNNER. THE MAJOR
HAD EVER FIRED A MACHINE GUN BEFORE BUT HE DELCARES HE IS SURE HE GOT A
FEW JAPS BEFORE THEY CEASED FIRING.

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EW439PCW

BY MASTER TECHNICAL SERGEANT JIM G.LUCAS, MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT. DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

TARAWA, NOVEMBER 25 -- (DELAYED) -- WHAT DOES A MARINE DO BEFORE AN INVASION?

THIS IS WHAT I DID IN THE DAYS WE WERE AT SEA BEFORE WE STRUCK AT THE GILBERTS:

PLAYED 215 CONSECUTIVE GAMES OF GIN RUMMY.

BOUGHT AND SMOKED SIX CARTONS OF CIGARETTES AND ONE BOX OF CIGARS.

DRANK 93 CUPS OF HOT COFFEE.

OBTAINED ONE CREW HAIR CUT.

WASHED THE SAME PAIR OF SOX AND THE SAME PAIR OF UNDERWEAR 11 DIFFERENT TIMES.

READ ONE 'POCKET HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES'.

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READ TWO RELIGIOUS ESSAYS.

READ 19 MYSTERY STORIES AND ONE SOMETHING OR OTTTTTTTTTTTT

READ 19 MYSTERY STORIES AND ONE SOMETHING OR OHER CALLED 'THE HAUNTED PAJAMAS'.

SPENT AN AVERAGE OF 18 OUT OF EVERY 24 HOURS THINKING AND TALKING ABOUT HOME.

VH1036PEW

BY WILLIAM WORDEN (240)

FORT SHAFTER,HAWAII,DEC.3-(AP)-INTENSE SHELLING AND STRICT PHYSICAL CONDITIONING OF THE ASSAULT TROOPS ENABLED AMERICANS TO WIN MAKIN ISLAND IN THE GILBERTS AFTER A 100-HOUR BATTLE AGAINST JAPANESE WHO TRIED EVERY TRICK, INCLUDING THE USE OF NATIVES AS HUMAN SHIELDS, MAJ.GEN.RALPH SMITH SAID TODAY.

GENERAL SMITH, 58, OF TUCSON, ARIZ., COMMANDED THE U.S. 27TH DIVISION, WHICH CAPTURED MAKIN.

IN A PRESS CONFERENCE HE SAID THE 27TH, INCLUDING NEW YORK CITY'S FAMOUS "FIGHTING 69TH" REGIMENT, HAD UNDERGONE RANGER TRAINING IN HAWAII AND IT PAID DIVIDENDS. THE TROOPS WERE ABLE TO KEEP GOING DESPITE A WETTING IN THE SURF, LACK OF RATIONS AND DISTURBED SLEEP.

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THE PREPARATORY NAVAL AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT HAD A "CUMULATIVE STUNNING EFFECT" ON THE DEFENDERS WHO NUMBERED ABOUT 250 NAVY TROOPS, 50 AVIATION PERSONNEL AND 200 KOREAN LABORERS. THE KOREANS NEVER HAD BEEN ARMED BEFORE, DID NOT FIGHT WHEN THE JAPANESE GAVE THEM GUNS AND MOST OF THEM WERE CAPTURED.

GENERAL SMITH PARTICULARLY PRAISED THE NAVAL FIRE WHICH NEVER LET THE JAPANESE KNOW WHETHER THE BOMBARDMENT WAS OVER. ONE ENEMY BATTERY WAS SO DEMORALIZED THAT WHEN ITS CREW WAS CAPTURED THE GUNS WERE IN GOOD SHAPE WITH PLENTY OF AMMUNITION.

HE SAID THE JAPANESE DEPENDED ON SNIPERS TO SLOW THE AMERICAN ADVANCE FROM THE BEACH AND, IN ONE CASE, USED NATIVES AS INNOCENT SHIELDS. A NATIVE FAMILY AND A HALF GROWN NATIVE GIRL WERE AMONG THOSE SACRIFICED, HE RELATED.

XZ122SACW NM

30.24—10741

M(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT PETE ZURLINDEN, MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, WHO FORMERLY WAS THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AT ANNAPOLIS, MD. BORN IN LAKEWOOD, OHIO, HE JOINED THE AP JANUARY 16, 1942, AFTER WORKING FOR THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL. HE WAS ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY WITH THE MARINES LAST JANUARY 19. ZURLINDEN IS 29 YEARS OLD. HIS WIFE, L. JEAN SNYDER ZURLINDEN, RESIDES WITH HER PARENTS AT DAYTON, OHIO.)

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TARAWA,NOV 23 (DELAYED)--MORE THAN 100 MEN WERE TREATED IN A "PILL-BOX" HOSPITAL DURING THE FIRST 36 HOURS AFTER MARINES STRUCK THIS JAPANESE GILBERT ISLANDS BASTION AND OF THE ENTIRE GROUP ONLY FOUR MEN DIED.

DESPITE THE FACT THAT JAPANESE SNIPERS WERE HIDDEN IN THE PILL-BOX AT THE TIME, LT.HERMAN R.BRUKARDT, 29, USNR (MC), OF 630 PARMANTER AVENUE, MENOMINEE, MICH., AND THREE INDEFATIGABLE NAVY MEDICAL CORPSMEN WORKED THE ENTIRE STRETCH WITHOUT SLEEP ADMINISTERING TO FALLEN MARINES.

PHARMACIST'S MATE 1ST CLASS ROBERT E.COSTELLO, 25, OF 18 MONTVALE AVENUE, WOBURN, MASS., SAID THAT SHORTLY AFTER MARINE SNIPERS HAD CLEARED THE PILL-BOX OF THE MACHINE GUN GROUP, LT. BRUKARDT AND HIS MEN MOVED IN AND BEGAN THEIR GRIM TASK IMMEDIATELY.

"WE USED UP FOUR FLASHLIGHTS DURING THE FIRST NIGHT," REPORTED PHARMACIST'S MATE 2ND CLASS JAMES R.WHITEHEAD, 22, USNR, OF 111 BEATTY ST., JACKSON, MISS., "AND ABOUT AN HOUR AFTER WE'D BEEN WORKING LIKE FURY WITH THE FIRST WOUNDED, JAPS SNEAKED IN.

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"WE WERE SO BUSY WE DIDN'T NOTICE IT UNTIL ONE OF THE WALKING WOUNDED FIRED A SHOT INTO A CORNER. IT'S A WONDER WE DIDN'T RUIN THE LAD WE WERE WORKING ON, SO STARTLED WERE WE AT THE RIFLE REPORT.

"THEN BEFORE WE STARTED WORKING AGAIN, MARINES DRAGGED A SNIPER'S BODY OUT OF THE PILL-BOX AND WE ALL MADE A CLOSE INSPECTION. WE FOUND ONE OTHER AND A MARINE SMASHED HIM ON THE HEAD WITH A RIFLE BUTT."

THE LITTLE PILL-BOX HOSPITAL WAS SITUATED DIRECTLY ON THE FRONT LINES THE FIRST TWO DAYS OF THE BRIEF BUT BITTER TARAWA FIGHTING. BUT DESPITE THE FACT THAT CONSTANT JAP MACHINE GUN BULLETS THUDDED IN THE LITTLE DOORWAY, THE NAVAL CREW REFUSED TO RELAX ITS EFFORTS TO SAVE LEATHERNECK LIVES.

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"WE HAD SO MANY CASUALTIES STANDING AROUND THAT WE HAD TO KEEP THEM OUTSIDE, WHERE THEY DEPLOYED TO KEEP OUT OF ENEMY FIRE," SAID LT.BRUKART. "THEN, WHEN WE WOULD BE READY FOR ONE, WE'D HOLLER OUT, 'NEXT' AND THEY'D COME SCOOTING ACROSS THE CLEARING AND BARGE IN THE DOOR ON THE DOUBLE."

ANOTHER MARINE SAID THAT MANY, WITH SLIGHT WOUNDS, REMAINED AROUND THE PILL-BOX FOR HOURS HELPING CARRY THE MORE SERIOUS CASES IN TO THE DOCTOR.

"I'VE NEVER SEEN A MAN WITH MORE SHEER NERVE AND A REAL ABILITY TO BRING A HUMAN LIFE FROM THE BRINK OF OBLIVION BACK TO SAFETY," THE MARINE SAID.

"THE MAN PERFORMED FEATS OF SURGERY THAT WERE MIRACULOUS AND THE RECORD OF THAT SCANTILY LIGHTED PILL-BOX STANDS TO CONFIRM MY OPINION," HE ADDED.

LT.BRUKARDT, A BLACK-BEARDED, BESPECTACLED WISP OF A MAN, LOOKED ALL IN WHEN I FOUND HIM TODAY, STILL AT WORK, THIS TIME AT A SHORE AID STATION WHERE SNIPER VICTIMS WERE BEING BROUGHT IN.

"MY ONLY REGRET," HE SAID, "IS THAT WE DIDN'T HAVE ENOUGH

MEDICAL SUPPLIES IN THAT PLACE TO SAVE THOSE FOUR WHO DIED."

HE THEN REPORTED THAT THE WOUNDED MARINES HE ATTENDED WERE "THE BRAVEST YOUNGSTERS I'VE EVER SEEN.

"THEY WERE TORN AND SHATTERED BY ALL TYPE PROJECTILES, BUT MOST OF THEM WERE CALM AND QUIET WHEN WE GOT TO THEM. WHEN OUR ANESTHESIA GAVE OUT, I HAD TO PERFORM SOME PAINFUL OPERATIONS, BUT VERY FEW OF THEM LET OUT A WHIMPER."

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K1128AEW

ADD PEARL HARBOR (MEMORIAL) xx HOME

"THE FIGHTING FORCES ARE PRESSING ON AND ON ALONG THE ROADS AGAINST THE ENEMY. THEY WILL CONTINUE TO MARCH FORWARD AS LONG AS THE MILLS AND FACTORIES CONTINUE TO OPERATE. WHEN THE FACTORIES STOP, THE ADVANCE STOPS AND THE TROOPS SLOW DOWN AND STOP."

"THERE ARE TWO WAYS IN WHICH YOU ARE OBLIGED TO BACK THE ATTACK," HE SAID. "ONE, WE ASK YOU TO PRODUCE THE STEEL AND OTHER ESSENTIAL MATERIALS; TWO, WE ASK YOU TO BUY WAR BONDS TO ASSURE A CONTINUOUS FLOW OF THOSE MATERIALS."

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GM736PCW

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKAN DEPARTMENT, DEC 4 (AP)-AWARD OF THE LEGION OF MERIT TO BRIG.GEN.JOHN E.COPELAND, MOBILE, ALA., FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE AS COMMANDER OF FORT RAY, SITKA, HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED BY LT.GEN.SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR., ALASKAN DEPARTMENT COMMANDER. GENERAL COPELAND, AS COLONEL COMMANDING THE FORT WAS DESCRIBED BY GENERAL BUCKNER AS "AN EXPERT AT OBTAINING ARMY-NAVY COOPERATION." HE LATER SERVED AT UNMAK, ADAK AND OTHER ALEUTIAN BASES.

GG120

AN ALEUTIAN BASE--THE MEANEST ALEUTIAN WIND OF THE SEASON BLEW AN OUTHOUSE SMACK THROUGH THE WALL OF THE TENERAL'S QUONSET HUT.

THE GENERAL, LT.GEN.SIMON B.BUCKNER, JR., COMMANDER OF THE ARMY'S ALASKAN DEPARTMENT, FORTUNATELY WAS ABSENT.

IT WAS THE WORST DAMAGE CAUSED BY RECENT BLIZZARDS AND GALES.

THE YEAR'S RECORD WIND: 112 MILES AN HOUR WAS RECORDED LAST APRIL 8 -- BEFORE THE INSTRUMENT FLEW APART AND THE WHOLE OBSERVATION HUT WAS BLOWN OFF THE HILL.

-DASH- DEC 5 1943

BUENOS AIRES, DEC.4-(AP)-GEN. PEDRO RAMIREZ, PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA, SAID AGAIN TODAY THAT THE COUNTRY WILL BE RETURNED TO CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT "AS SOON AS IT IS PURGED OF EVILS" AND DENIED THAT HIS REGIME WAS A DICTATORSHIP OR FASCIST.

SPEAKING AT A LUNCHEON AT THE CAMPO DE MAYO, MILITARY BARRACKS FROM WHICH THE REVOLUTION WHICH OUSTED THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT RAMON S.CASTILLO BEGAN SIX MONTHS AGO, RAMIREZ SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAS PROMISED TO RE-ESTABLISH THE CONSTITUTION.

THOSE WHO EXPECT TO TAKE OVER THE GOVERNMENT FROM THE MILITARY GROUP NOW COMPOSING IT "MUST BE PATIENT AND HAVE FAITH BECAUSE AS SOON AS THE COUNTRY IS PURGED OF EVIL IT WILL HAVE BACK THE NORMAL PERFORMANCE OF ITS INSTITUTIONS," HE SAID.

ON THE OTHER HAND, HE ATTACKED "MEN OUSTED FROM POWER WHO RAISE THEIR VOICES CLAIMING A QUICK RETURN TO NORMALCY. X X X THESE TRAITORS HIDDEN IN THE DARKNESS TRY IN VAIN TO SPREAD UNEASINESS AMONG THE PEOPLE WITH THE FALSE CHARGES OF DICTATORSHIP OR POSSIBLE INTRODUCTION OF REGIMES WHICH, BEING STRANGE TO OUR MEDIUM, NEVER CAN SUCCEED IN OUR COUNTRY."

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(SIMILAR WORDING HAS BEEN USED BY RAMIREZ IN DENIALS THAT HIS GOVERNMENT SOUGHT TO ESTABLISH A FASCIST REGIME.) DEC 5 1943

SOME HITHERTO UNREVEALED DETAILS OF THE REVOLUTION WERE GIVEN AT THE LUNCHEON BY COL. EDUARDO AVALOS, WHO COMMANDED THE TROOPS GARRISONED AT THE CAMPO DE MAYO AND GAVE THE ORDER TO MARCH ON THE CAPITAL.

HE SAID THAT RAMIREZ, WHO WAS THEN MINISTER OF WAR IN THE CASTILLO CABINET WAS THE "NERVE AND BRAIN OF THE MOVEMENT" ALTHOUGH HE DECLINED TO LEAD THE TROOPS "FOR REASONS OF HONOR."

GEN. ARTURO RAWSON TOOK THE LEAD AND ONCE THE REVOLUTION WAS SUCCESSFUL RAWSON, RAMIREZ AND THE LATE ADMIRAL SABA SUEYRO TOOK CHARGE AS A TRIUMVIRATE. THE FOLLOWING DAY, HOWEVER, RAWSON WITHOUT CONSULTATION WITH THE OTHERS FORMED A GOVERNMENT WITH HIMSELF AS PRESIDENT. THE OTHERS REFUSED TO ACCEDE AND RAWSON RESIGNED, LATER BECOMING AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL.

AVALOS REVEALED THATTHE MARCH WAS "COMPELLED TO START SEVERAL MONTHS BEFORE IT WAS PLANNED" WHEN CASTILLO DEMANDED THE RESIGNATION OF RAMIREZ. PLANS FOR THE REVOLUTION BEGAN WHEN A GROUP OF ARMY OFFICERS MET IN THE FALL OF 1942 TO SEEK A WAY TO CORRECT EVILS OF THE EXISTING GOVERNMENT.

IF RAMIREZ HAD RESIGNED, AVALOS SAID, MANY WHO OCCUPIED POSTS OF COMMAND IN THE ARMY AND WHO WERE INVOLVED IN THE INCIPIENT MOVEMENT WOULD HAVE BEEN REMOVED. DEC 5 1943

MJ1017PEW

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, DEC. 4-(AP)-BOLIVIA, WHICH DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN BY AN EXECUTIVE DECREE LAST APRIL 7, TODAY REAFFIRMED ITS POSITION WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE COUNTRY WAS SUMMONED TO WAR LAST APRIL BY PRESIDENT ENRIQUE PENARANDA AND THE FOLLOWING DAY THE BOLIVIAN MINISTER TO URUGUAY NOTIFIED THAT COUNTRY THAT BOLIVIA WAS AT WAR.

A DECREE WAS ADOPTED TODAY AFTER THE SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL ADVISED THE GOVERNMENT TO "STRENGTHEN THE INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF THE COUNTRY."

FOREIGN MINISTER TOMAS MANUEL ELIO COMMENTED, "THE DECREE WHICH HAS BEEN SIGNED IS IN ACCORD WITH BOLIVIA'S TRADITIONAL POSITION AND EXPRESSES THE EXACT POSITION OF THE COUNTRY IN THE PRESENT WAR EMERGENCY." DEC 5 1943

DEFENSE MINISTER MIGUEL CANDIA SAID THE DECREE WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY OTHERS EMBODYING THE ADVICE OF THE SUPREME DEFENCE COUNCIL AND PROVIDING FOR SECURITY AND MILITARY MEASURES.

(THE PAN AMERICAN UNION HAS BOLIVIA LISTED AS AT WAR WITH GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN AS OF APRIL 7, THE DATE OF THE EXECUTIVE DECREE.)

TA1145PEW

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, DEC.4-(AP)-INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO WOULD SAVE THE UNITED STATES $53,500,000 ANNUALLY BUT WOULD BE "ALMOST DISASTROUS" FOR THE ISLAND, AN ANALYSIS OF PUERTO RICAN ECONOMY SAID TODAY. IT WAS MADE BY THE NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD, NOW ABOLISHED. DEC 5 1943

THE REPORT SAID THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO THE ISLAND WOULD ELIMINATE FEDERAL GRANTS AND AID, AND DIRECT EXPENDITURES, AND WOULD PERMIT THE EXCLUSION OF PUERTO RICAN SUGAR FROM THE UNITED STATES

MARKET EXCEPT IN SO FAR AS THE U.S. MIGHT CONSIDER IT WISE TO GIVE THE ISLAND PREFERENCE IN RETURN FOR A MARKET FOR ITS OWN EXPORTS.

M.J1104PEW DEC 5 1943

OTTAWA, DEC.4-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING IN A BROADCAST TONIGHT TOLD THE PEOPLE OF CANADA THAT ON THE HOME FRONT THE FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION "IS NOW THE MOST CRITICAL BATTLE OF ALL" AND WARNED AGAINST ANY COMPLACENCY BECAUSE OF RECENT ALLIED MILITARY VICTORIES.

"THE WINNING OF THIS BATTLE," HE SAID, "WILL CONTRIBUTE MUCH TOWARD VICTORY. AFTER THE WAR SUCCESS IN THE BATTLE AGAINST INFLATION WILL CONTRIBUTE MORE THAN ALL ELSE TOWARDS THE SOLUTION OF POST-WAR PROBLEMS."

SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, HE SAID, THE COST OF LIVING HAS RISEN ONLY 18 PER CENT IN CANADA, COMPARED WITH 53 PER CENT IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE LAST WAR.

UNDER A NEW POLICY, KING STATED, WAR LABOR BOARDS "WILL NO LONGER BE BOUND TO APPLY A STANDARD OF COMPARING WAGES IN ONE PLANT OR INDUSTRY WITH WAGES IN OTHER PLANTS AND INDUSTRIES," WHEN WAGE ADJUSTMENTS ARE REQUESTED.

"INSTEAD," HE SAID, "THE STANDARD IN ADJUSTING WAGES WILL BE THE REMOVAL OF GROSS INEQUALITIES AND INJUSTICES."

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MJ1121PEW

MONTREAL, DEC. 4--(AP)--DEFENSE COUNSEL M. A. FELS SAID TODAY THAT HE WOULD PRESENT A MOTION OF NON-SUIT WHEN HEARINGS WERE RESUMED HERE MONDAY IN THE EXTRADITION CASE BROUGHT BY THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS AGAINST DR. JOHN COOK OF FREDERICTON, N. B.

ILLNESS PREVENTED
BECAUSE JUSTICE ALPHONSE DECARY [redacted] FROM COMING TO EXTRADITION COURT [redacted] THE HEARING TODAY WAS HELD AT [redacted] HIS THE JUSTICE'S HOME IN SUBURBAN DORVAL.

DEC 5 1943

GEORGE THOMPSON, ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF MASSACHUSETTS TESTIFIED TODAY REGARDING THE KIDNAPPING CHARGE WHICH THE STATE PLACED AGAINST [redacted]R. COOK AFTER COOK TOOK HIS TWO CHILDREN OUT OF THE STATE. HIS WIFE HAD BEEN AWARDED CUSTODY OF THE CHILDREN FOLLOWING A DIVORCE ACTION.

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S. R. ATKINSON, COUNSEL FOR [redacted]DR. COOK IN DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS HE HAS TAKEN AGAINST HIS WIFE IN NEW BRUNSWICK, [redacted] TESTIFIED AS TO THE STATUS OF THE ACTION IN THAT PROVINCE. JUSTICE DECARY HAS RESERVED JUDGMENT ON A MOTION THAT THE EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS BE TRANSFERRED TO NEW BRUNSWICK.

CP19/240P/TH0/740P

NEW YORK, DEC. 4-(AP)-YANKEE ENTERPRISE HAS CREATED IN THE JAPANESE INTERNMENT CAMP AT BAGUIO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, A COMPLETE CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND ENOUGH USEFUL INDUSTRY TO KEEP THE CAMP'S 500 INHABITANTS BUSY.

DEC 5 1943

"THE PRISONERS NOW HAVE THEIR OWN COURT OF JUSTICE," SAYS WILLIAM M. PORTRUDE OF TACOMA, WASH., A FAR-EAST GENERAL ELECTRIC REPRESENTATIVE WHO RETURNED ABOARD THE S.S. GRIPSHOLM, THE FIRST

30.24 - 10745

INTERNEE TO ARRIVE FROM THE BAGUIO CAMP. "THEY ALSO HAVE THEIR OWN SMALL PRISON--A PRISON WITHIN A PRISON--AND THEY RUN A GARMMAR SCHOOL AND HIGH SCHOOL.

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"THEY OPERATE A SMALL COMMUNITY STORE AND ARE ALLOWED TO PURCHASE THEIR OWN FOOD SUPPLIES. THEIR HOSPITAL, THOUGH MAKESHIFT, IS ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF CASES AS SERIOUS AS BRAIN OPERATIONS.

"THEY HAVE SET UP VARIOUS WORKSHOPS. WHEN OUR SUPPLIES OF PHILIPPINE CIGARETTES WAS CUT OFF, WE BOUGHT RAW TOBACCO AND LEARNED HOW TO CURE IT. WE SET UP OUR OWN FORGE AND MADE OUR OWN CHARCOAL TO RUN IT. THE CAMP DENTIST MADE TWO SETS OF ALUMINUM TEETH OUT OF SCRAP, AND TWO INDIVIDUAL TEETH OUT OF PORK BONES."

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PORTRUDE, SAID MOST OF ITS INHABITANTS WERE MISSIONARIES AND MINING ENGINEERS AND THAT ALL THESE THINGS HAD BEEN ACCOMPLISHED SINCE THE JAPANESE GAVE THEM PERMISSION EIGHT MONTHS AGO TO TAKE OVER MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY FOR OPERATION OF THE CAMP.

HE SAID ANOTHER GENERAL ELECTRIC REPRESENTATIVE, PHILIP MARKERT, HAD "CONTRIVED ALL KINDS OF ELECTRICAL DEVICES OUT OF THE SCRAP WE FOUND AROUND THE CAMP."

"THE MEN AND WOMEN," SAID PORTRUDE, "STILL ARE CONFINED TO SEPARATE DORMITORIES, BUT HUSBANDS AND WIVES CAN SEE EACH OTHER AS MUCH AS THEY WANT OUTDOORS. THIS IS A LOT BETTER THAN IN THE BEGINNING WHEN THEY WERE ALLOWED TO SPEND ONLY AN HOUR A WEEK TOGETHER."

JR522AEW

B L A N K

DEC 6 1943

5th Army Storms Mountain Strongholds Dominating Vital Mignano Pass to Rome; Reds Gain All Along Line in White Russia

DEC 6 1943

5th Army Cracks Nazi Strongholds On Rome Road

DEC 6 1943

By WES GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—American infantry has stormed key strongholds on heavily fortified Mount Maggiore, 1500-foot bastion on the southwestern flank of the Mignano Pass to Rome, in the blazing, all-out battle into which the Germans have thrown more than nine divisions to hold their winter line, Allied Headquarters announced today.

On either end of the line both the American Fifth Army and the famous British Eighth have cast their full power into the offensive for the first time since the invasion of Italy.

DEC 6 1943

RIDGE OF MOUNT CAMINO CAPTURED

British troops with the Fifth have captured an important ridge, 2800-foot Mount Camino, also on the southern flank of the road from Mignano to Rome.

(Three of the most formidable heights in the Mount Camino area now are in Allied hands, the Algiers United Nations radio said in a broadcast recorded by Reuters at London.)

On the hard-fought Adriatic flank the Eighth Army captured San Vito, 16 miles below the strategic port of Pescara, but so tough was German resistance that the men of General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery were forced to give up newly captured Orsogna to a determined, tank-led counter-attack.

FIGHTING IS LIKENED TO VERDUN

Official reports said the fighting for the peaks came the closest to resembling World War I conflicts, such as Verdun, of any engagements in this war.

A communique from the 15th Army Group headquarters of conservative General Sir Harold Alexander, General Dwight D. Eisenhower's deputy commander-in-chief, described the losses of the German 10th Army as "heavy."

"We have achieved very important local successes," said a headquarter's spokesman. "In some places on the mountains the Germans had dug into solid rock to a depth of eight feet and had to be driven out in hand-to-hand combat."

AIR ACTIVITY REDUCED BY RAIN

In the third day of the Fifth Army's smashing attack the battle developed yesterday into an almost entirely infantry-artillery affair as rain cut Allied air activity to a minimum.

The Royal Navy took a hand in the show on Dec. 1, the destroyers Troubridge, Palladin and Teazer carrying out a bombardment of Minturno just ahead of the western end of Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark's line.

Mount Maggiore and Mount Camino are between three and four miles southwest of Mignano through which Highway No. 6 curves through towering mountains toward Rome.

Clark's army faces the task of taking these other fortified heights to the north before it can break into the plain where armor can be used.

The Germans are contesting every inch of ground and counter-attacking desperately in an effort to regain their strongholds. West of Filignano American troops beat off several determined German attacks.

NAZI DIVISIONS LISTED

Latest intelligence reports disclosed the following German divisions are in the line along the front facing the Fifth Army: 29th Armored, 15th Armored Grenadiers and the 44th, 305th and 94th Infantry. On the Eighth Army front are the 26th Armored, 90th Armored Grenadiers, First Parachute and 65th Infantry.

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Out of the fighting at present are the Hermann Goering Division and the Third Armored Grenadiers. In addition to these full divisions, scattered elements of other divisions are in the line.

NO WORD OF RESERVES

No mention was made of what German divisions are in reserve close to Rome, although it is known the Germans have been drawing troops from Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's pool in the north to meet the Allied attack.

Although weather reduced air support over the front, six German planes were shot down during yesterday. No Allied planes were lost.

2 JUNKERS SHOT DOWN

Royal Air Force Spitfires over Albania and Jugoslavia during the day destroyed a JU-52 near Berati Airfield south of Tirana and a JU-88 over Podgorica. An ME-210 was shot down near the Italian coast.

More Canadians Arrive

Reinforcements reached Italy for Canadian forces. A delayed dispatch from an Allied-held Italian port said headquarters personnel of a Canadian armored unit, tankmen and motorized troops had landed after an uneventful voyage from Britain.

Nazis in Italy Destroying All Villages in Allied Path

Move Out Inhabitants, Loot Shops, Then Apply Torch

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 5 (AP).—Aerial photographs of the village of San Pietro Avellana, on the upper reaches of the Sangro River in Italy, were shown to correspondents here today, demonstrating how the Germans are destroying every village in the path of the Allied troops.

The photographs showed the village as normal on Oct. 14 and another picture a month later showed only empty shells of buildings where the village used to be. This town had a population of about 2,000.

A staff officer said the Germans had worked out a system for destroying villages.

"One is for the Germans to announce to the villagers that a near-by bridge is to be blown up and for all the local inhabitants to retire to the hills for safety," he said. "When the town is empty and homes and shops are looted, incendiaries and explosives are applied."

Mortar-Shell 'Grenades'

American Tossed Them and Stopped Nazis When Gun Jammed

WITH THE 5TH ARMY NEAR MIGNANO, Italy, Dec. 4 (Delayed) (AP).—Up in the front line they call Second Lieutenant Charles E. Kelly, of Pittsburgh, "Commando Kelly."

A fracas started on a mountain side near here with the Americans contesting with some stubborn Nazis who did not know about Kelly's temper. The Pittsburgh scourge moved in on a machine-gun nest with his automatic rifle blazing, but suddenly the gun jammed.

The Germans saw Kelly was in trouble, so they came out of their foxholes after him. Kelly could not shoot at them, but in a slit trench beside him was a stack of mortar shells. He pulled the plugs on some shells and tossed them by hand, and he stopped the Germans.

ITALIAN TROOPS IN MOUNTAIN AREA MAY ATTACK NAZIS

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BARCELONA, Spain, Dec. 5—(AP) German forces retreating before Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth army's drive up the Adriatic coast face a rear threat from an Italian army estimated at 50,000 strong gathered in the mountains of Abruzzi.

This army of Premier Pietro Badoglio, which retired into the Gran Sasso and Morrone mountains just south of the Pescara valley, has been steadily reinforced during the past month by youths escaping from German-controlled areas of Italy.

50,000 Soldiers Armed

An Argentine citizen who arrived here from Italy only last week said some estimates place the Abruzzi mountain forces at 100,000, of whom about 50,000 are armed, and said they were preparing for action against the Nazi rear guard.

According to reports from the border and this neutral informant, the force includes at least 20,000 soldiers who were in Italy's regular army prior to the armistice.

They have been living on reduced rations and have been conserving their ammunition for just such an opportunity to strike at the Germans as is now presented by the Eighth army's Sangro river break-through.

Most of the newcomers, either former soldiers or youths escaping the German and Fascist mobilization since the armistice, brought their own guns, or have been armed from stores controlled by regular army units.

Some reports say the Italian forces have already made guerrilla-type stabs at the retreating Germans, and to have cut the trans-peninsular Rome-Pescara railroad, which is now the Germans' only east-west line south of Ancona.

The Argentine, who asked that his name be withheld because of possible reprisals against members of his family still in Italy, said the Nazis in central Italy, particularly the Rome area, are now "acting as if they are on the eve of a hurried departure from the midst of a people they hate and who hate them."

He said that when the Germans seize goods belonging to Italian citizens they hand out slips of paper falsely promising, "Pagara Badoglio,"—Badoglio will pay.

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"A squad of Germans under the command of a lieutenant walked into the largest store in Tivoli and in my presence ordered the clerks to pile their truck full of rationed foodstuffs and many luxury foods," the Argentine said.

"They gave the excited proprietor merely a slip of paper before they drove off. He showed it to everybody, including me, and it bore only two words, 'pagara Badoglio.'"

A car belonging to the Argentine Embassy Chancellor was seized by a group of German soldiers, who gave the Chancellor a "pagara Badoglio" slip, but the car was returned after the embassy lodged a strong protest with the German commander at Rome.

Some districts of Rome were still without water and electricity last week, he reported.

Dysentery is widespread and other diseases due to bad food and water are increasing rapidly, he said.

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Roosevelt and Churchill Meet President of Turkey in Cairo

Official Communique Is Expected at 1 P. M. Today on Teheran Conference, Setting the Stage for Drive at Nazis From West, East and South

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A German news agency said today that the Turkish President, Ismet Inonu, conferred with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in Cairo yesterday after the momentous meeting in Iran (Persia) of the heads of the American and British governments with Premier Marshal Josef V. Stalin.

In a broadcast quoting dispatches from Ankara, Turkey, the Nazi news agency Transocean, which previously had reported Inonu as traveling to Cairo for the meeting, said a communique was not expected before Wednesday or Thursday, "after the return of the Turkish statesman."

The Berlin radio also reported that Emir Mansur, son of King Ibn Saud, of Saudi Arabia, and Imir Fahad, nephew of the King, arrived in Cairo Saturday. The broadcast, quoting the Cairo radio, said the reason for their presence was not stated, but that it was generally "expected they will take part in some Cairo conference."

Following the conferences at Cairo and Teheran which Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill had with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Premier Stalin, a multi-front on Nazi-held Europe seemed today to be assured. A promise of freedom for Europe more precise even than the Atlantic Charter was expected soon in an official declaration on the outcome of the American - British - Soviet conference. British newspapers said the communique would disclose an agreement for attacks on Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's Fortress Europe from the east, west and south.

Leaders on Way Home

A disclosure at last that their talks with Chiang took place in the Mena House, five miles outside Cairo, suggested that Roosevelt and Churchill might have stopped there again on their trip from Teheran and then started home. The Prime Minister is expected to report with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to the House of Commons on the most important two weeks of Allied discussions of the war.

The German official news agency, D. N. B., said it was not unusual for Inonu to meet Roosevelt, since the American President happened to be so near Turkey, and it added that no change in Turkish foreign policy was expected. The Germans said that Inonu was accompanied by Numan Menemencioglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, and the Secretary General of the Turkish Foreign Ministry.

Turkey's eventual entry into the war, thereby affording the Allies new air and sea bases for operations in the Black Sea, the Balkans and the Mediterranean, was thought by some to have been increasingly possible since Menemencioglu conferred with Eden after the latter's conference in Moscow with Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, and Viacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar.

Since the Moscow conference cleared the political field for the big three meeting at Teheran the British Foreign Office presumably was able to give the Turks any reassurances regarding their neighbor, Russia, that the Turks may have sought. It may be assumed also that the British Foreign Office was able to present Russia's attitude toward Turkey and inform Inonu of considerations involved in any drive against Germany from the southeast.

Turkish Envoy in Berlin

Significant, perhaps, was the German - controlled Paris radio's report that the Turkish Ambassador to Germany had returned to Berlin by air from Turkey, where he went for consultations, while the Vichy radio quoted Franz von Papen, Nazi Ambassador to Turkey, as saying on his arrival at Istanbul from Berlin that "Germany is anxious to continue its friendly collaboration with Turkey so that this country can be saved the horrors of war."

German reports said that W. Averell Harriman, American Ambassador to Russia, and Sir Archibald John Kerr Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Russia, attended the Teheran conferences, which continued until last Thursday morning. Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt, the reports said, had three special meetings by themselves, each lasting about two hours. Military problems were said in these Nazi reports to have been uppermost in the talks, with the "situation and attitude of Turkey also discussed."

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F.D.R., Churchill, Chiang Met In Swank Hotel Near Cairo

By WILLIAM McGAFFIN

CAIRO, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—The Roosevelt - Churchill - Chiang Kai-shek Pacific consultations were held at the Mena House, luxury hotel five miles outside Cairo, it was disclosed today at a press conference in a room littered with Cairo newspapers splurging the news that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had just concluded a conference with Premier Josef Stalin at Teheran, capital of Iran.

Residents at Mena House this morning read the Cairo papers carrying the news under Moscow and other datelines of the Persian meeting of the leaders of the United States, Britain and Russia.

AGREEMENT REACHED

The papers declared that agreement had been reached with Stalin on war strategy and plans for permanent peace. All said an official statement would be made shortly.

Cairo newspapers this morning carried the news from Moscow under eight-column headlines in English, French and Arabic along with front-page pictures of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin.

STARTED NOV. 28

The extraordinary Teheran conference of the "Big Three" flanked by their highest military staffs lasted four days, according to newspaper reports. The Cairo publications said the three began plenary sessions Sunday, Nov. 28, and continued them through last Wednesday.

At the press conference it was disclosed that President Roosevelt had lived in a villa near the Mena House during the Pacific conference. Most of the plenary sessions of that conference were held in his big living room.

'SPHINX CONFERENCE'

The fact that the Pacific conference was held at Mena House, close by the Sphinx, accentuated the previous designation of this meeting as the "Sphinx conference."

The 45-room, gray stone house—named for the first ruler of a united Egypt, Mena, whose dynasty dates back to 3200 B. C.—lies near the Pyramid of Cheops. More than 50 years old, it is noted for its tropical gardens.

Meanwhile, a protest signed by virtually every representative of the world press gathered in Cairo was sent to Minister of Information Brendan Bracken in London and Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information in Washington expressing "complete dissatisfaction" with the way "public relations and press facilities of the great power conferences have been managed," and expressing hope that these methods "will not serve as a pattern for press coverage of future conferences."

"The Egyptian Gazette" carried the headline, "Big Three Settle Germany's Fate," over a three-column story starting: "The Teheran conference has ended and speculation in Allied capitals reaches its climax."

The newspaper added that the decisions arrived at by the Big Three would hasten the war's end. "The Gazette" said two facts about the conference at Teheran were obvious. "One, the first meeting of the three statesmen is laden with incalculable consequences for the whole world; two, its main object was to settle Germany's fate."

Editorially "The Gazette" said: "One effect of the meeting at Teheran is that it throws a spanner into the propaganda machinery operated by Dr. Goebbels (Joseph Paul Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister). The Nazis have been trying to tell the world Britain, the United States and Russia were at loggerheads; that the three leaders would never meet and that even if they did they would be unable to agree on a policy. • • •

At the press conference it was disclosed that President Roosevelt had lived in a villa near the Mena House during the conference with Churchill and Chiang. Most of the plenary sessions of that conference were held in his big living room.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE MENACES MOGILEV

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Reds Expand Offensive North of Gomel in White Russia.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 6—(AP) Red army troops fought to compress the German defense lines upon the approaches to the Gomel region rail hubs of Zhlobin and Rogachev yesterday and smashed forward northwest of Propoisk in a drive menacing Mogilev, Moscow announced early today.

Fighting in snow, mud, fog and cold, the Russians in their plunge in the Propoisk region overran three Nazi bulwarks, the broadcast communique said. Mogilev is one of the main remaining rail and defense centers held by the Germans in White Russia. Propoisk is approximately 70 miles north of Gomel and 40 miles southeast of Mogilev.

Defense Line Smashed

Moscow dispatches declared that Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky's troops had penetrated deep into the Germans' strong defense line virtually from one end of White Russia to the other.

The Russian communique, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, said Russian troops, despite clinging Ukraine mud, were continuing their push west and southwest of Kremenchug, and had captured three Nazi strongpoints after stubborn fighting.

German troops continuing their infantry and tank attacks against the Russians' Dnieper river bridgehead in the Cherkasy area were repulsed, the war bulletin said. By expanding their holding below Kremenchug westward the Russians apparently are attempting to relieve the pressure on the Cherkasy bridgehead.

The communique also contained a belated disclosure of the landing of German sea-borne forces a few days ago at the mouth of the Dnieper river—a landing which it said was completely wiped out by resolute Soviet counter-attacks.

500 Prisoners Seized

German losses in this operation were declared to total 700 dead and the Russians took 500 prisoners. The Nazi landings were made on Kindurinskaya Kosa, and the enemy captured Vordtadt and Pokrovskey Khutara before the Soviet counterblows developed, the war bulletin said.

The Soviet monitor and the British Ministry of Information both recorded reports that battles were being fought on the approaches to Zhlobin, the important junction of the Leningrad-Odessa and Gomel-Minsk railways. The Russians last were reported eight miles away on a drive from the southeast up the Gomel rail line.

The Russians were pictured in the German communique as having launched fierce new attacks in the Crimea from their bridgehead northeast of Kerch.

The Germans also reported heavy fighting continuing in the Cherkassy area, but asserted the Soviet offensive west of Smolensk toward Orsha had been halted. The Russians did not report on the Smolensk area offensive.

Indicative of the stubborn German resistance that Soviet troops met on the various active sectors from the Propoisk region to the Kremenchug bridgehead into the Dnieper sack, the midnight Russian communiqué reported that 2,620 Nazi officers and men had been killed, and of the total, 1,100 had fallen in the Kremenchug region and 900 in the Cherkassy area.

In the Cherkassy area also Red Army artillerymen operated with the infantry to smash back the German mechanized blows, and in one part of the battlefield there the Germans failed in an attack involving a regiment of infantry and fifty tanks, losing 400 dead.

The Germans lost twenty-six tanks destroyed or captured in the Ukrainian fighting, the war bulletin said.

The communiqué also told of a Soviet unit penetrating into the German rear in the fighting on the soggy ground northwest of Gomel, while other Russian troops advanced in the face of stiff German resistance that included artillery fire and frequent local counter-attacks.

Nazi Satellites Warned by Reds to Quit War Quickly

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, Dec. 5 (A. P.). — A warning to Germany's satellite states to get out of the war quickly or suffer worse consequences was published today by the Soviet trade union journal, War and the Working Class.

A leading editorial of the magazine, recalling that the Moscow conference of foreign secretaries set a speedy end to the war as the main goal of the United Nations, asserted "the very near future will show whether the vassal countries of Germany have kept their capacity to take the way of an independent policy."

"It is clear," it said, "that vassals of Germany which continue the robbers' war against the Allies and delay their withdrawal from the Hitlerite coalition will seriously worsen their fate."

The journal, addressing itself to Finland, Hungary and Rumania, said "they have no reason to believe that peace-loving countries will assume a milder attitude toward them than toward Hitlerite Germany.

"The longer these countries fight, the more acute will become the hatred of the Soviet people for them as for Fascist Germany."

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U. S. Heavy Bombers Pound French Targets

By W. W. HERCHER

LONDON, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—American and British air might turned from its methodical destruction of German cities today to deliver a smashing blow against enemy targets in occupied France.

U. S. heavy and medium bombers and fighters took a leading part in the daylight bombardment assaults

which cost the Eighth Air Force 11 heavy bombers against the destruction of 11 Nazi fighters. The crews of two of the wrecked bombers are safe.

Hardly had the American bombers bedded down for the night when formations of Royal Air Force night bombers were heard passing over Channel towns on the way to the Continent.

FIRST TIME IN 2 MONTHS

Today was the first time in more than two months that the American heavy bombers have concentrated on targets in France. The last time was Sept. 26, when Flying Fortresses attacked a Nazi fighter repair base near Rheims. The targets today were not immediately specified.

Thunderbolt and Lightning fighter planes supported the Flying Fortresses, the Eighth Air force announced, while R.A.F., Canadian and Allied fighters provided cover for U. S. Marauders and R.A.F. fighter bombers attacking military objectives in northern France.

Other fighters made offensive sweeps over Nazi territory. One fighter was lost during the day's operations.

The daylight assaults were a sequel to Mosquito attacks on targets in western Germany last night and mine laying activities by other R.A.F. planes. One plane was lost by the minelayers.

Allied war planes now are almost continuously over Europe, and last week not 24 hours passed without bombs falling on German soil.

The weakening of the German air force even in purely defensive operations was demonstrated clearly last week by its inability to defend Leipzig when British heavy bombers feinted at Berlin Friday night and then banked to smother Leipzig with 1,500 tons of bombs.

Nazi fighters were packed over Berlin and there were not enough left to protect Leipzig when the bombers suddenly changed their course and plastered the vital industrial and railway center, virtually unopposed in the air. Fires raged uncontrolled in Leipzig yesterday, indicating much of its air raid protection services had been transferred to Berlin during the two weeks the capital was smashed by five heavy R.A.F. assaults.

Another evidence of inability of the German air force to stand up under the growing Allied offensive strength was seen in the feat of two Typhoon squadrons which destroyed 11 of about 14 German night bombers which they encountered yesterday over a Dutch airfield.

Some groups of Fortresses and Liberators encountered fighter opposition while others ran into overcast skies which sent them home under standing orders not to drop bombs on occupied countries unless the target is clearly identified.

Anti-aircraft fire was reported slight to moderate.

'ROUGHER THAN S. PACIFIC'

However, Sergeant John I. Pritchard, of 1724 West 2d st., Wilmington, Del., who flew on 50 missions in the South Pacific and was on his first in this theater today as a gunner aboard the Liberator Golden Sandstorm, said, "The flak was deadly," adding, "it is rougher in this theater than in the South Pacific."

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U.S. Ace Bags 13 Nazis After 28 Vain Missions

LONDON, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—America's leading fighter ace in the European theater, Captain Walker M. Mahurin, of Fort Wayne, Ind., is half way toward Eddie Rickenbacker's first World War record of 26 victories, after a slow start.

The 25-year-old Thunderbolt pilot flew 28 missions over Nazi Europe before he bagged his first enemy plane.

Since that time he had shot down 12 more Jerries—half of them in two days' hunting.

NOT HIS FAULT

The slow start wasn't really Mahurin's fault. Most of his early sorties were fighter sweeps productive of little combat. Morale ebbed because "we felt we were contributing so little to the war," he said at a press conference.

The former Purdue University student who flies "The Spirit of Atlantic City," bought through War Bond sales in the New Jersey resort, and his group finally were assigned to escort heavy bombers, and they have had plenty of action since.

SCORES TRIPLES TWICE

Mahurin twice has scored triples, and his bag includes seven twin-engined fighters and six single-engined aircraft.

His Thunderbolt has been hit only once by German fighter bullets in 60 sorties. His squadron has accounted for 50 German planes shot down against the loss of 10 planes.

Holder of the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf clusters, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Silver Star, Mahurin is "anxious to get this war over, over here" to get a crack at the Japanese.

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of bombs crashed and exploded in the middle of the little Northamptonshire village of Deenethorpe early today, but the alertness of its crew—who reached ground by parachute—saved the lives of all the 150 inhabitants.

Almost as soon as the big plane struck the ground and burst into flames the crewmen were running from cottage to cottage beating on the doors and shouting "get out into the fields. Bombs may go off any second."

Most of the villagers leaped from bed, grabbed a few clothes and raced to the fields.

The crash injured five persons—three civilians and the navigator and bombardier of the plane.

The two members of the crew were rescued from the plane by four of the companions who, an Eighth Air Force statement said, "entered it in the face of fire and imminent danger of an explosion."

The communique listed the four men as:

Capt. Ralph J. White, Kingsport, Tenn.; and Sgts. Francis F. Snider, Seattle, Wash., Earl K. Williams, Camp Hill, Penn., and William N. Luna, Huntsville, Ala.

The conditions of the navigator and bombardier were reported serious, but the statement said attending physicians expected them to recover. The three civilians were not injured seriously.

About 10 minutes after the villagers had fled the aircraft exploded, damaging all of the 30-odd houses in the town. The sound of the explosion was heard 10 miles away.

Nazis Lose Stolen Hoards As Bombs Destroy Banks

Leaders Stored Valuables, Furs and Art in Berlin Vaults

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 5 (AP).—Nazi leaders have suffered heavy losses through destruction of the main offices of virtually all Berlin's big banks except the Reichsbank by Allied aerial bombs, informants from Berlin said today.

The leaders were reported to have had stored in bank vaults valuables, furs and art treasures accumulated in occupied countries and in ten years of rule over Germany.

The huge Deutsche Bank, with its vaults, has been bombed out. German national administration was disorganized, a traveler said, because of the thousands of documents destroyed by bomb-set fires.

ANIMALS FROM ZOO ROUNDED UP IN BERLIN

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STOCKHOLM, Dec. 5 — (AP) Animals still are loose in Berlin's vast zoo as a result of one of the series of R.A.F. bombing attacks late last month but the keepers gradually are capturing them, it was reported today.

The Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet said he took a Sunday stroll through the zoo, but instead of the usual crowds he found mostly death and ruin.

Fascists Kill 10 in Reprisal

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—A Swiss Telegraphic Agency dispatch from Chiasso said today 10 persons had been shot to death by order of a special Fascist tribunal in retaliation for the fatal shooting of Lieutenant Colonel Gino Boggi, Fascist military chief of the Florence district.

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SIX U-BOATS SUNK IN EIGHT DAYS BY ALLIED BOMBERS

Three Convoys Protected By Smashing Blows on Enemy Wolf Packs.

NO CARGO SHIPS LOST

Wreckage, Bodies of German Crewmen Confirm Sinkings in Atlantic.

LONDON, Dec. 5—(AP) Six German submarines were destroyed in the Atlantic in eight days by U. S. naval and R.A.F. coastal command planes smashing a renewed outbreak of U-boat warfare, the Air ministry announced today.

In all, 15 attacks were made on Nazi U-boat wolf packs seeking to attack three Atlantic convoys recently, a communique declared, and one R.A.F. Liberator was lost.

Convoys Reach Port

The convoys were brought safely to port, and so intense was the battle against two large U-boat packs that not a single torpedo was fired against the merchantmen.

Only bad weather saved the U-boats from further losses, the Air ministry said.

Three of the subs fell victim on the sixth day, all being sent down by Liberators' depth-bombs.

In each of the six confirmed sinkings, wreckage and bodies were seen afterward on the surface, and a total of 80 to 90 survivors were seen following some of the successful attacks. Results were not observed in the other nine attacks.

The victories were not specified among U. S. and R.A.F. airmen.

Three U-boats Attacked

On the first of the eight days, the communique said, three submarines were attacked by planes from Iceland escorting convoys. No U-boats were seen near the convoys themselves, but they were found by aircraft sweeping the approaches.

On the second day, Hudsons and Venturas of the American Navy swept the neighborhood near the convoys, and a Hudson made one attack, with unobservable results. Later a Ventura straddled a surfaced U-boat with depth charges, and it sank by the bows, with 30 survivors left in the water. That was the first confirmed sinking.

A Liberator on the same day exploded depth charges under another U-boat, and it went down stern first, leaving 20 to 25 crewmen afloat. Another Liberator, led by Wing Commander R. M. Longmore, signalled that it was attacking a submarine, but no further word ever was heard from the plane.

Hudson bombers ended the second day with another attack near nightfall, but results were not seen.

A Hudson bagged the third sub on the third day, leaving a patch of oil, debris, and bodies.

"Later a third convoy was threatened by a concentration of U-boats," the communique said, "and on the sixth day a Liberator attacked a surfaced U-boat near this convoy. An hour afterward the Liberator renewed the attack on the U-boat, which had re-surfaced. The submarine went down stern first, leaving wreckage and bodies in the water."

Four Liberators joined in the fifth kill, made that same day. One sighted a submarine, and another attacked, but the U-boat crash-dived. Later this second Liberator, joining a third, attacked with depth-charges and the submarine crew ran on deck, inflating dinghies. The U-boat was destroyed. Fifteen to 20 survivors took to the dinghies.

A Sunderland of the R.C.A.F. squadron of the coastal command bagged the sixth U-boat later in the day, and estimated there were 15 survivors. From then on there were no further incidents.

Flying Officer A. H. Russell of Edmonton, flying this Sunderland, bored through rain and fog and into the teeth of heavy fire from the U-boat's conning tower and deck guns. His depth charges blew the conning tower several feet into the air. Russell flew back again, dropping flame floats to mark the survivors for rescue craft.

The British-American triumph was described in detail in the communique, the complete text of which follows:

"Aircraft of the Coastal Command and aircraft of the United States Navy operating with the Coastal Command inflicted severe losses on U-boat packs which recently attempted to attack three Atlantic convoys.

"In these operations covering a period of eight days aircraft attacked fifteen U-boats, six of which are known to have been sunk.

"On the first day two of the convoys were escorted by aircraft from Iceland. No U-boats were sighted near the convoys but three were attacked by aircraft sweeping the approaches.

"The next day Liberators provided a close cover for the convoys while Hudsons and Venturas of the United States Navy flew offensive sweeps in the neighborhood. Soon after dawn a U-boat was attacked by a Hudson, but bad weather made it impossible to observe the results.

"Later a Ventura of the United States Navy sighted a U-boat on the surface and straddled it with depth-charges. The U-boat slowly lost way, settled by the bows and sank, leaving about thirty survivors in the water.

Two hours later a Liberator sighted another U-boat and made two attacks on it. Depth charges exploded beaneth the U-boat which sank stern first, leaving twenty to twenty-five survivors in the water.

"Another Liberator signalled that it was attacking a U-boat, but no further reports were received and this aircraft and crew are missing.

"The last attack that day was made by Hudsons toward nightfall, but the results could not be seen owing to darkness.

"Early on the third day a Hudson attacked a U-boat which sank, leaving a patch of oil, debris and bodies.

"Later a third convoy was threatened by a concentration of U-boats and on the sixth day a Liberator attacked a surfaced U-boat near this convoy. An hour afterward the Liberator renewed the attack on the U-boat, which had resurfaced. The submarine went down stern first, leaving wreckage and bodies in the water.

"The Liberator then sighted another U-boat. A second Liberator of the same squadron was brought to the scene and it attacked, but the U-boat crash-dived and the results were not observed. An hour and a half afterward the second Liberator returned to the same position and saw a third Liberator attacking a surfaced U-boat, probably the same one. Both attacked with depth-charges and the U-boat's crew came out on deck and inflated their dinghies. A fourth Liberator arrived in time to see the U-boat destroyed, leaving fifteen to twenty survivors in their dinghies.

"Still later on the sixth day a Sunderland of the Royal Canadian Air Force squadron of the Coastal Command attacked a U-boat and later saw it sink, leaving fifteen survivors and much debris in the center of a large oil patch.

"Further patrols were flown by day and night during the remainder of the period without incident.

"Coastal Command aircraft which took part in these successful operations were from R. A. F. squadrons commanded by Wing Commander R. M. Longmore, O. B. E. (who was captain of the Liberator lost in these operations); Wing Commander J. Riley, Wing Commander R. D. Williams, Wing Commander P. A. Gilchrist, D. F. C.; Wing Commander R. E. G. Van der Kiste, D. S. O.; Wing Commander H. R. A. Edwards, A. F. C., from Royal Air Force squadrons commanded by Wing Commander L. W. Skey, D. F. C., and

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Bomb-Loaded Fortress Crashes, Crew Rouses Town Before Blast

LONDON, Dec. 5—(AP) A Flying Fortress loaded with 6,000 pounds

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Wing Commander L. G. Archambault, and from a United States Navy squadron commanded by Commander C. L. Westhofen."

BETHEL SOLDIER IS CORPORAL IN ENGLAND

HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS—Corporal William V. Stone, 25, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Stone, R.F.D. 2, Bethel, Conn., was recenlty promoted from private to his present rank. He is with a station hospital in England.

Cpl. Stone entered the Army at Fort Devens, Mass. in November, 1942, and was assigned to a military police battalion there. In February, 1943, he was assigned to the station hospital, then at the same post. In his present position as chaplain's assistant, Cpl. Stone aids the chaplain in his contacts with patients as well as with helping to plan religious services and arrangements.

He was graduated from Yale university in 1940, and obtained his master's degree in English there in 1942.

INFLUENZA DEATHS INCREASE

LONDON, Dec. 5—(AP) Influenza deaths in London and the larger British cities soared to 375 for the week ended Nov. 27 from 106 the preceding week, the registrar general announced today.

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Leaders in Italy Fear That Fascism Will be Continued

NAPLES, Dec. 5—(AP) Leaders of Italian democratic groups express fear that neo-Fascism is installing itself in southern Italy under protection of King Vittorio Emanuele and the Badoglio government.

Men such as Count Carlo Sforza, Benedetto Croce, and Rudolfo Omadao particularly are alarmed over what they regard as dissipation by the Italian army of what civil power the Italians are permitted to have under Allied occupation authorities.

KENNEDY

Government to Move

But the Italian situation may be placed on a more stable basis this week when Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's government moves from its present seat, where facilities are extremely limited, to a place near the Naples area offering better physical quarters for the various ministries.

The territory in which the government exercises administration is expected to be enlarged with this move.

Sforza, Croce and Omadao in their charge of neo-Fascism say the outstanding case is that of Gen. Antonio Basso, Italian army commander of the Naples area. While Basso originally was confirmed in his post by the Allied commanders for military purposes, he has since obtained control of the Italian police, engaging in what amounts to governmental functions, these leaders hold.

In one of his moves, he appointed a judge. The AMG (Allied Military government) quickly quashed it, telling Basso that such actions were subject to approval by the occupying authorities.

The democratic leaders say that the mere fact that Basso attempted the step disclosed the designs of the Italian army to engage in government, and believe that Basso has the tacit approval of the Badoglio government.

Omadao declared that such influence would lead "only to a new form of Fascism with its moral and civil mortification."

Italians place part of the blame for current trends in Italy upon the occupying authorities. Many say the British are determined to save the House of Savoy for dynastic reasons, and that the Americans favor the continuance of a sort of Fascism for the present as a bulwark against Communism.

Civil Liberties Curbed

Italian democrats also hold that the lack of civil liberties under the occupation is preventing the natural development of a representative government because there are no public assemblies and newspapers in which respective groups can reach the public with their ideas.

On the other hand, these leaders although calling for the abdication of the King as part of the promised purge of Fascist elements from the Badoglio government, vigorously criticize Badoglio's regime as showing little inclination toward assuming a part of the governmental responsibility at this time.

There are many strange aspects to the present set-up in Italy, many of them humorous, especially in the relations of the AMG with the Italians. Among the AMG are many Americans and British who lived for many years in pre-war Italy, and most of them find the Italy of today quite different.

"I lived in this country for years and thought I understood these people," one said. "Now I've come to believe that I never knew them at all. Under the present circumstances I find it extremely difficult to understand their mental processes."

Innumerable minor problems continue to engulf AMG officials. One of the latest is a protest from the waiters and bartenders union that during the present unsettled period many persons without adequate education or background are slipping into those professions. They want the AMG to do something about it.

The Neapolitan song-writing industry also is girdling to defend its rights in these hard times. A committee of three has been formed to meet the situation—one member representing composers, another the poets, and the third the publishers.

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Yugoslav King Protests Formation of New Regime

Peter Challenges Rump Government Set Up by Tito, Dr. Ivan Ribar.

CAIRO, Dec. 5—(AP) King Peter of the Yugoslav government-in-exile violently protested today the formation of a rump government—the Council of National Liberation—inside Yugoslavia by Gen. Josip Broz (Tito) and Dr. Ivan Ribar.

Dr. Ribar heads of the new rump government, and Tito was made a field marshal and chairman of a new Committee for National Defense.

Formation of the government was announced yesterday by the Free Yugoslav radio, mouthpiece of the pro-Russian Yugoslav Partisan movement, which said 140 delegates had created a Parliament and governing body for the areas already wrested from the Germans.

King's Government Recognized

The Allies, including Russia, have recognized King Peter's exiled government which has headquarters here. The provisional regime inside Yugosnued on Page Two)

opposition

King Peter i[illegible] declared this was "[illegible]ovement of terroristic violence," that it was non-representative, and tended further to incite "internecine struggles" in the Nazi-ridden country already divided by the feud between Tito and Gen. Draja Mihailovic.

The Yugoslav exile government announcement said the rump government "resulted from propaganda from abroad, to whose success unfortunately certain Allied institutions contributed a great deal."

Tito's Partisans have had considerable Soviet support and it is known that the hammer and sickle insignia is frequently seen in Partisan mountain hideouts.

King Peter's government complained it had no public means to communicate with its people and added:

"This is the first repercussion of certain allegations that the legitimate governments of the United Nations in exile do not represent their people—and this is the thesis which until a month or two ago we heard only from the German invaders but which is now adopted by a certain part of the free public opinion."

MORRISON DEFENDS RELEASE OF MOSLEY

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LONDON, Dec. 5 — (AP) Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, in a speech at Wembley repeatedly interrupted by hecklers, declared today that in releasing Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist leader, from prison, he had "tied him up with stern conditions."

He declared that "anyone would think I had let Mosley free to resume political activity. That is the reverse of the truth. I've tied him up with sterner conditions than in any other 18-B detention order. And I've warned him that if there is any nonsense, my powers of detention remain in full force.

"The real underlying cause of public concern about Mosley is the fear on the part of many people that something is being done or contemplated that will weaken or defeat the rooted determination of this country to have done not merely with the Axis, but with Fascism.

"I say it is those who want 18-B administered politically and in the light of doctrinaire ideologies and opinions who are playing with [illegible]

Fascism."

Mosley's release aroused a storm of protest. The pre-war leader of the British Blackshirt party was ordered released on medical grounds about two weeks ago. He had been under detention since May, 1940.

FIRST DAYLIGHT RAID MADE ON CALCUTTA

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CALCUTTA, India, Dec. 5 (U. P.).—Calcutta had its first daylight air raid of the war and the first of any kind in 11 months when Japanese planes dropped a number of bombs today causing slight damage and some casualties.

The populace, although weakened by the recent famine, appeared to take the raid calmly. Brisk anti-aircraft fire met the raiders as they approached from the south.

Indian, Anglo-Indian and British air raid precaution workers helped American and British troops extinguish fires, clear away wreckage and treat the wounded after the Jap planes were driven off.

JAPS RAID CALCUTTA IN DAYLIGHT BOMBING

CALCUTTA, India, Dec. 5—(AP) Japanese planes, making their first daylight raid on Calcutta, scattered bombs in the area today, causing a few fires which were quickly extinguished and causing some casualties.

The raiders flew so high they could be seen only for brief glimpses. There have been seven previous raids on Calcutta, but all were at night.

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Chinese Defeat Japs In Hunan Province

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Japanese forces in northern Hunan Province have been defeated and Chinese forces are continuing to attack the retreating enemy, a Chinese communique announced tonight.

The communique said reports from natives in the area declared that the Japanese were retreating "in a most disorderly condition," and were carrying "a large number of wounded."

In fighting in various sections of Hupeh Province, the Chinese communique announced gains and said that 300 Japanese troops had been killed in the northeastern section of Kingmen on the Kingmen-Tangyang highway. The communique also announced the capture of large quantities of material.

A U. S. 14th Air Force communique earlier said American bombers and fighters were aiding Chinese ground troops in the Tungting area.

JOE E. BROWN PERFORMS FOR FLIERS IN CHINA

HEADQUARTERS, 14TH U. S. AIRFORCE IN CHINA, Dec. 3—(Delayed) — (AP) Entertainment-starved American forces in China, who have heard, remotely of stage door canteens and USO shows back home are seeing Hollywood in the flesh for the first time.

Wide-mouthed comedian Joe E. Brown, Harry Barris, popular song writer and pianist, and Don Barclay have arrived at this "end of the line."

The trio will first tour the main bases in this theater, and then make the outlying posts by plane.

Film actor Joel McRea, also scheduled to make the China trip, was prevented from coming along by illness.

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Middle East Planes Raid Rhodes Harbor

CAIRO, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Middle East based bombers pounded Rhodes harbor last night, and fighters sweeping over German-occupied Cos (Coo) in the Dodecanese yesterday destroyed two enemy planes and set a launch afire, it was announced today.

During the last week fighters and bombers struck at coastal vessels heading for German-held Aegean islands, probably sinking at least three, the communique added. One Allied plane was lost in all operations.

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AUSTRALIANS REPEL JAPS NEAR WAREO

By ASAHEL BUSH

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Nov. 6 (Monday) (A. P.).—Australian troops and artillery threw back three Japanese counter-attacks before Wareo on New Guinea's Huon Peninsula Saturday and then tightened their lines in a developing encirclement of that stubbornly-defended mountaintop position.

Fighting was centered in a half-mile area separating Wareo from previously-captured Kuanko to the southeast, said today's communique from General Douglas MacArthur. The Australians here were battle-hardened victors of Sattelberg who already had fought four bitter miles north to the outskirts of Wareo in a week of jungle skirmishing.

AIDED BY ARTILLERY

They caught the full weight of the enemy counter-attacks and repulsed them with the help of artillery.

Air power continued to lend a hand to the ground advance, ripping the enemy's rear positions along the north shore of the peninsula. Light bombers and attack planes swept the length of the enemy positions with machine-gun fire and 39 tons of explosives.

Allied bombers cascaded 95 tons of bombs on Japanese positions south of four beachheads at Empress Augusta Bay on Bouganville Island, destroying a bridge and 40 buildings. The Japanese seaplane base at Kieta on the east coast of Bougainville also was raided.

3 JAP PLANES DOWNED

Twenty-five enemy torpedo and dive bombers raided shipping at Empress Augusta Bay. Three of the attackers were shot down for certain and three more probably. The raid was described as ineffective.

Cape Gloucester on New Britain took a 63-ton bombing which started fires and silenced guns. Our heavy bombers possibly damaged an 8000-ton transport vessel and left a 1500-ton cargo ship out of control in the Bismarck Sea.

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WOUNDS PLACED IN CASTS

Medical Procedure on Pacific Islands Is Simplified

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON BOUGAINVILLE, Nov. 28 (Delayed) (AP)—Plaster casts are being applied to the wounds of Americans at the front lines, and the procedure is simplifying and increasing the effectiveness of war surgery. Wounds are immobilized in plaster, usually before they are more than six hours old.

Lieut. Col. A. W. Oughterson, formerly of the Yale Medical School, now consulting surgeon for the United States Army in the South Pacific, explained today how the process works.

After initial surgery is performed and the cast has set, instructions are written on the cast. When bandages are used a tag

bearing instructions is clipped to them. But in the haste of evacuation in the jungle the tag often is lost or the bandage torn. Then redressing is necessary.

Liberators Raid Base 400 Miles From Truk

Map on Page 2

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By CHARLES H. McMURTRY

PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—In their deepest recent blows at Japan's defense perimeter, American Liberators have bombed Hare Island in the Kapingamarangi atoll, lying within 400 miles of the great Japanese base of Truk.

A solitary Liberator from the Solomon Islands command of Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., bombed installations on Hare Island's seaplane base Dec. 2, headquarters of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, announced today, but a fleet spokesman added that this was the third recent strike at the Nipponese base.

Fires were started by the latest bombing. The previously unreported preceding strikes were believed to have badly crippled the installations.

This base played a role last year in the Japanese assault and capture of Rabaul, which has become the anchor of the Japanese southern defenses. There has been nothing to indicate that it has been used for more than a patrol base during recent months.

Fleet headquarters reported that nine Japanese planes bombed the recently captured Tarawa airdrome in the Gilberts last Friday night, and one plane dropped four small bombs on Makin the following day.

Only minor damage was caused on Tarawa, where three men were wounded. There was no damage on Makin.

It was further reported that a Liberator on reconnaissance over the Marshalls shot down one Zero and damaged two others when seven Japanese planes intercepted it near Mili Atoll. The Liberator presumably was undamaged.

Kapingamarangi Atoll is 800 miles northwest of Guadalcanal and only 400 miles south by east of Truk, key mid-Pacific Japanese bastion. It is nearly 1,200 miles almost due west of Tarawa.

Hare is a banana-shaped island, two miles long and a half-mile wide. It is large enough for a good airfield and has a good lagoon.

The strike at Kapingamarangi indicates how deeply the United States intends to penetrate into the Japanese defenses. The action is isolated and such strongholds as Truk are still a little out of reach of our Pacific forces. But American arms are slowly closing in.

Nimitz Says Co-operation Won the Gilbert Islands

Asserts Unity of Services Forged 'Unbeatable Combination'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, said today that an "unbeatable combination" of all services brought victory in the Gilbert Islands.

In a message to the Central Pacific forces made public here by the Navy Nimitz said: "The Gilbert Islands were quickly wrested from the enemy because of excellent coordination among all services in careful planning and courageous execution. I am proud of all officers and men who took part. The memory of those who gave their lives will inspire us to apply ourselves with increased diligence to hard future tasks. All forces have helped create and can take pride in the unbeatable combination we have forged."

Liberators Raid Mili Atoll

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—Army Liberator bombers raided Mili Atoll, in the Japanese-held Marshalls, and also Nauru Island yesterday, the Navy announced tonight.

Fifty tons of bombs were dropped on Mili, starting several fires and destroying an enemy medium bomber on the ground, the Navy quoted Admiral Chester W. Nimitz as reporting from Pearl Harbor headquarters. Mili is about 450 miles northwest of newly won Tarawa. In the attack on Nauru, which is about 700 miles southwest of Tarawa, the Liberators set fire to an oil dump.

There was no enemy aerial opposition in either action, although five of the raiding craft were damaged by anti-aircraft fire in the Mili raid and one at Nauru. Three enemy planes fled as the Liberators arrived at Nauru.

[Berlin, broadcasting flamboyant Tokyo reports entirely unsubstantiated by any Allied source, said Sunday that the United States Navy had lost fifty-five ships, including aircraft carriers, battleships and cruisers, and 592 airplanes, in Solomons waters from Oct. 27 "until the day of the sixth air battle of Bougainville on Dec. 3." Japanese losses in the same period were listed as two destroyers sunk, two cruisers "slightly damaged," and 130 planes missing.]

BASEBALL STARS START USO TOUR

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ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Dec. 5—(AP) The first group of major league baseball stars to visit one of the nation's war fronts arrived here by air today to bring service men a bit of second hand world series atmosphere.

The five-man U. S. O. baseball unit is headed by Frankie Frisch, manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, and the boyhood playing idol of many of the men now in uniform. The players are:

Stan Musial, the National league's batting star, and Danny Litwhiler, both of the St. Louis Cards; Hank Borowy, New York Yankee pitcher, and Fred (Dixie) Walker, Brooklyn outfielder.

Their equipment included a film of the world series, uniforms, bats and balls.

Their two to three months' tour is expected to take them to distant Aleutian bases. It's a long way from baseball season in the north but Army officers said the major leaguers might get in a bit of outdoor hitting and fly chasing where hard packed snow or other ground conditions allow.

The principal entertainment however is expected to come from indoor appearances. The world series film will be run off and then the servicemen can fire questions at the baseball stars.

The sports headliners are a fast-quipping, as well as a hard-hitting crew and one Army officer predicted "the kids will be crazy over them."

Borowy, the silent member of the group, remarked to sports writers when they noted he was the lone representative of his circuit:

"I guess they figured one American leaguer can hold his own with four National leaguers."

DEMOCRATS SEEK DELAY IN SENATE ON SUBSIDY VOTE

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Administration Leaders Hope to Call Caucus for Exchange of Views.

G.O.P. TO FIGHT MOVE

Will Demand Speedy Action on Amendments to CCC Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—(AP) An Administration move to delay a Senate showdown on food subsidies for 60 days while it submits the issue to a Democratic caucus appeared to be gaining some ground.

With a bi-partisan majority lined up behind a House-approved bill which would halt subsidies Jan. 1, leaders appealed to Democratic colleagues to side with them for a postponement of a Senate vote until February, at least.

Time to Make Decision

Their argument is that all of the Senate Democrats could meet in the meantime and decide among themselves what stand they ought to take on the controversial issue of providing or denying authority for payments which Price Administrator Chester Bowles has said must be made to keep food costs down and to prevent inflation.

There are indications this effort to split the bi-partisan bloc opposing subsidies was making some slight headway, but ample evidence is available that most Republicans would fight any delay in a vote on the bill.

Senator Aiken (R-Vt) said he and others of like views would not accept any proposal to continue the life of the Commodity Credit corporation for even 60 days, without attempting to attach the anti-subsidy ban.

"That's no compromise," he declared. "It seems as though every time the White House wants to compromise with the farmers, it wants to compromise the White House way. I think there is even a deliberate attempt to hold up the price of food in order to try to get this subsidy proposal across."

Hopes for Compromise

On the other hand, Senator Ellender, (D-La), an Administration supporter of subsidies, said he thought there is "a good chance" that some compromise will be reached. He did not elaborate, except to note that the possibility of offering a resolution to continue the CCC for 60 days is under consideration.

Senator Ellender said that if such a bill were passed by Congress, subsidy payments could be continued for the next 60 days with Reconstruction Finance corporation and other funds which would be available to the CCC.

Support for the subsidy program also came from Food for Freedom, Inc., which described itself as a non-partisan, non-governmental organization of which Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow is chairman.

Fears Rise in Prices

Stating that elimination of subsidy payments would cause an immediate seven per cent increase in food prices, the group appealed to more than 80 organizations which participated in a national consumers food conference in Cleveland last October to take "immediate action in support of food subsidies."

If a Democratic caucus is called to consider the subsidy question, party members also may take up the troublesome issue raised by the House-approved bill to abolish the collection of state poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting in a Federal election.

Senate Majority Leader Barkley (D-Ky) has been urged by some of his colleagues to bring together the warring Democratic factions, represented by Southerners who have threatened a filibuster and others who are seeking passage of the bill, to fight it out behind closed doors. Action on the measure has been delayed by mutual agreement until after the first of the year.

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Army Critical Of Tank Role in Tunisian Battle

Campaign Critique Reveals Single Division Was Used 'Piecemeal Throughout'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—The Army, in a critique of its campaign in Tunisia, says the outstanding lesson learned there came from "failure to use the armored division in sufficient strength or in concentrated mass."

The one armored division that participated in the campaign "was not employed as a unit until the last phases of the battles for Mateur and Bizerte," observed the critique, adding that before that time the armor arrived at battlefronts "piecemeal and was used piecemeal throughout."

The report, however, agrees that mass action was precluded by the necessity of spreading the armored division over a wide front because it was the only force available with sufficient mobility and power to meet sudden thrusts over a long and thinly held line.

The observations on the Tunisian campaign are contained in a seventy-page digest of reports and recommendations by commanders in the compaign.

While the report praised, it also pointed out errors in the United States' first big land operation in this war.

"Scouting and patrolling proved to be one of the most serious deficiencies in the operations of American infantry in Tunisia," the critique said. "Patrol activity was not sufficiently aggressive and, at times, failure in effective scouting operations resulted in patrols being ambushed."

Troubles with military intelligence reports also arose, both from inaccurate information and garbled reports. In one instance intelligence agencies furnished information that led to a division commander deciding German resistance at a certain point would be light, whereas it was discovered the enemy positions were carved into solid rock in many places.

In another instance an observation post reported three "Italians" were descending a hill. In relaying the information the original wording was twisted to three "battalions."

Other points made in the critique include the following:

"As developed in the present war the land mine and the various types of booby traps have proved to be a most formidable and powerful weapon and serious obstacle in the advance and operations of all arms." No longer is it possible for the engineers alone to clear away mine fields, all branches must train men for this work.

"The use of highly trained snipers assumed increasing importance throughout the campaign."

"Air attack has been generally ineffective against armored vehicles. It has been reported that even dive bombing has failed to cause much damage to medium tanks."

Stressing positive identification of aircraft before anti-aircraft fire is opened, the critique said: "In the campaign, idenfication was unsatisfactory, and in many instances friendly planes were fired on and hostile planes were allowed to pass within range unmolested."

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Knox Predicts Vast Sea Battles In Pacifc in '44

Says Navy Will Occupy Many 'Ports of Call in Voyage' to Victory Over Japanese

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—The showdown with the Japanese fleet in an open slugging match may be 1944's big news in the Pacific, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, hinted today.

Writing in "The Army and Navy Journal" issue dedicated to the second anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack, Mr. Knox declared:

"It is cleanly realized that 1944 might well produce some of the heaviest naval fighting this war has yet seen, for many major elements of the Jap fleet have not yet seen action. . . . It is believed that 1944 will find the United States naval service sailing into a number of ports of call on the long voyage to total victory."

In the same issue, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, traced Allied triumphs of the last year, crediting this phase of all-out war with playing a major role in ensuing military advances.

Mr. Knox said 1943 produced, for the Allies, the following gains:

Defeat of the Nazi U-boat campaign in the Atlantic by mid-year.

Destruction of a third of Japan's surface units, with major credit going to United States submarines.

Achievement of the greatest warship construction goal in history.

As though addressing Tokio's admirals, Mr. Knox said the Allies were poised for drives at Japan from Pearl Harbor, the Solomons-New Guinea area, the Aleutians, Burma-India, the Netherlands East Indies and China.

From the diplomat's viewpoint, Mr. Hull listed the achievements as follows:

Solidarity in the hemisphere, thus protecting supply lines to

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the vital African theater.

Balking of Nazi and Vichy efforts to use the French fleet against the United Nations by use of "diplomatic pressure."

Strengthening of ties between the United Nations, resulting in co-ordinated military effort."

Rocket-Type Warplanes Being Developed by U. S.

Propeller-Driven Models Said To Be at Speed Limits

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—Today's planes have just about reached their speed limits and scientists now are striving to perfect an airship without tail or propeller which can streak through the air like a rocket.

A "flying wing" of this type may emerge from the laboratory stage "in the not too distant future," says Dr. H. L. Dryden, of the United States commerce department.

The aerodynamics expert said three different groups, well financed, are working on the proposition and have found that the problem of distributing weight has been one of the big difficulties.

Jet propulsion—power provided by sharp gusts such as rockets produce—is the principle behind the propeller-less plane.

An Italian experimental plane powered this way is reported to have flown a considerable distance. Numerous patents involving the principle have been issued in the United States and in other countries.

"The propeller does very well in speeds up to, say, 400 to 500 miles an hour," said Dr. Dryden. "Beyond that range, difficulties may be expected. Ultimately we may look for the propeller-less plane."

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U.S. Economist Proposes ReconversionActionNow

Berquist Warns of 'Inequitable Impacts' in Speedy Changes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—Government concern over conversion of Treasury-financed war plants to peace-time production brought a warning today that speedy changes might result in "terrific and inequitable impacts upon an established industry."

A study of the problem by Fred E. Berquist, Justice Department economist, shows that government contracting agencies have authorized expenditure of $15,555,000,000 in 2,598 plants. The total does not include projects of less than $25,000 or of $2,278,000,000 committed for machine tool purchases by the Army, Navy and Defense Plant Corporation.

With the approval of the anti-trust division, Mr. Berquist already has urged some industrial groups to do some spade work now instead of waiting until the end of the war.

His study resulted in a recommendation for "orderly liquidation" of the government-financed plants by sale or lease. Such a method, he said, probably would bring "maximum dollar recovery."

"Quick disposal might readily be arranged by making necessary price and term concessions," Mr. Berquist added.

First Soldier Ballot Bill Called Huge 'Vote Steal'

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Sen. Moore Retorts to Guffey on 'Unholy Alliance' Charge

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—Senator E. H. Moore, Republican, of Oklahoma, one of those who Senator Joseph F. Guffey, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, says formed an "unholy alliance" to reject the Federal soldier vote bill in favor of state controls, retorted tonight that what they really did was to help head off "the most gigantic vote stealing in history."

The squabble broke out Friday when Southern Democrats and Republicans teamed to upset the Senate leadership. They threw out a bill for a Federal absentee voting plan and substituted state supervision. Senator Guffey called it an "unholy alliance" which would deprive the armed forces of their right to vote, and for this Senator Moore called him "the veriest demagogue."

Senator Moore said in a statement that the Administration's bill laid the basis "for the most gigantic vote stealing in history," and he defended the Democrats who voted with his colleagues against it, declaring:

"No member of the Senate would deny any constitutional opportunity for the men and women in uniform to vote.

"The simple facts are that the White House palace guard knows that the fourth term jig is up. The Lucas-Green bill for establishing a Federal ballot commission was a bold, last-ditch effort to herd our American boys into polling booths the world over and vote them en bloc for the New Deal."

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JAP ARMS FAULTY FOR LONG RANGE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—(AP) The War department reported today that tests of the latest Japanese rifle and light machine gun show they are inaccurate at long range.

Tests conducted at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, and at six arsenals, the Army said, prove that the new Japanese rifle, a manually operated bolt-action weapon with an increased bore of .303 calibre, is inaccurate at a range of more than 350 yards.

The Japanese light machine gun can fire 30 rounds in three seconds, the Army added, but the effective rate of fire is reduced to 200 to 300 rounds per minute and at 500 yards does not compare in accuracy with the American .30 calibre Browning which fires 500 to 600 rounds a minute.

Experts of the Ordnance department obtained this information from captured enemy arms in their search for information about the latest enemy equipment.

Approximately 1,100 major types of German and Japanese equipment comprising about 600,000 separate items, are under examination not only to determine characteristics but also effectiveness against American tanks and armored vehicles, the Army said.

After ordnance analysis of the captured weapons they are shipped to Army training centers for scrutiny by American troops.

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LANDON ASSAILS UNITED STAND ON FOREIGN POLICY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—(AP) Informal suggestions that Republicans and Democrats adopt identical foreign policy planks in 1944 ran into outright opposition here from Alf M. Landon while Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) questioned whether it is practical to pour them in the "same mould."

Landon, the 1936 G. O. P. presidential nominee, told a week-end gathering of his party's "freshmen" Senate members that "Candidate Roosevelt doesn't stand still long enough" for Republicans to know his policies and urged that Republicans express vigorous aims for the post-war world to offset "the danger of a drift towards one party in our country."

"Just what foreign policy does the President stand for?" Landon asked. "Stand by the President in his policies for world peace? How can we, when he doesn't stand still long enough."

Even before Landon spoke, Senator Vandenberg said in an interview that he felt that while Republicans and Democrats had "substantially agreed on a general pattern" of post-war foreign policy in the Connally resolution recently passed by the Senate, "there is more to be lost then to be gained by trying to turn that general agreement into a specific straitjacket."

Meeting Planned

Vandenberg announced he intends to call a meeting of the Foreign Policy committee of the Republican Post-War Advisory Council next Spring to draft recommendations to the party's platform committee at the next national convention. He was chairman of a group which drew a resolution at Mackinac Island pledging the Republicans to support post-war collaboration with other sovereign nations to preserve world peace.

The Michigan senator said he thought it would be "love's labor lost" to attempt to pour the various foreign policy pronouncements of leaders of the two major parties through the same mould in an effort to eliminate the question entirely as a campaign issue.

Differences Cited

"There will always be degrees of differences in implementing ideals and there will always be a certain amount of argument about methods, even after the general pattern is laid," he said.

Landon urged the junior Republican senators to keep a constant check on the administration's conduct of government affairs. He accused the administration of using "totalitarian" methods.

"It is of vital importance," he declared, "that the party lines should be drawn for next November against Life Term Candidate Roosevelt and the group of managers for the totalitarian state."

The former Kansas governor said he thought the administration was attempting to maneuver the Republicans into agreeing to a part of its peace plans so that in a showdown the Republican leadership "might be held partially accountable by the electorate."

Dr. Goldstein Denounces Palestine White Paper

Sees British Bearing Sign: 'No Jews Allowed'

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5 (AP).—Dr. Israel Goldstein, of New York, president of the Zionist Organization of America, tonight urged that democratic nations protest the British White Paper which would ban Jewish immigration to Palestine after March, 1944.

Speaking before several hundred Zionists from western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and West Virginia, Dr. Goldstein said:

"It would be a terrible tragedy if the British government should bear the sign, 'No Jews Admitted.'"

"The White Paper, the black scroll of infamy, is not merely the betrayal of a solemn international covenant; it is the document of doom to Jewish aspirations," Dr. Goldstein said. "It is the literal sentence of death to millions of innocents whose last hopes are the open doors of Palestine."

Clemenceau's Son Shifted

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Michel Clemenceau, son of the late Premier Georges Clemenceau, has been transferred from an internment camp in France to a prison in Germany, the Dakar radio said today in a broadcast recorded by the U. S. Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

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ALLIED HELP REPORTED

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—The Office of War Information quoted Swedish dispatches from Bern, Switzerland, today as saying that Nazi-controlled newspapers in Northern Italy complained that Italian resistance groups in mountain hideouts are being supplied by Allied airplanes and by Italian manufacturers.

"North Italian manufacturers have been accused of nightly sending wagon loads of materials, food, textiles and weapons up to the mountains," the Aftontidningen correspondent said.

The Nya Dagligt Allehanda's correspondent said a "complete revolt" had broken out in Northern Italy, and that Italian patriots in Milan were using every available weapon, even throwing boiling water from windows on the Germans.

U-BOATS AGAIN BUSY IN CARIBBEAN AREA

By Associated Press

Destruction of three United Nations Merchant ships in the Caribbean area during November, announced last week by the 15th United States Naval Headquarters, indicated resumption of U-boat warfare in these waters on the heaviest scale in recent months. At least 26 lives were lost in the attacks.

The Navy also announced that a medium-sized Norwegian ship had been torpedoed and sunk by an Axis submarine in the South Atlantic late in October.

The four losses raised the toll of U-boat sinkings in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor to 695 Allied and neutral ships.

In the Caribbean attacks the loss of life included 16 aboard an American Liberty ship, 12 on an American tanker and an undisclosed number on a Panamanian freighter overdue and presumed lost.

The overdue vessel may be the Panamanian steamer Pompoon, whose possible loss was cited two weeks ago by Bogota authorities when they announced that a U-boat had sunk the Colombian motor schooner Ruby with four lives lost.

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LONDON, DEC. 5—(AP)—GREAT FORMATIONS OF ALLIED BOMBERS HEADED OUT ACROSS THE CHANNEL FOR THE CONTINENT IN DAYLIGHT TODAY, AND RADIO STATIONS AT HILVERSUM, HOLLAND, AND BREMEN LEFT THE AIR, INDICATING THE RAIDERS WERE HEADED FOR NORTHWEST GERMANY.

THE DAYLIGHT ASSAULT WAS A SEQUEL TO RAF MOSQUITO RAIDS ON WESTERN

GERMANY LAST NIGHT, ONLY 24 HOURS AFTER THE TIRELESS LITTLE TWO-ENGINED BOMBERS HAD HIT BERLIN FRIDAY NIGHT AS A PART OF THE FEINT WHICH PULLED NAZI FIGHTERS OVER THE CAPITAL AREA WHILE HEAVY RAF BOMBERS VEERED SOUTHWARD TO DEVASTATE INDUSTRIAL LEIPZIG.

OTHER AERIAL ACTIVITIES, ETC., PICKING UP THIRD GRAF.

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LONDON, DEC. 5-(AP)-RAF MOSQUITO BOMBERS KEPT UP THE ROUND-THE-CLOCK HAMMERING AT NAZI WAR INDUSTRY LAST NIGHT WITH RAIDS ON UNSPECIFIED TARGETS IN WESTERN GERMANY, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE NEW STABS CAME ONLY 24 HOURS AFTER THE MOSQUITOS BOMBED BERLIN FRIDAY NIGHT AS A PART OF THE FEINT RAID WHICH PULLED NAZI FIGHTERS OVER THE BERLIN AREA WHILE RAF HEAVY BOMBERS VEERED SOUTHWARD TO DEVASTATE LEIPZIG, THE REICH'S THIRD INDUSTRIAL CITY.

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OTHER AERIAL ACTIVITIES DURING LAST NIGHT INCLUDE MINE LAYING IN ENEMY WATERS. ONE PLANE FAILED TO RETURN.

THE ATTACKS WERE CARRIED ON THROUGH DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY WHEN ALLIED PLANES RANGING THE CHANNEL, HOLLAND AND BELGIUM KNOCKED DOWN 14 GERMAN AIRCRAFT. AMERICAN P-47 THUNDERBOLTS EQUIPPED WITH SPECIAL BOMB RACKS HIT AT FIGHTER NESTS IN HOLLAND, DOWNING THREE NAZI FIGHTERS.

HR654AEW

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LONDON add-y

BRIG.GEN.FREDERICK L.ANDERSON, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER COMMAND, ASSERTED IN A BROADCAST TO AMERICAN WAR WORKERS THAT HIS EIGHTH AIR FORCE HAD THE GERMAN AIR FORCE "REELING" WITH A RECORD 6,400 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED ON NAZI TARGETS DURING NOVEMBER.

HE WARNED, HOWEVER, THAT THE GERMANS WERE NOT KNOCKED OUT YET, CONFIRMING TO SOME EXTENT THE IMPRESSIONS OF GEORGE BENGTSSON, A SWEDISH TRAVELER RETURNING FROM BOMBED AREAS OF GERMANY, WHO TOLD THE STOCKHOLM SVENSKA MORGANBLADET IN AN INTERVIEW THAT MANY GERMANS WERE HYPNOTIZED WITH THE NAZI "SECRET WEAPON" PROPAGANDA AND BELIEVED THE GERMANS STILL HAD A CHANCE TO WIN THE WAR, DESPITE THE CRUSHING AIR RAIDS AND THE GREAT REVERSES ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID THAT ELEPHANTS, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, MONKEYS, CROCODILES AND HUGE SNAKES WERE AMONG THE INMATES IN THE BERLIN ZOO KILLED DURING THE BRITISH RAIDS LAST MONTH.

A DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM SAID AN INDIRECT EFFECT OF THE BOMBING OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANY WAS BEGINNING TO SHOW IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES. THE PAPER INDUSTRY WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FORCED TO SIDE-TRACK ITS NORMAL OPERATIONS TO MANUFACTURE MILLIONS OF PASTEBOARD WINDOWS TO REPLACE SHATTERED PANES.

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TRAVELERS REACHING STOCKHOLM REPORTED THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND THE JUSTICE MINISTRY ALREADY HAD BEEN MOVED TO SILESIA, LEAVING ONLY SKELETON SETUPS IN BERLIN AND THAT OTHER MINISTRIES ALSO WERE PREPARING TO EVACUATE THE CAPITAL.

HINTS OF THE APPROACHING INVASION WERE GIVEN BY THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW FIGHTER-BOMBER -- P-47 THUNDERBOLTS EQUIPPED WITH BOMB-RACKS FOR SWIFT STABS OVER OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

THE NEW FIGHTER-BOMBERS MADE AN ATTACK AGAINST ENEMY AIRFIELDS YESTERDAY, BOMBING THE GILZE-RIJEN AIRFIELD IN HOLLAND IN MUCH THE SAME MANNER THEY WILL BE CALLED UPON TO DO WHEN THE INVASION IS LAUNCHED.

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"WE GOT 15 HOLES IN OUR SHIP TODAY," SAID SGT. JOSEPH VERKETSKI, 4231 NORTH WEST 11TH ST., MIAMI, FLA., WHO FLEW IN THE "MISS LIBERATOR."

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A WEEKEND COMPILATION SHOWED THAT THE RAF IN ATTACKS ON BERLIN, LEIPZIG AND OTHER GERMAN TARGETS LOST 72 AIRCRAFT TO 39 FOR THE ENEMY DURING THE LAST SEVEN DAYS. IN THE NORTH AFRICAN AREA, 50 AXIS PLANES WERE DESTROYED AGAINST THE LOSS OF 22 BY THE RAF. THE AXIS LOST FIVE PLANES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE RAF THREE.

OVER BRITAIN ONE GERMAN AIRCRAFT WAS DESTROYED.

FA808PEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR (270)

LONDON, DEC. 5-(AP)-AN AMERICAN FOOTBALL GAME COMPLETE WITH T-FORMATIONS, BAND MUSIC AND PLAY-BY-PLAY BROADCAST CAME TO LONDON FOR THE SECOND TIME THIS SEASON TODAY AND DREW 7,000 SPECTATORS TO THE WHITE CITY STADIUM.

IN IT THE U.S.EIGHTH AIR FORCE "COMMANDERS" DEFEATED THE CENTRAL BASE SECTION "PIRATES" 6 TO 0 TO MAKE IT A PERFECT DAY FOR HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO HAD THE AFTERNOON OFF.

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PVT.EDDIE SNOW OF SOUTH BERWICK, ME., AIR FORCE QUARTERBACK, SCORED THE ONLY TOUCHDOWN IN THE FIRST PERIOD. BRITONS WATCHED IN SURPRISE AS GI'S LEAPED AND SHOUTED THEIR APPROVAL.

BETTER DRILLED THAN EITHER TEAM WAS THE SNAPPY U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS BAND, DIRECTED BY WARRANT OFFICER FRANK ROSATO OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., WHICH PRACTICALLY BROUGHT DOWN THE STANDS WITH "PISTOL PACKIN' MAMA."

THE AIR FORCE TEAM SCORED THE FIRST TIME IT GOT THE BALL, WITH CORP. EARL BOSEY, HALFBACK FROM LAFAYETTE, IND., AND 1939-40 PURDUE PLAYER, PUTTING THE COMMANDERS IN SCORING POSITION WITH TWO 15-YARD RUNS.

BOSEY AND CORP.DAVID HASSELMAN OF WILKINSBURG, PA., WHO PLAYED TACKLE ON DEFENSE AND SHIFTED TO THE BACKFIELD ON OFFENSE, SPARKED THE ATTACK FOR THE AIR FORCE ELEVEN. THE CENTRAL BASE SECTION NEARLY TIED THE SCORE IN THE FINAL PERIOD WHEN IT UNCOVERED THE PASSING COMBINATION OF CORP.RAY KASZINIA, CHICAGO QUARTERBACK, AND STAFF SGT. HAROLD HEATH OF WHITEHALL, WIS., AN END.

DEC 6 1943

THE BASE SECTION'S OUTSTANDING BALL CARRIER WAS CORP.B.G.ROBB OF LAMPASAS, TEX., BUT HE GOT NOWHERE THROUGH THE AIR FORCE LINE, CHIEFLY BECAUSE IT WAS PLUGGED BY ANOTHER TEXAN, MASTER SGT.FRANK SCHWEDA, 310-POUND TACKLE FROM CALDWELL, TEX.

RW836PEW

LONDON Cag -- discussed

TRANSOCEAN REPORTED, "INONU'S TRIP TO CAIRO TO MEET ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL, HOWEVER, IS SAID NOT TO BE A DIRECT OUTCOME OF THE TEHERAN CONFERENCE BUT TO HAVE BEEN PLANNED PREVIOUSLY.

"MEASURES TO ENSURE THE SAFETY OF THE CONFERENCES WERE ENTRUSTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE SOVIET SPECIAL POLICE, WHO ENFORCED A CURFEW FOR THE CIVIL POPULATION AND ORDERED THE SUSPENSION OF ALL TELEPHONE, TELEGRAM AND RADIO SERVICES EVEN AS FAR AS THE DIPLOMATS WERE CONCERNED.

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THIS NAZI NEWS AGENCY ADDED THAT THE GERMANS HAVE OFFERED NO CONJECTURE ON THE NATURE OF STALIN'S REPORTED TALKS WITH THE IRANIANS. THE GERMANS SAID THE AMERICANS, BRITISH AND RUSSIANS HAD DRAFTED A COMMUNIQUE AND AN APPEAL TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO

CAPITULATE.

BRITISH COMMENTATORS SAID THE CONFERENCE OBVIOUSLY WAS CORDIAL.

COORDINATED PLANS FOR THE ASSAULT ON GERMANY ARE SURE TO REMAIN A MILITARY SECRET UNTIL THE GREAT ATTACK COMES. SPECULATION HAS RANGED FROM AN EARLY INVASION FROM WESTERN EUROPE TO THE BALKANS TO AN INVASION SOMETIME IN THE SPRING. DEC 6 1943

WHATEVER THE DATE, STALIN APPARENTLY IS SATISFIED WITH THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ANSWER TO HIS "SECOND FRONT" DEMANDS. THE EXPECTATION STILL PREVAILED THAT GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, WOULD COME TO LONDON AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ALLIED INVASION FORCES, PERHAPS IN TIME TO TAKE CHARGE OF THEIR FINAL TRAINING AND COORDINATION.

AS WITH THE MILITARY PLANS, FEW EXPECTED ANY DETAILED SOLUTION OF POST-WAR POLITICAL PROBLEMS SUCH AS FRONTIERS AND REPARATIONS TO BE ANNOUNCED NOW. BUT ALL SUCH PROBLEMS NO DOUBT WERE FRANKLY AND FREELY DISCUSSED WITH AN AGREEMENT ON SOME INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AGREED UPON IN THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE. DEC 6 1943

HOWEVER, IT WAS POSSIBLE THE BIG THREE CAME TO SOME UNDERSTANDING ON THE DESIRABILITY OF COUNCILS OR CONFEDERATIONS.

WHILE THE SOVIET PRESS HAS OPPOSED ANYTHING THAT MIGHT LOOK LIKE A "CORDON SANITAIRE" GROUPING OF BUFFER STATES AGAINST RUSSIA, THE SOVIETS HAVE BEEN REPRESENTED IN LONDON AS NOT UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO CONFEDERATIONS IF THEY PROVE TO BE DESIRABLE FOR THE SAFETY AND ECONOMIC WELFARE OF ALL EUROPE.

CONFERENCES OR INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES SUCH AS THE HOT SPRINGS FOOD CONFERENCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION TO DEAL WITH ECONOMIC MATTERS HAVE BEEN WIDELY ADVOCATED AND MAY HAVE BEEN AGREED UPON.

PSFA620PEW DEC 6 1943

AT A U.S.MARAUDER BASE IN ENGLAND, DEC. 5-(AP)-IT WAS AN UNEVENTFUL TRIP OVER NORTHERN FRANCE TODAY FOR SGT.DONALD D.DONALDSON OF ORINDA, CALIF., UNTIL HE GOT HOME.

DONALDSON, A BOMBARDIER-NAVIGATOR ABOARD A B-26 MARAUDER, DROPPED ALL OF HIS BOMBS BUT ONE ON THE TARGET. THE LAST ONE STUCK IN THE BOMB-RACK BUT CRASHED HALFWAY THROUGH THE BOMBBAY DOOR WHEN THE SHIP TOUCHED THE RUNWAY AT THE HOME BASE.

RUSHING WIND BEGAN TURNING THE ARMING VANE OF THE BOMB FUSE AND WHEN DONALDSON REACHED IT IT HAD ONLY TWO AND ONE-HALF TURNS TO GO.

"IF IT HAD MADE THOSE TURNS, THE SLIGHTEST JAR COULD HAVE SET THE BOMB OFF," DONALDSON EXPLAINED, ADDING A RELIEVED: "WHEW!"

RW942PEW DEC 6 1943

AT A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, DEC. 5-(AP)-LT.AVERY J.INK, 1755 WYMORE AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO, COMPLETED TODAY A FULL TOUR OF COMBAT DUTY IN ONLY THREE MONTHS ALL IN A FLYING FORTRESS WHICH OTHER FLIERS HAD SHUNNED AS A JINX SHIP BECAUSE OF BAD LUCK ON EARLIER MISSIONS.

THE 24-YEAR-OLD PILOT GOT THROUGH ALL HIS ASSIGNMENTS WITHOUT ONCE HAVING TO TURN BACK BECAUSE OF MECHANICAL FAILURE.

THE RECORD I A TRIBUTE ALSO TO SGT.E.N.PEDERSON, NEWELL, IOWA., GROUND CREW CHIEF, WHO CONVINCED INK THE FORTRESS WAS NOT "JINXED"

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AND COULD FLY AS WELL AS ANOTHER.

"FIX HER UP," INK SAID, AND PEDERSON CODDLED THE FORT THROUGH RAIDS ON MARIENBURG, GELSENKIRCHEN, BREMEN, STUTTGART AND MUENSTER, FROM THE LAST OF WHICH INK GOT HOME ON TWO ENGINES.

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FOR THE LOVING CARE ADMINISTERED THE SHIP THE GROUND CREW WAS GIVEN THE PRIVILEGE OF NAMING HER. THEY CALLED HER THE "GROUNDHOG."

RW1045PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY NEAR MIGNANO, DEC 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS IS A VALLEY OF HELL--A MAN-MADE HELL OF THUNDER AND LIGHTNING BELCHED FROM HUNDREDS OF ALLIED GUNS HURLING STEEL AT THE ENEMY.

THE ROAR OF THEIR VOLLEYS RIPS AND TEARS AND BEATS AT YOUR EYES UNTIL YOUR HEAD RINGS. IT SEEMS THE GUNS ARE EVERYWHERE, IN EVERY CLUMP OF TREES, IN EVERY GULLEY ALONG EACH TRAIL.

FOR MANY HOURS THEY HAVE BEEN POUNDING, PUMPING TONS OF EXPLOSIVES INTO THE GERMAN POSITIONS ON MONTE CAMINO, ON MONTE MAGGIORE AND IN THE LIRI VALLEY BEYOND IN A SUDDEN SAVAGE OUTBREAK OF THE FIFTH ARMY ALONG THE ROAD TO ROME.

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FOR ALMOST THREE WEEKS THE RAINS CAME. STEADY, COLD DOWNPOURS BOGGED THE FRONT IN A MORASS OF MUD, TURNED MOUNTAINS INTO SLIPPERY BARRIERS AND HALTED LT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK'S TROOPS AS THEY CAME UP AGAINST THE ENEMY'S STRONG RIVER GARIGLIANO DEFENSES WHICH THEY HAD INTENDED TO MAKE THEIR WINTER LINE. THE ENEMY HAD ORDERS TO HOLD AT ALL COSTS.

BUT AS THE RAINS FELL AND THE MAJORITY OF THE TROOPS RESTED FROM MOUNTAIN CLIMBING, THE FIFTH ARMY SLOWLY DREW UP GUNS, AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES OVER ROADS WHICH WERE ALMOST IMPASSABLE AT TIMES. IT WAS A PAINFUL, ARDUOUS PROCESS. WHEN TRUCKS AND JEEPS COULD GO NO FARTHER, MULE TRAINS CARRIED SUPPLIES INTO THE MOUNTAINS. WHEN ANIMALS COULD NO LONGER SCALE THE STEEP SLOPES, SUPPLIES WERE HAULED UP BY DOUGHBOYS CLAWING THEIR WAY UP THE MOUNTAINS ON FOOT.

THE TASK THAT LAY AHEAD WAS TO BREAK OPEN THE ROAD TO ROME--HIGHWAY NO.6, WHICH CURVES BENEATH TOWERING MOUNTAINS THROUGH MIGNANO AND ON TO CASSINO, LYING BENEATH A MOUNTAIN ON WHICH ST.BENEDICT BUILT A MONASTERY AND FOUNDED HIS ANCIENT ORDER.

DEC 6 1943

FROM OBSERVATION POSTS ON CAMINO AND MAGGIORE THE GERMANS LOOKED DOWN ON MIGNANO AND THE CASSINO ROAD. FROM THESE VANTAGE POINTS, TOO, THEY COULD SEE EVERY MOVE MADE BY THE ALLIED TROOPS IN THE VALLEY SOUTH OF MIGNANO.

BEFORE THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS AND ARMOR COULD MOVE ON CASSINO IT WAS NECESSARY TO CONTROL THE HEIGHTS WEST AND EAST OF THE VALLEY.

SO THE FIFTH ARMY TRAINED ITS "LONG TOMS," 155-MM HOWITZERS, AND 105S ON MONTE CAMINO AND MONTE MAGGIORE. MORE THAN 800 GUNS WERE WHEELED UP FOR THE ARTILLERY ASSAULT WHILE THE DOUGHBOYS AND TOMMIES GOT SET.

THEN THE BRITISH ADVANCED ON CAMINO WEDNESDAY NIGHT. BUT THE ENEMY STRONGLY HELD ON TO THE HEIGHTS. IT WAS A COORDINATED AMERICAN AND BRITISH ATTACK. TODAY THE TROOPS FOUGHT THEIR WAY UP CAMINO WHILE THE DOUGHBOYS ON THEIR RIGHT STORMED MAGGIORE'S HEIGHTS.

BUT BEFORE THE INFANTRY LEFT THEIR FOXHOLES FOR THE DAWN ATTACK,

ARTILLERY CRASHED OUT IN A TRENEMDOUS SYMPHONY OF DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

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IT WAS A BARRAGE SO INTENSE THAT GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN FROM THEIR FOXHOLES WERE STUNNED AND IN SOME CASES UNABLE TO RESIST.

THE BARRAGE WAS THE GREATEST EVER LAID DOWN BEFORE AMERICAN TROOPS, MILITARY MEN SAID, AND IT IS BEING COMPARED TO THE BARRAGE GEN.BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY'S EIGHTH ARMY LAID DOWN AT EL ALEMEIN IN EGYPT WHERE MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL'S DESERT ARMY WAS SMASHED.

THE ARTILLERY OF ONE AMERICAN DIVISION ALONE HURLED 250 SHELLS FOR EACH OF ITS 200 GUNS THD THAT WAS ONLY A 24 HOUR SUPPLY--A TOTAL OF 4,000,000 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES TO BE HURLED INTO THE ENEMY LINES WHILE THE SMALL HAND OF THE CLOCK MADE ONE REVOLUTION ON ITS DIAL.

THAT IS WHY THIS IS A VALLEY OF HELL.

THE GUNS NEVER CEASE THEIR STRIKING. WHOLE BATTERIES OF THEM ROAR IN UNISON WITH A CONCUSSION THAT SHAKES THE EARTH.

DRIVING THROUGH THE VALLEY TODAY WAS LIKE RUNNING A GANTLET OF GUNS AND WHILE WEAPONS DEALT SMOKE AND FLAME IN THE VALLEY, HEAVIER GUNS FURTHER BACK SENT CLOUDS ROLLING ACROSS. FOR EACH ENEMY SHELL THAT LANDED ALLIED ARTILLERY PUMPED ACROSS AT LEAST 30. DEC 6 1943

ALONG THE ROAD DOUGHBOYS HAD TAKEN REFUGE FROM THE RAIN IN CAVES CHISELED OUT OF THE SOFT LIMESTONE BY THE ITALIANS AND GERMANS. THE ITALIANS HAD USED THE CAVES AS STORAGE PLACES FOR VEGETABLES, FRUIT AND GRAIN. WHEN THE YANKS CAME ALONG THEY MOVED INTO THEM AND USED THEM AS COMMAND POSTS, MEDICAL STATIONS AND BILLETS.

IN ONE LARGE, ROOMY CAVE CAPT.CECIL SHUSTICK, (1044 BULEN AVE.) COLUMBUS, O., AND LT.SAMUEL C.CLARKSON, LEBANON, KY., HAD SET UP A MEDICAL DETACHMENT STATION. ON A LITTLE LEDGE A CHARCOAL FIRE WAS BURNING TO TAKE THE DAMP CHILL FROM THE AIR. THEY HAD A PICE OF CANVAS HUNG OVER THE OPENING.

AS I ENTERED AN ITALIAN WOMAN EAS EXCITEDLY BESTOWING THANKS AND GIFTS OF NUTS AND FRUIT ON THEM.

THEY HAD TREATED HER DAUGHTER FOR A TOOTHACHE.

DOWN THE TRAIL CAME LT.JOHN B.RANKINS OF SAN MARCOS, TEX., FROM AN ADVANCED POSITION.

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"SOME TEXAS BOYS TRAPPED 20 GERMANS IN A CAVE AND WIPED THEM OUT WITH HAND GRENADES," HE SAID. "MOST OF THE GERMANS WERE SHELL HAPPY AFTER THAT BARRAGE." WHEN WE ASKED THEM ABOUT THE SHELLING THEY JUST ROLLED THEIR EYES AND SHRUGGED THEIR SHOULDERS."

BECAUSE OF THE SLIPPERY TRAILS AND STEEP CLOPES IT SOMETIMES REQUIRED 12 HOURS TO EVACUATE THE WOUNDED.

"THE BURDEN ON LITTER BEARERS IS TERRIBLE," SAID MAJ.JOHN M.HARBY, WHO WAS A PHYSICIAN AT SEWANEE, TENN., AND SHERMAN, TEX. BEFORE THE WAR. "MOST OF THE MEN WORKED 24 HOURS STRAIGHT WITH NO REST."

RUSO3PEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

DEC 6 1943

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, DEC. 5-(AP)-BOYS FROM MINNESOTA, IOWA AND NORTH DAKOTA OF THE 34TH INFANTRY DIVISION ARE CARRYING ON THE JOB THEY STARTED OUT TO DO AS THE FIRST AMERICAN DIVISION TO BE SENT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN THIS WAR.

FIGHTING AHEAD FROM THE SALERNO BEACHHEAD ESTABLISHED SEPT. 9, THE 34TH HAS BECOME ONE OF THE "MOST FOUGHT" DIVISIONS IN THE

30.24—10757

AMERICAN ARMY.

ITS MEMBERS ARE VETERANS, THESE BOYS WHO LEFT HOME NEARLY TWO YEARS AGO AND WERE FIRST TO LAND IN IRELAND IN JANUARY, 1942.

SINCE THEN THEY HAVE FOUGHT IN TUNISIA AND HAVE EXPERIENCES OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN BEHIND THEM.

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THE DIVISION LANDED ACROSS THE SALERNO BEACHES SEPT. 21 JUST BEFORE A STORM HIT THE GULF AND MADE IT ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE FOR SMALL CRAFT TO RUN THE ANGRY SURF. IT MOVED INTO THE FIFTH ARMY LINE ON THE MORNING OF SEPT. 29 AND MADE ITS FIRST CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY WHEN A GUN FROM A TANK DESTROYER UNIT BLASTED AT ENEMY ARMOR.

WITH THAT SHOT THE 34TH WAS OFFICIALLY IN THE BATTLE OF ITALY. IT MOVED ON TO THE VOLTURNO RIVER AND HELPED TO SMASH THE GERMAN STAND THERE. ENGINEERS WITH THE 34TH OUTFOXED THE GERMANS IN THAT RIVER CROSSING. HEAVY ENEMY SHELLING DROVE THEM BACK FROM THE SITE SELECTED FOR A BRIDGE SO THEY SLIPPED BACK AND PUT SMOKE POTS ALONG THE BANK AS THOUGH MAKING A SMOKE SCREEN. THEN THEY MOVED TO ANOTHER SITE AND PUT IN THE BRIDGE UNMOLESTED.

DRIVING THROUGH THE ENEMY LINE AT THE VOLTURNO THE 34TH PUSHED THE GERMANS STEADILY BACK TO THE GARIGLIANO RIVER AND THERE PUNCHED THROUGH THE OUTER SHELL OF DEFENSES IN A DRIVING RAIN AS SUPPLY LINES WERE ENDANGERED BY A FLASH FLOOD ROARING DOWN THE MOUNTAINS.

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STORIES OF HEROISM AMONG THE TROOPS OF THE 34TH ARE MANY AND THE LIST OF CITIATIONS FOR BRAVERY IS GROWING.

ON ONE PATROL, SGT. THOMAS P.DOWNES OF SHELDON, IA., RAN INTO AN ENEMY FORMATION ON TOP OF A HILL. DOWNES SPLIT HIS PATROL, SENDING ONE GROUP AROUND ONE SIDE OF THE HILL WHILE HE WENT AROUND THE OTHER WITH A SECOND GROUP.

DOWNES CALLED TO THE GERMANS AND DEMANDED THAT THEY SURRENDER BUT INSTEAD THEY OPENED UP WITH A MACHINE-GUN. THE IOWAN CHARGED HEAD-ON, KILLED THE GUNNER AND CAPTURED THE GUN. HIS PATROL KILLED FIVE OTHER GERMANS AND CAPTURED ANOTHER MACHINE-GUN.

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THERE WERE MANY CASES OF BRAVERY LIKE THAT OF DOWNES AND PFC DALE VANDERLAN OF CHARLES CITY, IA., AND MFC WILLIAM LYMAN OF PORT FALLS, IA., WHO WENT UNDER HEAVY SHELLFIRE TO GIVE FIRST AID AND EVACUATE WOUNDED DURING A BATTLE.

THERE ARE TOO MANY TO LIST HERE. BUT OF COURSE AFTER ALMOST TWO YEARS OVERSEAS AND TWO CAMPAIGNS THE 34TH HAS MANY REPLACEMENTS SO THAT, LIKE MOST DIVISIONS, ITS PERSONNEL COMES FROM ALMOST EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.

THE 34TH ORIGINALLY WAS A NATIONAL GUARD OUTFIT. IT WAS INDUCTED INTO ARMY SERVICE FEB. 10, 1941. THE TROOPS DID GUARD DUTY IN NEW ORLEANS BEFORE SAILING FOR IRELAND IN JANUARY, 1942. THEY TRAINED IN IRELAND AND THEN WENT ON THE INVASION OF NORTH AFRICA.

LAST FEBRUARY THEY MOVED OUT OF THE ALGIERS AREA FOR TUNISIA. THE DIVISION WAS SPLIT UP AND SPREAD THIN OVER A LARGE AREA AND DURING THE CAMPAIGN OPERATED UNDER BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN COMMANDS.

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AT THE BATTLE OF FAID PASS THE 34TH SUFFERED HEAVY CASUALTIES AND LOST TWO BATTALIONS ALMOST COMPLETELY, ITS MEN EITHER KILLED OR CAPTURED. THEN THEY WHIPPED THE GERMANS AT SBIBA GAP AND WENT ON

TO CAPTURE HILL 609 AND ROUND UP THE GERMANS IN THE FINAL AXIS COLLAPSE IN TUNISIA.

TA1237AEW

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SECOND LEAD ITALAIN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC.5-(AP)-THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, CONTINUING TO SMASH FORWARD ALONG THE ITALIAN ADRIATIC COAST, HAS CAPTURED SAN VITO, 16 MILES BELOW THE PORT OF PESCARA, BUT WAS FORCED TO ABANDON NEWLY-CAPTURED ORSOGNA TO A GERMAN TANK COUNTER-ATTACK, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

GEN. MONTGOMERY'S TROOPS WERE FIGHTING A FIERCE BATTLE TO RECAPTURE THE TOWN, WHICH LIES A FEW MILES WEST OF LANCIANO IN THE INLAND PART OF THE FRONT.

AMERICAN INFANTRY OF THE FIFTH ARMY STORMED KEY STRONGHOLDS ON HEAVILY-FORTIFIED MOUNT MAGGIORE, A 1,500-FOOT MOUNTAIN BASTION ON THE SOUTHWESTERN FLANK OF THE ROAD TO ROME.

BRITISH TROOPS WITH THE FIFTH ARMY CAPTURED WHAT A MILITARY COMMENTATOR DESCRIBED AS AN "IMPORTANT RIDGE" ON 2,800-FOOT CAMINO, ALSO ON THE WESTERN FLANK OF THE ROAD FROM MIGNANO TO ROME.

GERMAN LOSSES WERE DESCRIBED AS HEAVY.

BRITISH DESTROYERS, AIDING THE FIFTH ARMY'S ADVANCE BOMBARDED GERMAN POSITIONS IN THE MINTURNO AREA, A FEW MILES INLAND FROM THE GULF OF GAETA, ON DEC. 1, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

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THE ALLIED COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT DESPERATE GERMAN RESISTANCE CONTINUED IN THE ORSOGNA AREA OF THE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE BRITISH WERE MOVING ON TOWARD THE MORO RIVER, NORTH OF CAPTURED SAN VITO.

IN THE AIR WAR, THE BROADCAST ADDED, FIGHTERS RANGED OVER YUGOSLAVIA AND ALBANIA AND LIGHT PLANES ALSO CONTINUED TO POUND GERMAN TRANSPORT AND GROUND POSITIONS AS POOR WEATHER LIMITED MAJOR ACTIVITY. SIX ENEMY PLANES WERE DECLARED DESTROYED AGAINST THE LOSS OF NO ALLIED AIRCRAFT.)

H

(NO PICKUP)

HR756AEW

DEC 6 1943

MIGNANO add a vv Simmons

NOT LONG AFTER THAT, KELLY WAS IN A LITTLE TOWN WHEN THE GERMANS BEGAN AN ATTACK. KELLY HAD ONLY A FEW MEN WITH HIM AND SAW THEY DIDN'T HAVE A CHANCE TO HOLD OUT AGAINST OVERWHELMING NUMBERS.

"GET THE HELL OUT," HE TOLD HIS SERGEANT. "I'LL HOLD 'EM OFF AND SEE YOU LATER."

THE LAST HIS BUDDIES SAW OF KELLY HE WAS SHOOTING AT THE GERMANS FROM THE WINDOW OF A BUILDING, HIS LONE TOMMYGUN POPPING LIKE MAD.

BACK AT THE BATTALION, THEY FELT PRETTY BAD ABOUT LOSING KELLY. EVERYONE LIKED THE IRISHMAN AND HIS FRIENDS WALKED AROUND WITH GLUM FACES.

BUT KELLY TURNED UP.

DEC 6 1943

"I WANT SOME MORE AMMUNITION," HE SAID. "I'M GOING BACK AFTER THOSE B-------. THEY CAN'T CHASE ME OUT OF TOWN."

BZ240PEW

BERN, SWITZERLAND, DEC. 5 (AP)—A SWISS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY DISPATCH FROM CHIASSO SAID 10 PERSONS HAD BEEN SHOT TO DEATH BY ORDER OF A SPEC[illegible]

DUPLICATE

30.24—10759

FASCIST TRIBUNAL IN RETALIATION FOR THE FATAL SHOOTING OF LT.COL. GINO BOGGI, FASCIST MILITARY CHIEF OF THE FLORENCE ~~KENEHZ~~ DISTRICT.

PM2000AWG37P

DEC 6 1943

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, DEC 5-(AP)-GEN.CONSTANTINE ROKOSSOVSKY'S RED TROOPS, FIGHTING OFTEN IN BLINDING SNOWSTORMS, HAVE PENETRATED DEEP INTO THE GERMANS' STRONG DEFENSE LINE VIRTUALLY FROM ONE END OF WHITE RUSSIA TO THE OTHER.

IN THE UKRAINE, THE RED ARMY MANAGED TO ADVANCE SOMEWHAT IN THE SOUTHWEST SECTOR, SAID THE LATEST REPORTS FROM THE FRONT.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, AWARE OF THE DANGER OF LOSING ALL COMMUNICATIONS IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA, APPARENTLY HURRIED UP THOUSANDS OF RESERVES AND FRESH TANK GROUPS IN A BOLD STROKE TO HALT THE SOVIET OFFENSIVE.

HITLER, HOWEVER, FAILED TO COUNT ON ROKOSSOVSKY'S OFFENSIVE TOWARD ZHLOBIN IN THE GOMEL AREA AND THERE WERE MANY SIGNS OF NAZI LACK OF MANPOWER. THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO BE USING SAPPERS (ENGINEERS) AS FIRST-LINE TROOPS IN SOME SECTORS OF WHITE RUSSIA. DEC 6 1943

(THE GERMAN SUNDAY COMMUNIQUE DECLARED THAT THE SOVIET OFFENSIVE WEST OF SMOLENSK TOWARD ORSHA HAD HALTED DUE TO HEAVY LOSSES, BUT REPORTED HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUING IN THE CHERKASY AREA IN THE DNIEPER BEND BETWEEN KIEV AND KREMENCHUG.

(IT SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD BROKEN THROUGH SOUTH OF CHERKASY, BUT THAT THESE TROOPS "WERE FOR THE GREATEST PART ANNIHILATED." THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD MOUNTED FIERCE NEW ATTACKS IN THE CRIMEA FROM THEIR BRIDGEHEAD NORTHEAST OF KERCH, BUT THAT THESE BLOWS HAD BEEN REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.)

THE WORST SNOWSTORMS OF THIS YEAR ARE SWEEPING WHITE RUSSIA, MAKING THE ADVANCE DIFFICULT, BUT THE RED ARMY--WITH THE ENGINEERS PLAYING OF THEIR GREATEST ROLES--HAS DRIVEN DEEP INTO THE PERMANENT NAZI DEFENSES AND IS MOVING SWIFTLY UPON SEVERAL MAJOR OBJECTIVES.

IN INCREASING DANGER OF ENCIRCLEMENT WERE THE CITIES AND TOWNS OF MOZYR, KALINKOVICHI, ZHLOBIN, ROGACHEV, BYKHOV, MOGILEV, ORSHA, AND VITEBSK.

DEC 6 1943

A DISPATCH FROM THE WHITE RUSSIAN FRONT SAID EVEN THE FIRST FROSTS HAD NOT HARDENED THE TERRAIN. RUSSIAN CAVALRY WAS IN THE VANGUARD OF THE DRIVE WESTWARD, AND WAS PERHAPS THE ONLY BRANCH OF THE SERVICE THAT COULD OPERATE NOW WITHOUT THE AID OF SAPPERS IN THIS WEATHER.

GROUPS OF RED ARMY SAPPERS ARE DOING AN ALMOST HERCULEAN JOB LAYING LOG ROADS BEHIND THE FRONT, WITH EACH GROUP EQUIPPED WITH PORTABLE SAWMILLS AND POWER PLANTS.

OFTEN THE SAWMILLS ARE WITHIN A HALF MILE OF THE FRONT, AND TO THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF THE NOISE OF BATTLE THE WHINE OF SAWS CUTTING TREES FOR ROADS ECHOES THROUGH THE FORESTS. THE WORK IS ORGANIZED SO SMOOTHLY, ONE DISPATCH SAID, THAT IN SOME CASES TRUCKS BRING AMMUNITION TO AN INFANTRY UNIT A FEW HOURS AFTER IT HAS TAKEN UP NEW POSITIONS IN THE HEART OF A SWAMP.

WITH THIS KIND OF SUPPORT, THE RED ARMY CAN ADVANCE DESPITE THE

WEATHER.

DEC 6 1943

RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE ON THREE SIDES OF KALINKOVICI, MOZYR, ZHLOBIN AND ROGACHEV--STRUNG OUT ALONG THE LENINGRAD-ODESSA RAILWAY.

DOZENS OF VILLAGES ARE FALLING DAILY TO ROKOSSOVSKY AND IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE HOW THE GERMANS CAN SIT TIGHT MUCH LONGER AND RISK COMPLETE ENCIRCLEMENT.

A NEW THREAT ALSO HAS DEVELOPED FROM THE SOUTHEAST UPON MOGILEV, WHICH IS THE CENTRAL HUB OF HITLER'S WHITE RUSSIAN LINE.

BAD WEATHER FOR FIGHTING ALSO WAS REPORTED WEST AND SOUTHWEST OF KREMENCHUG. IZVESTIA SAID DENSE FOGS FOLLOW LIGHT FROSTS AND THERE ARE OFTEN HEAVY RAINS, BUT IT DECLARED THAT THE RED ARMY HOLDS THE INITIATIVE THERE.

LITTLE NEWS IS REPORTED FROM THE SECTORS WEST OF KIEV, BUT THE STRONG GERMAN DRIVES THAT RECAPTURED KOROSTEN AND ZHITOMIR HAVE HALTED, AND THE SITUATION APPEARS TO BE IN HAND.

THE RUSSIANS' SUDDEN BREAKTHROUGH AT CHERKASY AND SOUTHWEST AND WEST OF KREMENCHUG ALTERED THE SITUATION CONSIDERABLY WEST OF KIEV. JUST WHEN THE GERMANS THOUGHT THEY HAD OUTMANEUVERED THE SOVIETS BY MASSING TANKS ON THE KIEV FRONT, THE RUSSIANS FOOLED THEM WITH THEIR SUDDEN ATTACKS DOWN THE DNIEPER SOUTHEAST OF KIEV. DEC 6 1943

A CHANGE IN THE WEATHER IS EXPECTED SOON. MANY MOSCOW NATIVES DO NOT REMEMBER SUCH A MILD BEGINNING OF WINTER. THE WEATHER IN CENTRAL RUSSIA NOW IS ABOUT LIKE THAT IN WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA AT THIS TIME OF YEAR. THERE HAVE BEEN NO SUB-ZERO TEMPERATURES.

BZ1259PEW

BY WILLIAM B.KING

ANKARA, DEC.3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-EACH DAY AND EACH POLITICAL EVENT IN THE UNITED NATIONS' WAR PLANNING BRINGS THE TURKISH NATION CLOSER TO DECISION AS TO WHAT PART SHE WILL PLAY IN THE WAR.

BOTH ALLIED NATIONALS AND TURKS IN ANKARA AGREE THAT TURKEY IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING THE POINT WHERE SHE MUST SAY DEFINITELY TO THE ALLIES THAT SHE IS IN THE WAR ON THEIR SIDE OR THAT SHE PLANS TO REMAIN RIGIDLY NEUTRAL THROUGHOUT. DEC 6 1943

THAT THE ALLIES WANT TURKEY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE WAR CAN NO LONGER BE DENIED. BUT NO ONE COUNTS AS UNREASONABLE THE CAREFUL CALCULATION OF TURKISH LEADERS AS TO WHAT PRICE THE NATION MIGHT HAVE TO PAY FOR A DECLARATION OF WAR WHICH MIGHT FIND HER COASTAL CITIES INADEQUATELY DEFENDED AGAINST AXIS BOMBING.

FOR TURKEY, ENTRY INTO THE WAR IS A VITAL QUESTION WHICH MIGHT HAVE AN IMMEDIATE EFFECT ON THE LIFE AND PROPERTY OF HER LARGEST CITY, ISTANBUL. IT IS NOT A DECISION WHICH UNITED NATIONS CHIEFS CAN EXPECT PRESIDENT ISMET INONU'S GOVERNMENT TO TAKE LIGHTLY.

(A GERMAN BROADCAST SUNDAY SAID INONU HAD CONFERRED IN CAIRO WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.)

THOSE SIGNS WHICH LEAD UP TO WAR, HOWEVER, ARE GROWING. AUTHORITATIVE NEWSPAPERS SPEAK FRANKLY OF TURKISH BIAS IN FAVOR OF THE ALLIES. RESERVE OFFICERS ARE BEING CALLED UP FOR SUPPLEMENTARY TRAINING.

YOUR TURKISH FRIEND ON THE NEXT BAR STOOL WILL ADMIT THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR IS UPPERMOST IN HIS MIND.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS MAY BE TAKEN IN TURKEY SOON AND THESE DECISIONS MAY HAVE A FAR-REACHING EFFECT ON THE ULTIMATE COURSE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

PS1223AEW

DEC 6 1943

30.24—10761

DEC 6. 1943

ANKARA, DEC. 4 (DELAYED)--(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS LAVISHLY PRAISED TODAY IN AN EDITORIAL OF THE OFFICIAL TURKISH NEWSPAPER ULUS AS A LEADER "INSPIRED BY THE IDEALISM OF AMERICAN HUMANITARIANISM."

FALIH RIFKI ATAY, A DEPUTY AND MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY, WROTE THE LEADING EDITORIAL WHICH SAID:

"WHEN WE DESCRIBE ROOSEVELT AS A MAN WHO IS REGARDED AS THE GREATEST OF AMERICANS EXPERIENCED IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND THE GREATEST MILITARY LEADER IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, OUR PURPOSE IS NOT TO CAMPAIGN FOR HIM WITH AN EYE ON THE ELECTIONS X X. IF A PEACE BASED ON A REGIME OF FREE STATES IS ATTAINED FOLLOWING THIS SECOND WORLD WAR, HISTORY WILL RECORD BETTER THAN THE NEWSPAPERS OF TODAY THE IMMENSE IMPORTANCE OF THE PART ROOSEVELT WILL HAVE PLAYED."

FA1107PEW DEC 6 1943

CHUNGKING, DEC. 5-(AP)-AMERICAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS OF THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE AGAIN ARE AIDING CHINESE GROUND TROOPS FIGHTING IN THE TUNGTING LAKE AREA, A U.S. COMMUNIQUE SAID TONIGHT.

IN AIR FIGHTS NEAR CHANGTEH YESTERDAY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, FOUR JAPANESE ZEROES PROBABLY WERE DESTROYED AND FOUR OTHERS WERE DAMAGED.

OTHER AMERICAN PLANES DROPPED SUPPLIES TO CHINESE ON TENHAN MOUNTAIN NEAR CHANGTEH AND STRAFED 200 ENEMY SMALL BOATS IN TUNGTING LAKE, INFLICTING HEAVY CASUALTIES, THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED.

TWO AMERICAN PLANES WERE MISSING FROM THESE TWO ACTIONS. DEC 6 1943

THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND SAID FIGHTING WAS CONTINUING IN THE CHANGTEH AREA IN NORTHERN HUNAN PROVINCE AND THAT SEVERAL JAPANESE COUNTER-ATTACKS HAD BEEN REPULSED.

(THE TOKYO RADIO DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT JAPANESE FORCES HAD COMPLETELY OCCUPIED THE CITY OF CHANGTEH LAST FRIDAY.)

THE CHINESE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE CITY, WHICH CONTROLS THE GATEWAY TO CHINA'S RICH RICE BOWL, WAS IN COMPLETE RUINS AS A RESULT OF JAPANESE SHELLING AND BOMBING AND SEVERE STREET FIGHTING WHICH WAS CONTINUING.

THE CHINESE ASSERTED THAT ENEMY FORCES IN THE CHANGTEH AREA WERE BEING ENCIRCLED AND THAT SEVERAL GROUPS HAD BEEN WIPED OUT COMPLETELY.

FA831PEW DEC 6 1943

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 14TH U.S. AIR FORCE IN CHINA, DEC. 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A GROUP OF VETERAN FIGHTER PILOTS AND MITCHELL BOMBER CREWMEN ARE ON THE WAY HOME FROM CHINA FOR A REST AND REASSIGNMENT.

THE FIGHTER PILOTS INCLUDE CAPT.DONALD BROOKFIELD, BRYN MAWR, PA., WITH FOUR CONFIRMED AND ONE PROBABLE, AND 1ST LT.ROBERT TEMPEST, 395 FRANKLIN ST., DENVER, COL.

AMONG MEMBERS OF THE FIRST MITCHELL SQUADRON TO OPERATE IN CHINA WHO ARE RETURNING ARE PILOT CAPT.LLOYD MURPHY OF SILVER CITY, N.M., WHO RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND THE PURPLE HEART ALONG WITH HIS TRANSFER ORDERS; 1ST LT.JAMES ROUTT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., 1ST LT.ALTON PECK, GEORGETOWN, TEX.; 1ST LT.CHARLES DEARTH, SIDNEY, OHIO; T/SGT.CHARLES PATTON, DUNCANVILLE, TEX., WHO HAS THREE

JAP PLANES CONFIRMED AND THREE PROBABLES; S/SGT.KENNETH PROTHE, PAOLA, KANS., WITH TWO CONFIRMED AND ONE PROBABLE; CPL.FRANK NORTHON OF SEATTLE, WASH., WITH ONE CONFIRMED.

DEC 6 1943

JS 621 PEW

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THIS IS THE STORY OF LITTLE FRANK FILAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER, WHOSE SENSATIONAL PICTURES TOLD GRAPHICALLY THE STORY OF HAVOC AND BLOOD ON TARAWA. HIS OWN CAMERAS WERE WRECKED AS HE WADED THROUGH BETIO LAGOON, HELPING A WOUNDED MARINE ASHORE WHILE OTHERS IN ONE OF THE FIRST WAVES OF MARINES TO STORM THE MID-PACIFIC ISLAND WERE MOWED DOWN ON EITHER SIDE OF HIM BY WITHERING JAPANESE MACHINEGUN FIRE. FILAN SPENT HIS FIRST THREE DAYS ON THE ISLAND HELPING THE WOUNDED UNTIL HE COULD BORROW A CAMERA AND PRODUCE SOME OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE WAR.)

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DEC 6 1943

BY WILLIAM L. WORDEN

HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC FLEET, DEC.2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FIVE FOOT, SIX INCH FRANK FILAN SAYS HE DIDN'T DO MUCH AT TARAWA. HE JUST WENT IN AND STAYED TEN DAYS, HELPED A WOUNDED MAN ASHORE, HELPED CARRY OUT WOUNDED, WENT 36 HOURS WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER, AND STAYED UNTIL THE ISLAND WAS SECURED. HE WAS STILL THERE WHEN THE ADMIRALS AND GENERALS CAME TO SEE WHAT THE ACTION HAD BEEN LIKE.

JUST NOW, IN WHAT FEW CLOTHES HE MANAGED TO SALVAGE FROM MARINE STOCKPILES AND DEAD JAPS, HE LOOKS TERRIBLE. BUT HE SWEARS HE ACTUALLY INCREASED HIS 136 POUNDS UNDER THE NIGHTMARE CONDITIONS OF THE TARAWA ATTACK.

FILAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER FORMERLY OF LOS ANGELES, HAS REPRESENTED THE STILL PHOTO POOL IN THE PACIFIC FOR THE LAST SEVEN MONTHS. FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS HE HASN'T HAD A REST, BUT NOW IT HAS BEEN FORCED ON HIM BECAUSE HIS CAMERAS GAVE OUT BEFORE HE DID. HE THRIVED ON TARAWA BUT HIS CAMERAS COULDN'T TAKE IT.

DEC 6 1943

THIS IS HIS STORY:

"I WENT ON A BOAT IN THE THIRD WAVE AT BETIO. WE STARTED IN LONG BEFORE DAWN ON A SATURDAY. (THAT WAS NOV.20) THAT'S THE ONLY DAY I AM REALLY SURE ABOUT ANY MORE BECAUSE THE REST OF THE DAYS ALL SORT OF RAN TOGETHER.

"THE BOATS HAD TO GO A LONG WAY FROM OUR TRANSPORT TO THE RENDEZVOUS POINT. THERE WASN'T MUCH SOUND ASHORE EXCEPT ONE BIG JAP GUN WHICH WAS FIRING A WHILE BEFORE ONE OF OUR BATTLESHIPS KNOCKED IT OUT WITH HEW SHELLS. IT WAS STILL DARK WHILE OUR BOATS WERE GOING AROUND IN CIRCLES WAITING FOR THE ORDER TO ATTACK.

"WHEN IT CAME WE CAUGHT HELL. THE JAPS HAD LINES OF MACHINE GUN POSITIONS RIGHT ABOVE THE HIGH TIDE LINE ON THE BEACH AHEAD OF US WITH COCONUT LOG BARRICADES. PIERS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE BEACH WE WERE TO HIT WERE JUST CRAWLING WITH SNIPERS AND MACHINE GUNNERS. THEY KEPT SHOOTING AND MACHINE GUNS AND MORTARS ON THE BEACH GOT OUR RANGE.

"I WAS WEARING THE SAME CLOTHES I HAVE ON NOW. (THIS IS AN ODDLY CAMOUFLAGED MARINE ATTACK OUTFIT WHICH HE SAYS HE IS GETTING RIGHT ATTACHED TO AFTER LIVING IN IT FOR 13 DAYS.) IT ALSO HAD A PACK OVER MY SHOULDER. IT HAD SOME RATIONS AND SOME CAMERA EQUIPMENT IN IT. I WAS CARRYING IT OVER MY SHOULDER BECAUSE I WANTED TO BE ABLE TO DROP IT QUICKLY WHEN WE GOT TO THE BEACH. BUT WE NEVER GOT TO THE BEACH.

DEC 6 1943

DEC 6 1943

30.24—10763

"I'M NOT SURE WHETHER OUR BOAT WAS ACTUALLY HIT BY A SHELL OR WHETHER CORAL OR SOMETHING ELSE CAUSED IT TO SINK. IT WENT DOWN QUICKLY. I HAD TWO CAMERAS. ONE I WAS USING TO GET LONG SHOT PICTURES OF SMOKE COLUMNS AND FIRING ON THE BEACH. THE OTHER I WAS GOING TO USE FOR CLOSE UPS WHEN WE HIT SHORE.

"WHEN THE BOAT WENT DOWN I HELD THE CAMERAS ABOVE MY HEAD. THE WATER WAS UP TO MY NECK. I STILL THINK I MIGHT HAVE MADE SHORE IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR SHELL HOLES IN THE CORAL. I WOULD STEP INTO A SHELL HOLE AND GO DOWN CLEAR OVER MY HEAD--IT DOESN'T TAKE MUCH TO SINK ME. MY HELMET AND PACK FULL OF WATER WOULD HOLD ME DOWN AND I JUST COULDN'T KEEP THE CAMERAS DRY.

"I STARTED TOWARD THE BEACH WHEN I CAME UP WITH A WOUNDED MARINE. HE ASKED ME TO HELP HIM BACK TO THE BOATS BECAUSE HE WAS BLEEDING BADLY AND THOUGHT HE WOULD JUST DIE IF HE DIDN'T GET SOMEWHERE SO HE COULD STANCH THE BLOOD. I DON'T KNOW WHETHER HE ACTUALLY WAS THAT BADLY HURT, BUT I CAN SEE HOW HE WOULD THINK HE WAS GOING TO DIE. AS A MATTER OF FACT I FIGURED MY OWN CHANCES OF GETTING ASHORE WERE PRETTY SLIM.

DEC 6 1943

"I STARTED TO HELP HIM BACK TO THE BOATS. WE WENT ABOUT A HUNDRED HARDS AND SAW WE COULDN'T MAKE IT BECAUSE THE JAPS REALLY HAD THE RANGE OF THOSE BOATS BY THEN. I TOLD HIM:

"'WE CAN'T GO OUT THERE. YOU'LL JUST GET KILLED OUT THERE. WE'LL HAVE TO TRY TO MAKE IT TO THE BEACH.'

"HE SAID ALL RIGHT AND ASKED ME TO HELP HIM, SO I DID. I GUESS IT WAS ABOUT 900 YARDS. IT WAS KIND OF BAD. YOU'D BE GOING ALONG AND SEEING MEN FALL ON EACH SIDE OF YOU. THERE WERE LOTS OF BODIES IN THE WATER.

DEC 6 1943

"I KEPT HANGING ON TO MY CAMERAS AND TO A SHOVEL BUT HAD TO LET THE PACK GO WHEN I FELL IN ANOTHER SHELL HOLE. IT LOOKED LIKE IT WAS THE PACK OR ME SO I QUIT WORRYING ABOUT THE PACK.

"FINALLY WE GOT INTO SHALLOW WATER. WE KEPT LOW DOWN AND MOST OF THE GUNFIRE WAS ABOVE US A YARD OR SO. WE BEGAN FEELING LOTS BETTER. I BEGAN TO THINK MAYBE WE WERE GOING TO MAKE IT AFTER ALL. THEN WE SAW THE BARBED WIRE.

"THAT WAS ONE OF THOSE MINUTES WHEN YOU FEEL ABOUT AS LOW AS YOU CAN. JUST TO SEE THAT BEACH AND NO WAY WE COULD SEE OF GETTING TO IT. BUT WE DID GET TO IT. THE JAP WIRE WAS A LITTLE ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE WATER AT THAT TIDE SO WE MANAGED TO CRAWL BETWEEN THE STRANDS JUST AT THE SURFACE OF THE WATER.

"WHEN WE GOT ASHORE I WAS GLAD I'D SAVED THE SHOVEL. A MARINE HAD A PICKAXE. BETWEEN THE TWO OF US WE DUG A FOX HOLE FOR THE WOUNDED MAN AND A LITTLE HOLE FOR EACH OF US. THEN WE GOT DOWN IN THEM.

"MY WAVE WAS THE LAST ONE TO GET IN FOR HOURS. THE JAP FIRE ON THE LANDING BOATS WAS TOO TOUGH FOR THE OTHERS AND AT LEAST ONE OF THEM WITH ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT ABOARD WAS OUT WANDERING AROUND ON THE WATER FOR 18 HOURS BEFORE IT GOT TO THE BEACH.

DEC 6 1943

"I LOOKED AT THE CAMERAS I'D BROUGHT ASHORE BUT WHEN I OPENED THEM WATER AND SAND RAN OUT SO THEY WEREN'T MUCH GOOD. IT WAS TOO BAD BECAUSE I KIND OF THINK I MAY HAVE HAD SOME GOOD PIX MADE ON

THE WAY IN.

"I STILL HAD SOME WATER IN TWO CANTEENS BUT ONE OF THEM GOT LOST--I STILL DON'T KNOW HOW IT GOT OFF MY BELT--AND I WAS AFRAID TO DRINK THE WATER IN THE OTHER BECAUSE I DIDN'T THINK THERE WOULD BE ANY MORE FOR AT LEAST 24 HOURS. NOBODY HAD ANY RATIONS.

"FOR THE FIRST DAY NOBODY GOT BEYOND THE BEACH. SOME OF OUR MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT GOT UP TO THE BARRICADES, BUT MOST OF IT BURNED OUT THERE WITH DEAD MEN INSIDE.

DEC 6 1943

"I MOVED ABOUT SOME ON THE BEACH BUT WAS SO DAMN SICK ABOUT WRECKING MY CAMERAS THAT I DIDN'T EVEN WANT TO SEE ALL THOSE POSSIBLE PICTURES I COULD HAVE MADE. THE FIRST NIGHT WE JUST SLEPT THERE ON THE BEACH, DEAD MEN ALONGSIDE LIVING MEN.

"THE FIRING WENT ON ALL NIGHT AND DURING THE DARKNESS SOME OF THE JAPS GOT OUT TO SOME OF OUR WRECKED BOATS AND EQUIPMENT AND HID IN THEM. IN THE MORNING THEY OPENED UP A MURDEROUS FIRE FROM THOSE POSITIONS. WE WERE BEING FIRED AT FROM ALL FOUR DIRECTIONS--FROM BOTH PIERS, FROM SHORE AND FROM THE WRECKED BOATS.

"FINALLY SOME MARINES WENT OUT AND KILLED ALL THE JAPS ON THE WRECKED BOATS AND A SMALL WARSHIP MOVED IN TO SHELL ONE OF THE PIERS AND DESTROY IT. THAT WAS BAD BECAUSE THEIR SHELLS WERE LANDING ON THE PIER ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE BEACH.

DEC 6 1943

"A DOZEN MARINES LAY IN FRONT OF A JAP MACHINE GUN THEY WERE TRYING TO TAKE AND FINALLY SOME OF THEM DID. THE OTHERS NEVER GOT TO IT.

"THERE WAS ONE JAP BLOCKHOUSE WHICH STILL HAD SOME JAPS IN IT BUT THEY COULDN'T FIRE OUT. SO ONE OF THE MARINE OFFICERS SET UP A COMMAND POST RIGHT AT ONE CORNER OF IT. WE HAD GUARDS ALL AROUND THE HOUSE. I DON'T KNOW HOW IT HAPPENED, BUT ALL OF A SUDDEN THERE WAS A JAP RIGHT IN OUR HEADQUARTERS. HE HAD HIS HANDS CROSSED ON HIS CHEST. EVERYBODY WAS SO SURPRISED THAT THEY SCATTERED AWAY FROM THAT ONE LITTLE JAP. SOMEBODY YELLED, 'LOOK OUT, HE MAY HAVE A GRENADE.' BUT ONE OF THE MARINES RUSHED UP TO HIM AND GRABBED HIS HANDS AND TRIPPED HIM BUT FOUND NO GRENADES, OR ANYTHING IN HIS SHOES WHICH THEY MADE HIM TAKE OFF. FINALLY THEY LED HIM AWAY AS A PRISONER.

DEC 6 1943

"IN A FEW MINUTES THERE WAS AN EXPLOSION INSIDE THE HOUSE AND IT SORT OF CAME APART. I GUESS THAT WAS THE REST OF THE JAPS INSIDE COMMITTING HARI KARI.

"I HEARD ABOUT LOTS OF OTHER SIMILAR INSTANCES AND SAW SOME JAPS WHO HAD HELD GRENADES AGAINST THEIR CHESTS THE SAME AS THEY DID AT ATTU. I SAW ONE RIFLE WHICH A JAP MAJOR FIXED UP WITH A STRING ON THE TRIGGER SO HE COULD SHOOT HIMSELF EASILY.

"ANYHOW, I STAYED AROUND FOR THREE DAYS BEFORE I MANAGED TO BORROW A CAMERA. I DID IT BY SHOWING COAST GUARD LIEUTENANT WILLIAMS (FIRST NAME AND HOME UNAVAILABLE) MY WRECKED CAMERAS AND WORKING ON HIS SYMPATHY. IN THE MEANTIME I HELPED CARRY SOME OF THE WOUNDED OUT TO THE END OF THE LONG PIER FROM WHERE THEY WERE BEING EVACUATED.

"ON THE SECOND NIGHT A MARINE HAD A CAN OF C RATIONS WHICH HE SHARED WITH ME. I GUESS THAT WAS ABOUT 36 HOURS AFTER WE LANDED. I ALSO DRANK SOME WATER THEN BECAUSE THERE WAS A GOOD REPORT MORE WATER WAS BEING BROUGHT IN.

"EVERYTHING WAS CONFUSED. I GOT SOME PICTURES BUT WHEN THE DEFENSIVE FORCES BEGAN REPLACING ASSAULT TROOPS I FIGURED I WAS ABOUT

30.24-10765

FINISHED SO I CAME OUT.

"I JUST READ THE STORY ABOUT MY LITTLE DAUGHTER THINKING I SAVED A JAP. I DIDN'T, BUT FOR A FACT, I FELT LIKE IT SOMETIMES THE WAY THE MARINES WERE MOWING THEM DOWN AFTER THEY ONCE GOT ASHORE.

"I DIDN'T DO MUCH AT TARAWA. I DON'T EVEN LIKE TO THINK TOO MUCH ACOUT IT. NOW ALL I WANT IS A CHANCE TO GET SOME CLEAN CLOTHES AND READ THE MAIL FROM HOME."

EA1252PPW NM

DEC 6 1943

(EDITORS--THE FOLLOWING MAY BE USED WITH WILLIAM L.WORDEN'S STORY OF FRANK FILAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER)

--DASH--

FRANK FILAN JOINED THE TARAWA INVASION FLEET FROM THE SOLOMONS WHERE HE WAS ABOARD A CRUISER BOMBARDING MUNDA AND BOUGAINVILLE. HE WAS ON GUADALCANAL DURING BOMBING RAIDS, AT KOLOMBANGARA AND NEW GEORGIA, AND WITH FORCES THAT CAPTURED VELLA LAVELLA. FILAN, WHO WAS 39 LAST FRIDAY, IS A NATIVE OF BROOKLYN. HE JOINED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN LOS ANGELES IN 1929 AFTER WORKING AS A CAMERAMAN FOR THE LOS ANGELES TIMES AND IN MOTION PICTURES. FOR THE LAST SEVEN MONTHS HE HAS REPRESENTED THE AMERICAN STILL PICTURE POOL IN THE PACIFIC WAR THEATER.

DEC 6 1943

GM601PCW NM

-17- (1300)

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SERGT.PETE ZURLINDEN, MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, WHO FORMERLY WAS THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AT ANNAPOLIS, MD. HIS HOME IS AT 131 FORRER BOULEVARD, DAYTON, OHIO.)

DEC 6 1943

TARAWA, NOVEMBER 22 -- (DELAYED) -- WITH SEVEN OTHER MARINES, I HAVE BEEN BOBBING AROUND IN A NAVY TANK LIGHTER FOR THE PAST 48 HOURS, TRYING TO REACH BETIO BEACH, ABOUT 1,000 YARDS AWAY, WHERE SEVERAL THOUSAND OTHER LEATHERNECKS ARE ENGAGED IN ONE OF THE BITTEREST HAND-TO-HAND COMBATS THE PACIFIC WAR THEATER -- OR ANY WAR THEATER -- HAS EVER WITNESSED.

MY COMPANIONS COMPRISE A MARINE CORPS HALF-TRACK CREW. THEIR HEAVY ARTILLERY PIECE, MOUNTED ON A COMBINATION TRUCK AND TRACTOR CHASSIS, IS NEEDED BADLY ASHORE. WE SET OUT AT DAWN SATURDAY (NOVEMBER 20) UNDER ORDERS TO STRIKE BETIO BEACH ONLY 26 MINUTES AFTER THE FIRST INFANTRY ASSAULT WAVE, BUT THE STUBBORN JAPS HAVE HELD US AT BAY FOR TWO DAYS.

SINCE DAWN YESTERDAY THINGS HAVE BEEN RATHER QUIET, BUT THE FIRST 24 HOURS OF OUR DELAYED SHOREWARD EXCURSION WERE ONE CONTINUOUS NIGHTMARE. AS I WRITE, WE ARE WAITING TO BE TOWED OVER SPIKY CORAL -- OUR GOAL DEFINITELY IN SIGHT AT LAST.

DEC 6 1943

WE WERE BARELY 50 YARDS AWAY FROM OUR MOTHER TRANSPORT, STARTING THE TREACHEROUS EIGHT MILE DRIVE TO THE BEACH, WHEN A HEAVY JAP NAVAL SHELL WHISTLED OVER OUR BOW, EXPLODING WITH A SHATTERING BLAST JUST UNDER THE PROW OF OUR TROOPSHIP.

FOR THREE OF US, MARINE FIRST LIEUTENANT HERBERT A.ROBINSON, 29, OF EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, AND WEEDSPORT, NEW YORK; PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS, THOMAS MC CANE CANTLIN, 18, OF GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, AND MYSELF, THAT SHOT WAS THE FIRST WE EVER

HAD HAD TO DUCK, BUT DUCK WE DID.

AS THE SKY BRIGHTENED, WE HAD A RINGSIDE SEAT DURING THE MURDEROUS BOMBING AND SHELLING OF TARAWA, THE BIGGEST JAP GARRISON IN THE GILBERTS. MILES AWAY WE SAW A CONTINUOUS WALL OF FIRE FLASHING FROM THE GREAT BATTLEWAGONS OF ONE OF THE LARGEST TASK FORCES EVER ASSEMBLED. OVERHEAD ROARED MORE CARRIER-BASED PLANES THAN WE COULD COUNT.

DEC 6 1943

DURING THE FIRST HOUR TARAWA WAS A SMOKING HELL. FROM ONE END OF ITS TWO AND ONE-HALF MILE LENGTH TO THE OTHER, GREAT FIRES BLAZED BRILLIANTLY IN THE BROAD DAYLIGHT AND BOMBS THREW DEBRIS HUNDREDS OF FEET ABOVE THE TOWERING COCOANUT PALMS THAT STUD THE ATOLL.

THE FIRST ASSAULT BEGAN ABOUT 8:30 A.M. THE JAPS, WITH THEIR TERRIFYING 40 MILLIMETER GUNS AND SLASHING MORTARS, ATTEMPTED TO CRUCIFY THE ONRUSHING LANDING BOATS. BUT, UNDAUNTED, THE LITTLE CRAFT TOOK FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE TIDE, CHARGING THROUGH THE TRICKY CORAL CHANNEL TO SPILL HORDES OF SCREAMING DEVIL DOGS ONTO THE BEACH PROMPTLY AT THE ZERO HOUR.

DEC 6 1943

TWO MORE INFANTRY WAVES FOLLOWED CLOSELY ON THE FIRST, AND SINCE OUR WAS THE FIFTH ASSAULT WAVE, WE MOVED INTO THE TIGHT LANDING CRAFT RENDEZVOUS AREA TO AWAIT OUR TURN. JUST AS WE LINED UP, ONE OF THE FEW REMAINING HEAVY SHORE BATTERIES LAID DOWN A BARRAGE THAT CAUSED US TO HUG OUR ARMORED BULKHEADS AND MUTTER THE FIRST PRAYERS THAT CAME TO MIND.

AT FIRST WE THOUGHT THE WAY WAS CLEAR WHEN WE SPURTED FORWARD TO COMMENCE OUR OWN RUN, AND WE DROVE TO WITHIN 500 YARDS OF THE BEACH BEFORE THE JAPS SHOWED THEIR HAND.

SWISHING MORTARS FROM EVERY DIRECTION POUNDED THE SURF ALL AROUND US. TWO GREAT BLASTS RATTLED SHRAPNEL AGAINST OUR ARMOR PLATE. THE LANDING BOATS AHEAD WERE CAUGHT ON A CORAL REEF, BLOCKING US OFF.

WE ZIGZAGGED OUT OF RANGE WHILE THE JAPS POUNDED THE BOATS ON ALL SIDES. ALL OF US IN THE HALF-TRACK HUDDLED TOGETHER IN THE TINY COCKPIT, THANKFUL FOR THE PROTECTION.

SERGEANT JAMES WILLIAM MONAY, 26, OF 313 FINN STREET, WESTWOOD, CALIFORNIA, AND LIEUTENANT ROBINSON BOTH SAID ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY:

"THOSE GUYS REALLY MEAN IT!"

DEC 6 1943

PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS, LOUIS WENDEL, OF 3741 IROQUOIS AVENUE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, A 19-YEAR-OLD GUADALCANAL VETERAN AND TRIGGERMAN FOR THE ARTILLERY PIECE, COULDN'T REFRAIN FROM WISECRACKING -- "ANYBODY WANT TO BUY A GOOD WATCH?"

HE THEN ADMITTED HE NEVER HAD BEEN MORE FRIGHTENED DURING EIGHT MONTHS OF ACTION ON GUADALCANAL.

A FEW MINUTES LATER, I CHANCED A LOOK AROUND WITH MY FIELD GLASSES. I'LL NEVER FORGET THE SIGHT BEFORE ME.

SOME 500 YARDS OFF SHORE, AFTER LEAPING AND TUMBLING OUT OF THEIR BOATS, SNAGGED ON THE REEF, MORE THAN A HUNDRED MARINES WERE WADING SLOWLY TOWARD THE BEACH IN NECK-DEEP WATER, WEAPONS HIGH OVER THEIR HEADS. NOT A MAN, AS FAR AS I COULD SEE, ATTEMPTED TO SEEK SHELTER IN ANY OF THE BOATS.

I SHOUTED SOMETHING AND CORPORAL CLYDE E.LEGG, 25, OF BUNCOMBE, IOWA, SCREAMED:

30.24—10767

"THEY HAVEN'T GOT A CHANCE."

DEC 6 1943

DUNCOMBE, IOWA, SCREAMED:

"THEY HAVEN'T GOT A CHANCE. THOSE JAPS ON THE BEACH ARE GIVING THEM HELL!"

ALL AROUND THE BELEAGUERED MARINES, JAP MORTAR AND MACHINE GUN FIRE WHIPPED THE WATER WHITE. RED-HAIRED PRIVATE JOSEPH E. LEWIS, JR., 22, OF 1356 CATALPA STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, STARTED YELLING, "CAN'T WE GO GET 'EM?" BUT THAT WAS OUT OF THE QUESTION.

I WATCHED THE INFANTRYMEN SLOUGH GRIMLY FORWARD, SOME DISAPPEARING BENEATH THE WATER EVERY FEW YARDS. MANY MARINES WERE ASS STING BUDDIES AND ALL OF THEM WERE HAVING A HARD TIME OF IT. FINALLY I SAW A CLUSTER OF THEM FLOUNDER ASHORE AND PLUNGE TO THE BEACH. THE DISTANCE WAS FAR TOO GREAT TO DETERMINE HOW MANY HAD SURVIVED THE MURDEROUS FIRE.

TOLD TO HIT ON ANOTHER BEACH, OUR WAVE SWUNG TO THE EAST AND CHARGED INLAND AGAIN. IT WAS THE SAME THING ALL OVER. MORTARS, BELIEVED KNOCKED OUT BY THE MORNING-LONG DIVE BOMBING, OPENED UP IN FULL FURY. THEY GAVE US THE WORKS THE MINUTE WE MOVED INTO RANGE. SHALLOW CORAL REEFS AND HEAVY SHELL-FIRE DROVE US BACK AGAIN.

DEC 6 1943

ON THE FOURTH RUN, FOUR OF OUR LIGHTERS CARRYING TANKS WERE PICKED OFF. SEVERAL MEN WERE WOUNDED. ANOTHER, CARRYING THE NO. 2 HALF-TRACK, SUDDENLY WAS ALL ACTION. WE SAW A NAKED MARINE PLUNGE OVERBOARD, SWIM TO A FLOUNDERING BUDDY, AND DRAG HIM BACK TO SAFETY.

TODAY WE LEARNED THE HERO WAS SERGEANT JOSEPH V.OSSIGINAC, 30, OF 600 GREEN STREET, BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN. JOE, A 'GUADAL' VETERAN, SIMPLY SAID, WHEN ASKED ABOUT THE RESCUE, "IT WAS NOTHING; I NEEDED A BATH, ANYWAY."

DEC 6 1943

LATER WE MADE OUR FIFTH AND LAST ASSAULT RUN. WITH FOUR TANKS ALREADY GONE, LIEUTENANT ROBINSON SAID WE COULDN'T AFFORD TO LOSE ANY MORE EQUIPMENT. WE SOON DISCOVERED THAT DESPITE THE HEAVY BOMBING AND STRAFING, WHICH WAS INTENSIFIED AFTER EACH WAVE HAD BEEN REPULSED, THAT THOSE DEVILISH MORTARS STILL WERE WAITING FOR US. WE WERE CAUGHT IN A STRADDLING CROSSFIRE, AND PULLED OUT OF RANGE TO AWAIT NIGHTFALL.

NOW ALL OF US WERE GOOD AND SICK OF THE WATER, AND ANXIOUS TO REACH THE BEACH. BUT THERE WAS NOTHING WE COULD DO ABOUT IT. PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS, JOHN R.MCCALL, 19, OF 221 "E" STREET, TAFT, CALIFORNIA, SENSIBLY BROKE OUT HIS "C" RATIONS AND SAT DOWN TO SUPPER. THEN WE ALL FOLLOWED SUIT, GRUMBLING, BUT RESIGNED TO A NIGHT IN THE BAY.

SHORTLY AFTER DARK, BATTLESHIPS PROTECTING OUR NUMEROUS TRANSPORTS LIT THE SKY WITH A BRIEF, FURIOUS BARRAGE OF ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE. THE TRACER PYROTECHNICS WERE AS VIVID AS A JULY FOURTH CELEBRATION BACK HOME.

DEC 6 1943

"IT'S ABOUT TIME THE JAPS SENT A FEW BOMBERS AFTER US," DECLARED SERGEANT MONAY. BUT THE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE ENDED AS QUICKLY AS IT HAD BEGUN, AND WE SAT ON OUR HALF-TRACK WATCHING THE NIGHT SHELLING OF TARAWA, COUNTING THE CLUSTERS OF SCARLET SHELL GLOBES [illegible] FLIGHT TO THE ATOLL.

I SLEPT FITFULLY ON THE HALF-TRACK TURRET, ABOVE THE LIGHTER'S ARMOR PLATE, UNTIL ABOUT 4 A.M. I'LL NEVER REALLY KNOW WHAT AWAKENED ME. I REMEMBER A SWISHING SOUND, NOT UNLIKE A LOCOMOTIVE IDLING IN A ROUNDHOUSE, AND THEN I STARTED MOVING.

I HALF-ROLLED, HALF-DIVED INTO THE HALF-TRACK COCKPIT, LANDING FLUSH ON PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS, MENDEL AND CANTLIN. EVEN BEFORE THEIR STARTLED "OOOFS," FOUR ROCKING EXPLOSIONS CASCADED ALONGSIDE OUR LIGHTER, SPEWING US WITH SALT WATER AND BITING SHRAPNEL.

DEC 6 1943

THAT WAS MY INTRODUCTION TO "WASHING MACHINE CHARLEY," THE NIGHT-FLYING JAP BOMBER, WHOSE NUISANCE RAIDS WERE LEGENDARY ON GUADALCANAL. SAID SERGEANT MONAY, "YOU CAN EXPECT HIM EVERY DAY NOW....AT THE SAME TIME."

BY DAWN WE WERE READY TO MOVE SHOREWARD AGAIN. THE JAPS APPARENTLY HAD LITTLE LEFT EXCEPT MACHINE GUNS AND SNIPERS. BUT TROOPS ASHORE SORELY NEEDED AMMUNITION AND WATER. THE CONTROL VESSELS KEPT US SITTING IN THE BAY UNTIL ALMOST SUNSET.

WHEN WE FINALLY WERE USHERED IN, WE CAME ALONGSIDE THE 600-YARD SUPPLY PIER, MIDWAY ON BETIO BEACH. A JAP WHO HAD SWUM OUT TO A SHATTERED SAMPAN, OPENED FIRE WITH A HEAVY MACHINE GUN, SPRAYING THE CONGESTED AREA AT THE PIER'S END. TWO CASUALTIES WERE PUT ABOARD OUR LIGHTER, AND WE WERE ORDERED TO TAKE THEM TO MEDICAL AID.

DEC 6 1943

WE FOUND A DESTROYER ANCHORED NEARBY AND DEPOSITED THE WOUNDED THERE. THE CREW GENEROUSLY LOADED OUR HAGGARD, HUNGRY GROUP WITH POTS OF PIPING HOT COFFEE, TWO GALLONS OF STEAMING STEW, AND THREE LOAVES OF DELICIOUS BREAD. WE POUNCED ON IT WITH GREAT GUSTO.

DEC 6 1943

LATER ON WE LEARNED WE WOULD HAVE TO SPEND A SECOND NIGHT ON THE WATER, AND, GRUMBLING MORE THAN A LITTLE BIT, WE TURNED IN.

WE STILL ARE AWAITING THE TRACTORS TO TOW US OVER THE CORAL. SNIPERS STILL ARE ACTIVEAND WE'RE CROUCHED LOW IN THE HALF-TRACK.

I JUST DISCOVERED A .25 CALIBER PUNCTURE IN MY TYPEWRITER. THE MACHINE HAD BEEN LASHED TO MY BACK, BUT I CAN'T RECALL FEELING THE BULLET STRIKE.

VH704PEW

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HQ--SECOND ADD PACIFIC X X X BISMARCK SEA.

WAREO IS A STRATEGIC JUNCTION OF JUNGLE TRAILS ON THE PLATEAU-LIKE HUON PENINSULA OVERLOOKING THE CHANNEL BETWEEN NEW GUINEA AND NEW BRITAIN. OUR UNITS NOW ARE ONE MILE NORTH OF NONGORA, PUSHING WEST FROM RECENTLY-CAPTURED BONGA.

BOMBERS WORKING WITH THE GROUND FORCES POUNDED ENEMY POSITIONS WITH 39 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES.

DEC 6 1943

THE BOMBING OF CAPE GLOUCESTER FOLLOWED A 179-TON ASSAULT HANDED OUT A FEW DAYS AGO. THIS POINT IS ON THE SOUTHWEST TIP OF NEW BRITAIN ACROSS DAMPIER STRAIT FROM FINSCHHAFEN AND IS A POSSIBLE INVASION POINT.

RECONNAISSANCE UNITS BOMBED ENEMY BARGES AT GREEN ISLAND, BETWEEN NEW IRELAND AND BOUGAINVILLE, AND STARTED FIRES IN INSTALL-ATIONS ON KAPINGAMARANGI, ABOUT 400 STATUTE MILES DUE NORTH OF BOUGAINVILLE. (THIS LATTER ATTACK WAS ANNOUNCED EARLIER BY ADM.

30.24—10769

DEC 6 1943

CHESTER W.NIMITZ.)

THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON SHIPPING AT OUR BOUGAINVILLE BEACHHEAD, FRIDAY WAS DESCRIBED AS INEFFECTIVE.

THE AIR BATTLE WHICH RESULTED LASTED 45 MINUTES.

A CONVOY CARRYING TROOPS AND SUPPLIES TO EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY WAS ATTACKED ABOUT 30 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE BAY. THE CONVOY AND ITS PROTECTING DESTROYERS ELUDED A HALF DOZEN TORPEDOES AS WELL AS BOMBS AND NEAR MISSES. NO DAMAGE NOR CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED.

THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT THE JAPS CONTINUED TO SEND A FEW "SNOOPER" PLANES OVER THE CONVOY. THEY FIRED SEVERAL TIMES AND APPROACHED CLOSE ENOUGH TO DRAW OUR FIRE BUT NEVER ATTEMPTED BOMBING RUNS.

A SPOKESMAN FOR ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY, THE SOUTH PACIFIC COMMANDER, SAID RECONNAISSANCE INDICATED THAT CONTINUED DIVE BOMBING AND BOMBER ATTACKS ON THE BOUGAINVILLE JAPANESE HAD INFLICTED CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE.

DEC 6 1943

THE WEATHER IMPROVED ON FRIDAY AND MORE THAN 150 SORTIES WERE MADE DURING THE DAY, DROPPING 150 TONS OF BOMBS. THERE WAS NO INTERCEPTION BUT ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE DESTROYED ONE AMERICAN AVENGER.

THE HEAVIEST STRIKE AGAINST JAP CONCENTRATIONS WAS AT THE SOUTH END OF EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY WHERE 95 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED BY DAUNTLESS AND AVENGER BOMBERS.

THEY DESTROYED A 250-FOOT BRIDGE ACROSS THE PORRO RIVER, A BARGE AND 40 WAREHOUSES, BARRACKS AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

MM6&3PPW NM

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

WITH THE FIFTH AMERICAN AIRFORCE IN NEW GUINEA,

DEC 5-(AP)-JAPANESE FIGHTER PILOTS ARE PROBABLY SITTING AROUND THEIR RICE BOWLS AT WEWAK, ANGRILY DISCUSSING WAYS TO STAY CLEAR OF "FIERY GINGER."

DEC 6 1943

POINTED ON THE SIDES OF THAT THUNDERBOLT PLANE ARE 13 RED EMBLEMS FOR AS MANY JAPANESE PLANES WHICH HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN BY SOFT-SPOKEN COL.NEEL KEARBY, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX. TWO MORE ARE TO BE ADDED TODAY.

THOSE 15 PLANES MAKE KEARBY ONE OF THE LEADING ACES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

YESTERDAY, COLONEL KEARBY, CAPT.MEAD BROWN, OF LOUISVILLE, KY., AND CAPT.FRANCIS OKSALA, OF LONG ISLAND, N.Y., TOOK ON THE ENEMY AT MORE THAN 11 TO 1 ODDS IN A HIGH ALTITUDE SWEEP OVER WEWAK. THEY SIGHTED 44 ENEMY FIGHTERS.

COLONEL KEARBY CALLED FOR HIS SMALL FLIGHTS TO DROP THE BELLY TANKS AND TO SHOVE THROTTLES FORWARD FOR A SCREAMING DIVE INTO THE ENEMY FORMATION--HALF OF IT ZEROS, HALF THE NEW JAPANESE IN-LINE FIGHTER PLANE KNOWN AS "TONY."

DEC 6 1943

THOSE BLAZING GUNS STARTLED THE JAPANESE PILOTS. IN THE FIRST PASS, KEARBY SENT ONE PLANE DOWN. THEN HE PULLED OUT OF THE DIVE AS THREE JAPANESE MADE A HEADON PASS, SQUEEZED HIS TRIGGER AND DOWNED A SECOND. BROWN AND OKEALA EACH GOT ONE.

THEN KEARBY CALLED FOR GASOLINE CHECKS, DECIDED IT WAS WISE TO PUT THE NEEDLE TO THE ENGINES AND SPED FOR HOME.

GHGM&37PCW

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, MONDAY, DEC.6-(AP)-CREW MEMBERS OF A LIBERATOR WHICH FOUGHT THROUGH 20 JAPANESE ZEROS OVER WEWAK OCT. 15 TO DROP ALL ITS BOMBS ON THE TARGET, WERE AWARDED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES TODAY BY LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THEY INCLUDED: 2ND LT.RICHARD S.THOMPSON, 223 NORTH SYCAMORE, MONTICELLO, N.Y.; TECH.SGT.MICHAEL J.FORTINO, 681 NORTH CLINTON, SYRACUSE, N.Y.; STAFF SGTS.JAMES M.DONNELLY, 4114 WARNE ST., ST.LOUIS, MO.; HAROLD J.LINCOLN, 2112 NEWHALL ST., NEW HAVEN, CONN., AND BENJAMIN H.PERCHUK, 3948 WEST ADAMS, CHICAGO.

DEC 6 1943

AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF A SECOND DFC WAS AWARDED LT.ELWOOD C.KRISHER, (HOME TOWN UNAVBLE) NOW LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION, WHO DOWNED TWO OF FOUR JAPANESE PLANES WHICH ATTACKED HIS FLIGHT OF P-38 FIGHTERS.

A POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER WAS MADE MAJ.RAYMOND H.WILKINS, PILOT OF A MITCHELL BOMBER WHICH SCORED DIRECT HITS ON TWO SHIPS IN HANSA BAY, NEW GUINEA, SEPT. 26 DURING A BOMBING MISSION. HIS MOTHER, MRS.FLORENCE VALLIER OF BARKSDALE,

MISSION. HIS MOTHER, MRS.FLORIDAH VALLIER OF BARKSDALE, LA., WILL RECEIVE THE AWARD.

RA0949PCW

DEC 6 1943

NIGHTBLEAD SOUTHWEST PACIFIC (440)

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, DEC 4 (AP)-ALLIED AIRMEN WHO HAVE DESTROYED NEARLY 3,000 JAPANESE PLANES IN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC WAR ZONES DURING THE LAST FIVE MONTHS CAN'T FIND ANY MORE ENEMY AIRCRAFT TO SHOOT DOWN.

UP TO THE TIME GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE WAS ISSUED TODAY, ONLY ONE JAPANESE PLANE WAS REPORTED SHOT DOWN THIS WEEK AND TWO OTHERS DESTROYED ON THE GROUND IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATERS--A FAR CRY FROM THE AVERAGE OF MORE THAN 100 WIPED OUT EVERY WEEK BETWEEN JULY 1 AND THE END OF NOVEMBER.

THIS IS NO REFLECTING ON THE CURRENT ACCURACY OF OUR AERIAL GUNNERS AND BOMBARDIERS. THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE JUST ISN'T THERE.

NOT AN ENEMY PLANE WAS REPORTED SIGHTED IN MACARTHUR'S SATURDAY COMMUNIQUE WHICH TOLD OF 18 AERIAL SWEEPS OVER A 1,200 MILE ARC EXTENDING FROM THE KAI ISLANDS, NORTH OF DARWIN, AUSTRALIA, TO THE SOUTHERN TIP OF BOUGAINVILLE IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS.

EVIDENTLY THE JAPANESE AIRFORCE HAS MADE AT LEAST A TEMPORARY STRATEGIC RETREAT. ITS AIRFIELDS HAVE BEEN POCKMARKED WITH BOMB CRATERS ALMOST AS FAST AS THEY COULD BE REPAIRED WHILE THE NIPPONESE HAVE LOST EVERY AERIAL BATTLE THEY HAVE FOUGHT IN THE AREA THIS SUMMER AND FALL. AGAINST JAPANESE LOSSES OF NEARLY 3,000, ONLY 350 ALLIED PLANES HAVE BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED AS LOST IN THE FIVE MONTHS.

UNOPPOSED EXCEPT BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, MACARTHUR REPORTED THAT OUR BOMBERS DROPPED 57 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON AIRFIELDS OF SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE, 63 TONS ON BORGEN BAY INSTALLATIONS NEAR THE WESTERN TIP OF NEW BRITAIN, PROBABLY DAMAGED A TANKER OFF THE VITU ISLANDS NORTH OF NEW BRITAIN, RAIDED MANY ENEMY INSTALLATIONS ON NEW BRITAIN AND NEW GUINEA, AND SUPPORTED GROUND FORCES ON BOUGAINVILLE AND NEW GUINEA.

TWO AUSTRALIAN COLUMNS WERE CLOSING ON ON WAREO, A JUNGLE MISSION ON THE HUON PENINSULA OF NEW GUINEA WHICH THE JAPANESE HAVE TRANSFORMED INTO A FORTRESS. ONE FORCE ADVANCING FROM SATTELBERG, FOR WHICH MOST OF THE FORCE DEFENDING WAREO WAS RECENTLY DRIVEN, WAS ONLY HALF A MILE FROM ITS OBJECTIVE WHILE THE OTHER COLUMN EMPLOYED ARTILLERY TO WIPE OUT STRONG POINTS BLOCKING ITS ADVANCE.

DEC 6 1943

D106KX

SECURING OF THE PENINSULA IS A NECESSARY PRELUDE TO A POTENTIAL INVASION OF NEW BRITAIN, KEY PIN OF JAPAN'S SOUTHERN DEFENSES, WHICH RECEIVED MAJOR ATTENTION FROM THE AERIAL RAIDS.

A DELAYED DISPATCH FROM BOUGAINVILLE RELATED AN INCIDENT TYPICAL OF PACIFIC JUNGLE FIGHTING. A JAPANESE CAME UP TO A MARINE IN AN AMERICAN RAIDING UNIT OF 770 MEN, WHICH HAD BEEN PINNED ON A BEACH BY A SUPERIOR JAPANESE FORCE, AND ASKED IN JAPANESE THE STRENGTH OF THE INVADING FORCE. THE MARINE COULDN'T FIRE FOR FEAR OF HITTING OTHER MARINES. THE JAP, FINALLY REALIZING HE WAS IN THE WRONG PLACE, FLED.

IN THIS RAID THE MARINES CAPTURED A 77 MM FIELD PIECE AND FIRED 240 JAPANESE SHELLS BACK INTO THE ENEMY LINES.

GG233PCW

JOHANNESBURG, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, DEC. 5-(AP)-THE INTERIOR MINISTRY TODAY BANNED THE LIFE MAGAZINE ISSUE OF JULY 5, 1943, SHOWING PICTURES OF THE DETROIT RACIAL DISTURBANCES. THE ACTION WAS ANNOUNCED THREE MONTHS AFTER THE MAGAZINE HAD BEEN RECEIVED AND CIRCULATED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RW745PEW

30.24—10771

HERRICKVILLE, ONT., DEC. 5-(AP)-NEWS OF HIS DISTRIBUTION OF CASH IN HALIFAX, TORONTO, AND OTHER CITIES HAS POSED A PROBLEM FOR HARRY MACLEAN, WEALTHY CONSTRUCTION MAN WHO LIVES IN THIS VILLAGE 45 MILES SOUTH OF OTTAWA.

MACLEAN, WHO HAS GIVEN MONEY TO WAR VETERANS, TAXI DRIVERS, BELL BOYS AND OTHERS HE HAS MET IN HIS TRAVELS, NOW IS RECEIVING FAN MAIL RIVALLING THAT OF HOLLYWOOD STARS -- AND HE SAID IN A STATEMENT TONIGHT THAT IT MUST REMAIN UNANSWERED. HE IS UNABLE TO COPE WITH IT.

DEC 6 1943

NEWSPAPER READERS FROM MEXICO TO THE SUB-ARCTIC, ATTRACTED BY THE PUBLICITY GIVEN MACLEAN'S OPEN-HANDEDNESS, HAVE WRITTEN HIM. EACH DAY HE RECEIVES NEARLY 1,000 LETTERS, SOME OF THEM WITH SERVICE DISCHARGE PAPERS, MILITARY REJECTION CERTIFICATES, NATIONAL REGISTRATION CARDS AND PERSONAL PHOTOGRAPHS ENCLOSED.

LETTERS WITH SUCH ENCLOSURES WILL BE RETURNED, MACLEAN SAID, AS SOON AS IT IS POSSIBLE FOR HIM TO "CATCH UP" WITH THE MAIL.

SOME OF THE LETTERS HE DESCRIBED AS "HEARTBREAKING," OTHERS AS "BRASH" AND STILL OTHERS AS "FANTASTIC." NOT ALL OF THEM ARE "BEGGING" LETTERS -- A NUMBER SIMPLY PRAISE HIS GENEROSITY, AND CONTAIN NO OVERT REQUESTS FOR FINANCIAL HELP.

IN HIS STATEMENT MACLEAN SAID HE WAS "DEEPLY TOUCHED" BY MOST OF THE LETTERS HE HAD READ AND REGRETTED HIS INABILITY TO ANSWER THEM PERSONALLY. A GOOD DEAL OF THIS CORRESPONDENCE COMES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

DEC 6 1943

IF HE ENJOYED "THE WEALTH OF THE NATIONAL MINT," SAID MACLEAN, HE WOULD STILL BE UNABLE TO ACCOMMODATE THE "DESERVING THOUSANDS" TELLING HIM OF THEIR TROUBLES VIA THE MAIL.

DEC 6 1943

FA1142PEW

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, DEC.5-(AP)-SECRET ALLIED WEAPONS HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR LOPSIDED VICTORIES OVER THE JAPANESE IN THE PACIFIC, REAR ADMIRAL INGRAM C.SOWELL, COMMANDANT OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY OPERATING BASE HERE, SAID AT THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SPEAKER'S ANNUAL DINNER HERE.

WHILE HE DID NOT DISCLOSE THE NATURE OF THESE WEAPONS, ADMIRAL SOWELL SAID THEY WERE GROWING MORE EFFICIENT. HE DECLARED THEY WERE THE PRODUCT OF THE COMBINED UNITED NATIONS' SCIENTISTS, TECHNICIANS AND WORKERS.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GERMANY'S LATEST WEAPONS WAS MINIMIZED BY VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ALAN CURTEIS, SENIOR BRITISH NAVAL O

BY VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ALAN CURTEIS, SENIOR BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC.

DEC 6 1943

"I AM GLAD TO SAY THEIR LAST TWO HAVE NOT BEEN SO ACCURATE AS THEY HAD HOPED," HE SAID.

"THIS MAY HAVE BEEN A REFERENCE TO THE NAZIS' ACOUSTIC TORPEDO AND THEIR RADIO-DIRECTED AERIAL BOMB.)

PS1245AEW

WASHINGTON,DEC 4-(AP)-GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THEY WERE SEEKING MORE INFORMATION BEFORE ACTING ON AN APPLICATION OF NEW YORK IMPORTERS FOR PERMISSION TO BRING INTO THE UNITED STATES ABOUT 3,000,000 GALLONS OF SPANISH AND NORTH AFRICAN OLIVE OIL TO RELIEVE A DOMESTIC SHORTAGE.

INTERESTED IN THE APPLICATION ARE THE STATE DEPARTMENT, WHICH CONCERNS ITSELF WITH POLICY IN ALL DEALINGS WITH SPAIN, THE FOREIGN

ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION, AND THE COMBINED FOOD BOARD.

ONE OFFICIAL SAID IT WAS NATURAL THAT IMPORTERS SHOULD WANT TO BRING IN FOREIGN OLIVE OIL BECAUSE THE PROFITS ARE LARGE IN WHAT HE CALLED THIS "SCARCE" COMMODITY. THE IMPORTERS SAID THERE WAS A BUMPER CROP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

THE GOVERNMENT, THIS OFFICIAL ADDED, MUST CONSIDER THE OVER-ALL ALLIED NEEDS FOR ALL FATS AND OILS AND IT MIGHT DEVELOP THAT THE MEDITERRANEAN OLIVE OIL CAN BE UTILIZED MORE EFFECTIVELY IN EUROPEAN AREAS.

"IF WE HAVE TO FEED EUROPE," HE SAID, "WHY TIE UP SHIPPING TO BRING OLIVE OIL HERE AND FIND WE HAVE TO SHIP IT RIGHT BACK?"

ANOTHER OFFICIAL POINTED OUT THAT OLIVE OIL IS CONSIDERED A LUXURY ALONGSIDE OF MATERIALS IN THE "STRATEGIC" CLASS.

AB412PEW

BY ALFRED WALL

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN STAFF

DEC 6 1943

THE MENA HOUSE, SITE OF THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL-CHIANG KAI-SHEK CONFERENCE, IS AN OLD-FASHIONED, 45-ROOM GRAY STONE HOTEL OF NO PARTICULAR ARCHITECTURE, SET IN THE SHADOW OF THE GREAT PYRAMID OF CHEOPS ON THE SKIRT OF THE LIBYAN DESERT EIGHT MILES FROM CAIRO ON THE WEST BANK OF THE NILE.

IT IS A FLAT-ROOFED, TWO-STORY, NONDESCRIPT BUILDING WHICH MIGHT BE FOUND AND NEVER NOTICED ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD. BUT MENA HOUSE'S FAMOUS LOCATION MAKES IT A LANDMARK TO BE REMEMBERED. EVERY TRAVELLER WHO GOES TO CAIRO, PRESUMABLY, GOES OUT TO VIEW THE PYRAMIDS SOONER OR LATER. HIS TRIP TAKES HIM PAST THE MENA HOUSE.

THE HOTEL IS NAMED FOR MENA, TRADITIONALLY THE FIRST RULER OF A UNITED EGYPT, WHOSE DYNASTY DATES BACK TO ABOUT 3200 B.C.

THE HOTEL IS FAMED FOR ITS ATTRACTIVE TROPICAL GARDENS, LANDSCAPED WITH PALM TREES AND POTTED PLANTS OF ALL KINDS, SURROUNDED BY A GRAY STONE WALL. THE ANCIENT STONES WITH WHICH THE HOTEL AND THE WALL ARE BUILT CAME FROM THE WEATHERING PYRAMIDS.

DEC 6 1943

MENA HOUSE IS SOMETHING OF A HEALTH RESORT FOR OUT THERE THE AIR IS CLEANER, DRIER AND FRESHER THAN IN CAIRO. IN DECEMBER, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY THE NIGHTS ARE SOMETIMES UNPLEASANTLY COLD, BUT THE WEATHER IS PERFECT IN NOVEMBER, THE LATTER PART OF MARCH AND APRIL.

THE HOSTELRY BOASTS A VARIETY OF AMUSEMENTS. IT HAS AN OPEN AIR SWIMMING POOL AND MANY TENNIS COURTS. THERE IS A GOLF COURSE LAID OUT ON THE SANDS OF THE DESERT. IN NORMAL TIMES IT IS QUITE THE THING TO MOTOR OUT TO MENA HOUSE FOR MOONLIGHT DANCES--VERY ROMANTIC IN THE DESERT SETTING, WITH THE PYRAMIDS SHIMMERING NEARBY.

THE BEDOUINS WHO TAKE TOURISTS ON THEIR TRIPS TO THE PYRAMIDS ON CAMELS OR DONKEYS ALWAYS WAIT FOR FARES OUTSIDE MENA HOUSE.

MENA POUSE IS OVER A HALF CENTURY OLD. ITS ACCOMMODATIONS ARE MODERATELY COMFORTABLE BUT NOT TO BE COMPARED WITH A MODERN HOTEL.

IT IS NEAR THE SPOT WHERE NAPOLEON TOLD HIS SOLDIERS JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE OF THE PYRAMIDS IN 1798, "FORTY CENTURIES LOOK DOWN UPON YOU."

EITHER A HOSTILE OR A FRIENDLY AIRMAN WOULD HAVE AN EASY TIME FINDING THE MENA HOUSE. THE GREAT PYRAMID IN CLEAR DESERT AIR WOULD BE A PERFECT MARKER, DAY OR NIGHT.

DEC 6 1943

BZ235PEW

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BERLIN, BROADCASTING FLAMBOYANT TOKYO CLAIMS ENTIRELY UNSUBSTANTIATED BY ANY ALLIED SOURCE, SAID SUNDAY THAT THE U.S. NAVY HAD LOST 55 SHIPS, INCLUDING AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS, AND 592 AIRPLANES IN SOLOMONS WATERS FROM OCT. 27 "UNTIL THE DAY OF THE SIXTH AIR BATTLE OF BOUGAINVILLE ON DEC. 3."

AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER, A BATTLESHIP OR HEAVY CRUISER AND A H

30.24—10773

CRUISER WERE SUNK IN THE SIXTH ENCOUNTER, THE JAPANESE CLAIMED.

SEVENTEEN SHIPS SUNK IMMEDIATELY AFTER BEING HIT, ACCORDING TO THE NIPPONESE CLAIM, AND THEY INCLUDED TWO LARGE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND TWO ORDINARY AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, SAID THE BROADCAST.

OTHER SHIPS SUNK, TOKYO CLAIMED, INCLUDED FOUR BATTLESHIPS AND FOUR AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.

DEC 6 1943

AMONG VESSELS DAMAGED, TOKYO ADDED, WERE THREE BATTLESHIPS AND THREE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.

JAPANESE LOSSES IN THE SAME PERIOD WERE LISTED AS TWO DESTROYERS SUNK, TWO CRUISERS "SLIGHTLY DAMAGED," AND 130 PLANES MISSING.

SB136PEW

DEC 7 1943

Teheran Pact Promises Joint Blows

DEC 7 1943

THREE-WAY ATTACK PLANNED BY CHIEFS TO SMASH HITLER

CHESTER DEC 7 1943

Concerted Blows Will Be Launched from East, West and South.

MCCAFFIN

INVASION TASK OUTLINED

Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill Have Cordial Meeting in Teheran.

CAIRO, Dec. 6—(AP) Leaders of the greatest Allied powers—the United States, Russia and Britain—in historic conference in ancient Persia reached full agreement to crush Germany by concerted blows from the east, west and south, it was disclosed today, and laid plans for a world family of democratic nations to "banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations."

This most significant of all wartime meetings, bringing President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin together for the first time, was held in Teheran, capital of storied Iran (Persia) for four days, from Nov. 28 to Dec. 1.

Cordial Air at Meeting

The conference, further tipping the scales of defeat against Germany by incontestable unity of three chiefs of state said to have met "in extreme cordiality," came as the Allies massed strength in the west and in the Mediterranean, with Russia already pressing in from the east.

Further indicating that the blows from west and south may not long be delayed, the topmost military chieftains of America and Britain pooled their genius again in meeting from Friday through today in Cairo after returning from Teheran. Mr. Churchill joined them. The whereabouts of President Roosevelt since he left Teheran Dec. 2 were not disclosed.

(Stalin's safe arrival back in Moscow was announced Monday night).

The "big three" and their military staffs at Teheran "concerted our plans for the destruction of the German forces," declared the joint communique released here and signed simply by "Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill."

"We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of operations which will be undertaken from the east, west and south.

"The common understanding which we have here reached guarantees that victory will be ours," it asserted in measured words of doom for Hitlerism.

Will Seek Enduring Peace

As to the peace, "We are sure that our concord will make it an enduring peace," and "We shall seek the cooperation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them as they may choose to come into a world family of democratic nations."

"No power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies by land, their U-boats by sea, and their war plants from the air," the triumvirate asserted. "Our attacks will be relentless and increasing."

In another declaration, the conferees pledged wartime and postwar aid to Iran, and invited the assistance of Iran and other peace-loving nations in establishing and maintaining peace "in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter."

1,250-Mile Trip

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill flew the 1,250 miles from Cairo to Iran after the Pacific conference here the week before with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek which, under the shadow of the pyramids, charted the ruin of Japan.

The scene at Teheran—where the Nazis had unsuccessfully dropped agents by parachute—was marked by thousands of Allied troops, armor and guns, by Stalin honoring his Allied friends in smiling, glass-clinking toasts, by a party on the occasion of the 69th birthday of the ebullient Churchill, and by presentation of a handsome British-made "Stalingrad sword" to Stalin.

These and other details were described in dispatches by Lloyd Stratton, president of the Associated Press, Limited, British subsidiary of the Associated Press. Stratton and Edward Angly of The Chicago Sun were the only two American correspondents who reached Teheran.

Stalin in a toast at one dinner declared that "without American production, the United Nations could never have won the war."

President Roosevelt addressed U. S. troops who are shuttling supplies into Russia, telling them the conference had made progress in its objectives of "winning the war just as fast as we possibly can" and of trying to "plan for a world for us and for our children when war would cease to be a necessity."

To British soldiers, Mr. Churchill said, "I hope and trust the decisions we are making may play th... part in shortening the war."

One of the most marked aspects of the conference, which brought President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin face to face for the first time at 3 p. m. on Sunday, Nov. 28, was the friendly and intimate atmosphere in which the three leaders moved. An observer said that atmosphere apparently augured well for the future.

Stalin Receives Sword

Stratton described an outstandingly colorful tribute to the friendship, the presentation on Nov. 29 of the Stalingrad sword, the work of a London craftsman, by Mr. Churchill on behalf of King George VI to Stalin. It was, Mr. Churchill said, in memory of the "steel-hearted citizens of Stalingrad," the bloody, ruined city where Soviet Russia heroically resisted, and then sprang disaster upon Hitler, destroying his Sixth army.

At Mr. Churchill's birthday party Nov. 30, when he received gifts of antiques and Persian art, Stalin, joining in each of some 50 toasts, drank to "my fighting friend Churchill," and "my fighting friend Roosevelt." Mr. Churchill pledged a toast to "Stalin the great."

But these were social highlights during four days devoted earnestly to tri-power discussions of the highest importance, shaping both the course of the war and the world to come. The first plenary session came Sunday, after the initial meeting of Stalin and Mr. Roosevelt, who were joined an hour later by Mr. Churchill.

Accompanied by Two Advisors

With Stalin came but two high advisers, Foreign Secretary Vyacheslav Molotov and Marshall Klementi Voroshilov, while Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill were accompanied by large staffs of star military and diplomatic leaders.

The fact of the conference was fully known to the Axis in advance, but the eGrmans, significantly, could do nothing about it. Most of the Nazi agents dropped among the tribes before the meeting were said to have been captured, and no gap was left in the cordon of protection thrown about the city.

Armored cars and tanks nosed about the city of Mongolian and modern architecture, guards with tommy-guns at the ready patrolled the streets, U. S. military police guarded main streets and squares and overhead a canopy of fighter planes and bombers flew constant vigil. For five hours on Monday, Teheran's business came virtually to a halt during the meeting at the Russian embassy, with traffic stopped, and pedestrians herded into doorways, alleys, and shops.

Even attending servants carried small automatic weapons.

The choice of Teheran, built on a high plateau surrounded by snow-capped peaks, was noteworthy. It carried acknowledgement of Russia's tremendous expenditure in manpower in driving back the Nazi invaders, since Teheran is the nearest big city on occupied belligerent soil.

For Stalin, whose armies threw the Germans out of the Caucasus, selection of Teheran meant he would be away from close, active direction of Soviet forces only a minimum of time, since Teheran is only some 230 miles from the Russian frontier at the border of the republican of Azerbaijan. There was symbolism, too, in the fact that the three Allies already are cooperating in Iran, using it as a supply funnel.

For Stalin, it was his first trip outside Russia's boundaries since 1917.

Luncheon in Embassy

The final session of the epochal conference was held Wednesday at the Soviet embassy. Military problems had been settled. The three leaders sat down at luncheon, talked throughout the afternoon, had dinner together and continued their discussion until 10:30 p.m. Then, apparently on the most friendly terms, they said goodbye. At intervals they were joined by their high diplomatic advisers.

At that time they apparently knocked down their major differences—obviously dozens of minor differences were not settled if even discussed—and emerged with the outline for an "enduring peace."

On Thursday, Dec. 2, President Roosevelt visited American troops before he and Mr. Churchill left by plane.

There was no mention made, apparently, of a "second front," and it appeared that that question had been fully settled. Also, no mention was made in the communique of "unconditional surrender" of Germany, nor was an expected "surrender or die" ultimatum given Germany.

But the threat to and worry for Hitler ran unmistakably through the entire communique.

The three declared their meeting in the capital of their ally Iran had "shaped and confirmed our common policy. We expressed our determination that our nations shall work together in the war and in the peace that will follow."

Then came the pregnant words of concerted action to burst upon Germany from three directions.

Look to Future

Victory To Be Ours, Leaders Say; Peace Era Mapped

Wirephotos of Teheran parley on Page 16

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin have agreed completely on "the scope and timing of operations" to smash the Germany army from three sides, an announcement signed by the three statesmen in an epic four-day meeting in Teheran, Iran, and released here today disclosed.

The Allied leaders also charted a peace era in which all nations would be invited to join "a world family of democratic nations" based on the reaffirmed principles of the Atlantic Charter. The conference of the world's most powerful military and political combine was held in the Iranian capital from November 28 to December 1, attended also by scores of top-flight military chieftains and diplomats from the United States, Britain and Russia.

Campaign Mapped

Heavily underscoring the urgency of the military phase, the combined British and American general staffs subsequently returned to Cairo, scene of the November 22-26 meeting of Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek with President Roosevelt and the Prime Minister, and staged concentrated planning sessions from last Friday through today.

Churchill joined in these and other sessions, leading to the probability that other disclosures of paramount international importance are still to come.

President Roosevelt's whereabouts since the Teheran conference were not disclosed, however.

Two Teheran declarations were signed simply "Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill."

Text Of Declaration

The text of the main declaration by the three leaders:

"We, the President of the United States of America, the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the Premier of the Soviet Union, have met these four days past in this capital of our ally, Iran, and have shaped and confirmed our common policy. We expressed our determination that our nations shall work together in the war and in the peace that will follow.

"As to the war, our military staffs have joined in our round-table discussions and we have concerted our plans for the destruction of the German forces. We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of operations which will be undertaken from the east, west and south.

Victory "Guaranteed"

"The common understanding which we have here reached guarantees that victory will be ours.

"And as to the peace, we are sure that our concord will make it an enduring peace. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command the good will of the overwhelming masses of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations.

"With our diplomatic advisers we have surveyed the problems of the future. We shall seek the cooperation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them as they may choose to come into a world family of democratic nations.

To Destroy Armies

"No power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies by land, their U-boats by sea and their war plants from the air. Our attacks will be relentless and increasing.

"From these friendly conferences we look with confidence to the day when all the peoples of the world may live free lives, untouched by tyranny and according to their varying desires and their own consciences.

"We came here with hope and determination. We leave here friends in fact, in spirit and in purpose.

"Signed at Teheran Dec. 1, 1943.

"ROOSEVELT, STALIN, CHURCHILL."

Aid To Iran Promised

The concluding paragraph of the declaration devoted to the status of Iran as an ally of the three nations apparently was the key to the envisaged "world family of democratic nations."

After expressing their respect for Iran's independence and territorial integrity and promising economic aid to that country which has facilitated the flow of Allied supplies to Russia, the three leaders said:

"They (the United States, Britain and Russia) count upon the participation of Iran together with all other peace-loving nations in the establishment of international peace, security and prosperity after the war in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter, to which all four governments have continued to subscribe."

The Atlantic Charter declaration by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill after their sea rendezvous in August, 1940, set out these general Allied principles and post-war aims:

1. They seek no territorial or other aggrandizement.

2. No territorial changes that do not accord with the "freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned."

3. Respect for the right of all peoples to choose their own form of Government; restoration of "sovereign rights and self-government" to those "forcibly deprived of them."

4. Endeavor, "with due respect for existing obligations," to promote a better distribution of raw materials and trade to all states, "great or small, victor or vanquished."

5. Full collaboration among nations in the economic field in order to improve labor standards and social security.

6. "After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny," a peace established to assure all men "freedom from fear and want."

7. Freedom of the seas for all nations.

8. Abandonment of the use of force and disarmament of nations "which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers" pending establishment of "a wider and permanent system of general security."

Their First Meeting

On the first day of the conference Stalin, accompanied only by his Foreign Minister, Vyascheslav Molotov, walked up the steps of the Russian Embassy compound, which was the President's residence during his stay. He left Molotov talking in an ante-room with Harry L. Hopkins, the President's official adviser, and strode on alone to come face to face with the American leader for the first time.

It was believed to be the first time Stalin had left Russia since the Communist revolution in 1917.

The Russian Embassy conference area, and Teheran itself, swarmed with Russian tommy-gunner guards, and even the embassy servants carried pistols.

Security measures were heightened because it was learned a number of German saboteurs had been dropped by parachute in Iran a few weeks before the big three arrived.

A number of Iranians whose loyalty was questioned, including at least one army officer, also were

Teheran Declaration

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—Following is the text of the Declaration of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin at the conclusion of their Teheran conference:

We, the President of the United States of America, the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the Premier of the Soviet Union, have met these four days past in this capital of our ally, Iran, and have shaped and confirmed our common policy. We expressed our determination that our nations shall work together in the war and in the peace that will follow.

As to the war, our military staffs have joined in our round-table discussions, and we have concerted our plans for the destruction of the German forces. We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of operations which will be undertaken from the east, west and south.

Victory Will Be Ours

The common understanding which we have here reached guarantees that victory will be ours.

And as to the peace, we are sure that our concord will make it an enduring peace. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command the good will of the overwhelming masses of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations. With our diplomatic advisers we have surveyed the problems of the future. We shall seek the cooperation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them as they may choose to come into a world family of democratic nations.

Attacks Will Be Relentless

No power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies by land, their U-boats by sea and their war plants from the air. Our attacks will be relentless and increasing.

From these friendly conferences we look with confidence to the day when all the peoples of the world may live free lives untouched by tyranny and according to their varying desires and their own consciences.

We came here with hope and determination. We leave here friends in fact, in spirit and in purpose.

Signed at Teheran, December 1, 1943.

ROOSEVELT, STALIN, CHURCHILL.

Text of Declaration on Iran

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP).—Following is a "declaration of the three powers concerning Iran," dated Dec. 1, 1943:

The President of the United States of America, the Premier of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, having consulted with each other and with the Prime Minister of Iran, desire to declare the mutual agreement of their three governments regarding their relations with Iran.

The governments of the United States of America, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the United Kingdom recognize the assistance which Iran has given in the prosecution of the war against the common enemy, particularly by facilitating transportation of supplies from overseas to the Soviet Union.

The three governments realize that the war has caused special economic difficulties for Iran, and they are agreed that they will continue to make available to the government of Iran such economic assistance as may be possible, having regard to the heavy demands made upon them by their world-wide military operations and to the world-wide shortage of transport, raw material and supplies for civilian consumption.

With respect to the post-war period, the governments of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom are in accord with the government of Iran that any economic problem confronting Iran at the close of hostilities should receive full consideration along with those of the other members of the United Nations by conferences of international agencies held or created to deal with international economic matters.

The governments of the United States of America, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the United Kingdom are at one with the government of Iran in their desire for the maintenance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran. They count upon the participation of Iran, together with all other peace-loving nations in the establishment of international peace, security and prosperity after the war in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter, to which all four governments have continued to subscribe.

Looking to the future, the national chieftains said "We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command the good will of the overwhelming masses of the peoples of the world and banish the source and terror of war for many generations."

It concluded:

"From these friendly conferences we look with confidence to the day when all the peoples of the world may live free lives untouched by tyranny and according to their varying desires and their own consciences.

"We came here with hope and determination. We leave here friends in fact, in spirit and in purpose."

As for Iran, the three governments recognized her aid in the war, and pledged her continued economic assistance.

In post-war years, they agreed with the Iranian government that "any economic problem confronting Iran at the close of hostilities should receive full consideration along with those of the other members of the United Nations by conferences of international agencies held or created to deal with international economic matters."

The three governments "count upon the participation of Iran together with all other peace-loving nations in the establishment of international peace, security and prosperity after the war in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter, to which all four governments have continued to subscribe," the announcement declared.

The who's who among the headliners for the United States and the United Kingdom at the conference:

United States: Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff; Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Army air chief; Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of Army service forces; Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the fleet and chief of naval operations; Admiral William D. Leahy, President Roosevelt's chief of staff; Harry Hopkins, the President's official advisor; W. Averell Harriman, ambassador to Russia, and John G. Winant, ambassador to Britain.

Great Britain: Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the Imperial general staff; Field Marshal Sir John Dill, chief of the military mission to the U. S.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, chief of the air staff; Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham, chief of the naval staff; Anthony Eden, foreign secretary, and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British ambassador to Russia.

These were virtually the only ones who attended all the large meetings, and one reason for the conference's success was believed to be the fact that only the top men participated, making a highly-workable group. The U. S. mission included about 60 persons, and the British group about the same number.

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locked up.

Stalin Honored

One of the ceremonious highlights of the conference at the foot of the snow-capped Elburz mountains was the presentation by Prime Minister Churchill of the "Sword of Stalingrad" to Premier Stalin, a British recognition of the Russian heroes who turned the Nazi tide at Stalingrad last winter.

Details of the military decisions reached naturally were not disclosed, but dispatches from Teheran said there was no talk of "a second front" circulating at the conference—an indication that that subject already had been disposed of except for final details.

Nor was anything specific concerning a multitude of post-war problems, such as the Russian-Polish boundaries, dealt with in the general declarations.

No Ultimatum Made

The "surrender or die" ultimatum, which some had expected, was not forthcoming.

Besides Molotoff, Stalin was accompanied by Marshal Klementi E. Voroshilov at the parley.

President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill were encircled by their staffs of approximately sixty each, headed by Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States Army; Gen. Henry H. Arnold, United States Army air chief; Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of United States Army service forces; Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States fleet and chief of naval operations; Admiral William D. Leahy, President Roosevelt's chief of staff; Hopkins; W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador to Russia; John G. Winant, Ambassador to England; General Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the British Imperial general staff; Field Marshal Sir John Dill, chief of the British military mission to the United States; Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, British chief of air staff; Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham, chief of the British naval staff; Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Russia.

The first meeting of Stalin and Roosevelt occurred at 3 P. M., November 28. An hour later Churchill arrived.

Intimate Aspect

From then on the conference assumed an intimate, almost family aspect.

These talks were punctuated by full-dress discussions with the military chiefs, the first of which lasted from 4 P. M. to 7 P. M. on November 28. Preceded by separate Anglo-American staff sessions on Monday and Tuesday mornings, the military meetings reached a climax long after sunset on Tuesday.

The most powerful gathering of military brains of this war opened its final plenary session at 4.30 P. M. that day and concluded at 7.30 P. M., with plans fully drawn to concentrate the total military might of Russia, Britain and the United States on a "relentlessly increasing" basis.

Stalin Toasts Leaders

Satisfaction approaching exultation with the strategy drawn at Teheran was evinced the night of November 30 at Churchill's sixty-ninth birthday dinner at the British Legation. More than fifty toasts were drunk with Stalin ambling amiably around the table clinking glasses with each man toasted, and himself raising his glass to:

"My fighting friend, Churchill."

"My fighting friend, Roosevelt."

Newspaper observers closer to the session than others—most newsmen were held at Cairo during the conference—had reason to believe that the Teheran meetings had filled the gaps in the Moscow conference of foreign ministers and, in fact, gone well beyond it.

Two Newsmen There

Only two newsmen—one of them Lloyd Stratton, president of Associated Press, Limited, British subsidiary of the Associated Press—were able to win their way to Teheran. The other was Edward Angly, former AP man now representing the Chicago *Sun*, who happened to be in Teheran on his way to his new post in Moscow. They alone were eyewitnesses of the historic events, while newsmen from all over the world sat in the same smoky press room in Cairo which they occupied during the earlier Roosevelt-Churchill-Chiang conference.

The same non-journalistic observers described to them the physical facts of the Teheran gatherings. As before, the reporters were unable to talk to a single conference headliner.

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Only 2 Newspapermen Were at Teheran Parley

All Other Reporters Covered Conference From Cairo

CAIRO, Dec. 6 (AP).—During the Teheran conference newspaper men from all parts of the world sat in the same smoky press room at Cairo which they occupied during the earlier Roosevelt-Churchill-Chiang Kai-shek conference.

The same non-journalistic observers descibed to them the physical facts of the Teheran gatherings. As before, the correspondents were unable to talk with a single conference headliner.

Only two newspaper men—one of them Lloyd Stratton, president of Associated Press, Ltd., British subsidiary of The Associated Press—were able to win their way to isolated Teheran. The other was Edward Angly, a former A. P. man now representing "The Chicago Sun," who happened to be in Teheran on the way to a new post at Moscow.

700,000 Words Filed From Allied Parleys

CAIRO, Dec. 6 (AP).—Press dispatches cabled or wirelessed from Cairo by seventy-seven correspondents covered the two big-power conferences totaled nearly 700,000 words.

This was in addition to uncounted hundreds of thousands of words, which could better be reckoned on a tonnage basis, sent by special fast planes for release at specified times. The great mass of copy was handled by a special censorship staff.

Troops Knew of Roosevelt Trip

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Word Spread by Army Grapevine to Italy That President Was in North Africa.

GALLAGHER

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Within twenty-four hours after President Roosevelt had arrived in this war theater en route to the Cairo and Teheran conferences, the gossip grapevine brought the news to soldiers fighting in Italy hundreds of miles from where the President landed.

The President and his party arrived at a busy Mediterranean city. (The President disclosed at Teheran that he landed in Morocco.) Smiling, he was met by high Army officers. Although thousands of soldiers and Frenchmen swarmed over the city, not more than half a dozen saw the President as he sped by car through the town. He took off from an airport that was the scene of bitter fighting during the original landings a year ago.

Those who did not get a quick glimpse as the car sped by did not believe their eyes as the President's arrival had been wholly unexpected. Although the big four-motored presidential plane was tucked away in one corner of the field, several flyers saw Mr. Roosevelt and—then the news began to spread.

The President flew to an airfield, where he was greeted by his son Elliott, on duty with an air reconnaissance unit in this theater, and his son-in-law, Major John Boettiger, now attached to the Fifth Army. Then he made a quick sightseeing tour with Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. Spaatz, the Air Force commander.

On the air field scores of Army transport pilots saw the presidential party; they were attracted by the large number of fighter planes that accompanied the presidential plane. And these transport pilots within six hours they had carried the news that the President was in Africa to advance airports in Italy, where truck drivers carrying supplies to the front passed it on. Ambulance drivers pushed the news a bit further and it was carried to most advance points by the next day.

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The President [illegible] night as a guest of Eisenhower. He discussed the military situation with him and with General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, who was in the Presidential party. The next day the President and his party departed by plane for Cairo with a strong fighter escort.

Military Chiefs Take Day Off, Have Swank Party

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Jerusalem, Dec. 2 (AP)—Delayed—High chiefs of the combined British and American general staffs, after drafting war plans during nearly two weeks of tense conferences at Cairo and Teheran, finally took a day off and "really had themselves a time."

The entire King David Hotel here was taken over. Choice food and liquors, including vintage wines and 1864 brandy were brought up from Cairo and the generals and admirals who spearhead the entire war effort spent a day and night relaxing, dancing and sightseeing.

"West End" Stuff

In the words of one veteran officer who made all the arrangements and who was told to "make it as little like army life as possible," the party was "real West End stuff"—meaning that it was patterned after fashionable London at its best.

Seventeen high general staff members, along with numerous aides, were flown from North Africa following the history-carving sessions with the Russians at Teheran and the Chinese at Cairo.

The real party was staged Wednesday night, December 1, starting with cocktails and then dinner at which Chablis, 1933; St. Julian, 1929, and Louis Robert, 1928, were served along with 1864 brandy.

After the dinner a private dance was given in the hotel.

The party was pleasant and quiet, lasting until 2 A. M., said a spokesman.

At 8.15 A. M. the whole party resumed sightseeing with the first stop at the famous Wailing Wall.

On Wednesday afternoon the party visited the Holy Sepulcher, the Via Doloroso and other spots of the Holy City.

High Officers Listed

Included in the party were Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army chief of staff; Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of United States Army Air Forces; Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet; General Sir Ian Alan Brooke, chief of the British Imperial general staff; Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, chief of the British naval staff; Field Marshal Sir John G. Dill, chief of the British military mission to the United States, and Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, chief of the British air staff.

All senior officers were provided with junior aides as soon as they arrived, and Brooke, Dill and Portal were the subject of much twitting, because their aides were British ATS—the Woman's Territorial Service Auxiliary.

The holiday ended Thursday, when the general staff officers flew back to North Africa.

GUNS BRISTLE IN TEHERAN

Every Precaution Taken To Safeguard Lives Of Allies' Big Three

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By LLOYD STRATTON

Teheran, Iran, Dec. 2 (AP)—Delayed—The greatest security measures probably ever taken enveloped this half-ancient, half-modern capital for the meetings of the "Big Three," and only a few of the citizens ever saw the principals, although all were aware of the general nature of what was happening.

For six days fully armed American military policemen with spotless gear, Soviet tommy-gunners, steel-helmeted British tommies, black-bearded Sikhs and grim Gurkhas patrolled the streets.

Every vital spot was covered. Armored cars, tanks and reconnaissance squad cars rolled through the streets. Motorcycle dispatch riders raced about, their sirens screaming. From time to time street barricades were erected; stationary machine guns mounted.

Planes Patrol Air

Overhead light bombers and fighter planes circled endlessly as below, in the Russian Embassy, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin met to decide Germany's fate and plan a durable peace.

At one point in the round of business and social engagements Premier Stalin arose, clinked his glass with that of President Roosevelt and toasted "My fighting friend, Roosevelt." He repeated the performance with Prime Minister Churchill.

When the Russian Premier first met President Roosevelt in the Russian Embassy compound, where the President stayed, he sat with him for an hour. Pictures of Stalin and Lenin looked down on these two men. Neither spoke the other's language, but they got along together with signs, and Stalin also had an interpreter at hand for most of the sessions.

Picture Enlivened

This picture of two men so different in background and appearance also was enlivened with the arrival of Churchill, a British aristocrat who gave a half-clenched salute to Stalin in a sparkling and solemn ceremony in which he awarded to the Russian leader the "Stalingrad sword" commemorating Britain's recognition of the heroic Soviet defense of that city.

At that ceremony a Russian band played the Soviet "Internationale" and British anthem, "God Save the King."

Stalin First To Arrive

Premier Stalin was the first to arrive at Teheran. He and his Foreign Minister, Vyascheslav Molotov, and Marshal Klementi Voroshilov were aboard a plane which circled over the city November 26, two days ahead of the official opening of the conference.

Three large transport freshly painted with red stars brought the Soviet delegation. They landed on a field declared "out of bounds" to all without passes.

Numerous planes in the air the next day signaled the separate arrival of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and their staffs.

Driven To Legation

The President quickly entered an automobile, surrounded by American secret servicemen, and was driven by a circuitous route to the United States legation. This route was protected fully.

Churchill and members of the British delegation moved from the airport leisurely and with less fanfare. Fast-moving patrols guarded their route. Large crowds had gathered at one point on the most direct path to the British legation. When patrols at this point suddenly were withdrawn it was realized that the British had entered the legation by another route.

In the meantime the Iranian fronties had been closed and all communications halted except for official dispatches.

Not a word of the conference or an intimation of its occurrence appeared in the Iranian press.

Meet For First Time

The President and Stalin met for the first time at 3 P. M. on November 28, and Roosevelt accepted the Premier's invitation to move to the Russian Embassy. Churchill joined the two an hour later, and the President that night was host at a dinner attended by Stalin, Churchill and other dignitaries.

The Big Three met often thereafter, as did the military staffs, and on November 29 Churchill awarded Stalin the sword commemorating the epic of Stalingrad. The Russian leader kissed the weapon and thanked the Prime Minister.

Toasts Exchanged

The final plenary session of the three leaders and their military staffs occurred the next day, and

that night Churchill was host at a dinner, celebrating his sixty-ninth birthday.

A dinner-jacketed Churchill received Roosevelt, who arrived early at the British legation, followed by Stalin. Thirty-four persons, among them a distinguished list of generals of all three countries sat down around a long mahogany table under a portrait of Queen Victoria, and dined on Persian soup, boiled salmon, trout from the Caspian Sea, cheese souffle and a turkey ice called "Persian lantern."

It was at this dinner that Stalin toasted his two "fighting friends," and Churchill toasted "Stalin the Great." The British leader also toasted Roosevelt twice—once as President and once of Roosevelt the man. The President returned these with appropriate words.

The Prime Minister's WAAF daughter, Mrs. Sarah Oliver, the only woman present, served as hostess and there were at least thirty-four toasts—one from every person present.

One other toast by Stalin is remembered by all who attended one dinner. The Russian leader quietly arose, looked at the assembled military and diplomatic leaders of all three nations, lifted his glass and said:

"Without American production the United Nations could never have won the war."

This unexpected gesture brought a terrific response.

of the meeting and its personalities were photographed. But to me the most outstanding and graphically colorful ceremonies of all were those held today in the Russian Embassy shortly before the termination of the conference. Gathered there was the greatest concentration of global power ever assembled under the same roof.

First came the solemn, impressive presentation of a Stalingrad sword to Stalin.

The sparkling crimson-sheathed sword lay across a table made especially for the occasion and placed in the center of a 50-by-75-foot room used for all the conferences.

Brought From London

The Stalingrad sword was wrought in London by Tom Beasley, a veteran artisan who has made all the ceremonial swords in Britain for several decades. It was inscribed to the Soviet heroes who defended the city.

The domed, skylighted room carried a bluish-gray color scheme, with four draped windows on the south side and the opposite wall broken by two big fireplaces.

In filed sixteen British soldiers, specially chosen from the Buff Regiment, who lined up in front of the fireplaces. They were followed by an honor guard of twenty-two Russian officers, who marched and took their places in a double line before the windows. Each was armed with a tommy-gun and wore

Suddenly Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, entered, walked to the table, surveyed the scene and departed.

Then came Stalin, appearing noiselessly and clad in a plain khaki beige uniform with gold-starred epaulets. He was wearing a single decoration, the Order of Lenin.

A few seconds later, Churchill walked in wearing the uniform of an RAF commodore.

A twenty-two-piece Russian army band, at a signal sounding like "brrrnsk," played the "Internationale" and then "God Save the King" while Churchill stood to salute Stalin with right arm raised and hand half clenched.

A British officer picked up and held the sword rigidly before him while Churchill spoke on behalf of the King about the "steel-hearted citizens of Stalingrad."

Stalin Takes Sword

Stalin replied with a low-voiced expression of appreciation.

Stalin took the sword from Churchill's outstretched hands, kissed the naked blade and handed it to Marshal Klementi Y. Voroshilov. A Russian officer, using the arm-swinging, stiff-legged Soviet ceremonial march, took the symbol

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While photographers worked, the President remarked to Churchill: "A nice view from he e."

One of the few army photographers to have a word with Stalin was Lieut. Cass Karas, of Polish descent, who speaks Russian.

"Never Mind," Stalin Says

Taking closeups, he found he was blocking Stalin's view and apologized. He was told: "All right, never mind."

The principals were pictured first alone, and then with military and diplomatic chiefs. In the interval the President introduced Churchill's daughter, Mrs. Sarah Oliver, to Stalin. The Russian Premier rose and shook hands. The President good-naturedly beckoned photographers on the top steps and told them to turn their cameras on the crowd watching the ceremony.

My watch clocked twenty-seven minutes shooting time, plus sixteen minutes at the sword ceremony.

Photographers were happy that neither Roosevelt nor Churchill smoked during the entire time.

Teheran Heavily Guarded

The largest umbrella of security unfolded in modern times covered this isolated capital of Iran during the presence here of President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill.

Every known means of deceptio

ceivable spot.

Fully armed American police lined the principal streets and squares.

At Strategic Spots

Armored cars, tanks and reconnaissance squad cars were placed in strategic spots.

Pilot cars and groups of armored motorcyclists raced intermittently through the streets at terrific speed, their sirens screaming.

Fighter planes and light bombers circled overhead regularly, beginning over the center of the city and gradually widening the circle until they were lost in the haze of the surrounding mountains.

Although the citizens witnessed this performance daily for six days, few of them ever saw the visitors.

When the three leaders met Monday at the Russian Embassy, business in the city virtually was suspended for five hours.

Cleared From Streets

Pedestrians, along with cars, carts and all other forms of transportation, were cleared from the streets. The pedestrians were herded into doorways, alleyways and shops.

Tanks then took up positions in the center of the streets and at all intersections. Burlap barriers, sail-sheet size, were hung across exposed avenues, with armored cars taking up positions behind. Guards with submachine guns lined some routes, and stationary machine guns covered other streets and parks.

It was late evening before the city was back to normal.

and the Prime Minister of England to try to do two things.

"The first was to lay military plans for cooperation between the three nations looking toward the winning of the war just as fast as we possibly can, and I think we have made progress toward that end. The other purpose was to talk over world conditions after the war, to try to plan for a world for us and our children when war would cease to be a necessity.

First Thing To Win War

"We have made great progress in that also, but of course the first thing is to win the war, and I want to tell you that you, all of you individually and collectively, are part of that purpose.

"All of you who are here today and all of you who are farther south in Iran can always remember that you have taken a very necessary and a very useful part in winning the war.

"America is proud of you and proud of what you are doing in this distant place. I wish that great numbers of our people could see this work of getting necessary equipment and supplies through to our ally, who has had very heavy losses, but who is licking the Nazi hordes. And so I am on my way home and I wish I could take all of you with me.

"The people back home know what you are doing and how well you are doing it. They, too, are proud of you.

"All I can say is, may you get back home to our good America just as soon as you can.

us again to have Americans in Iran just as long as we and our children live.

"I think that is worth fighting for, and even being sick for in Iran.

"It is good to see you and I wish I could stay longer today. It is good to see a lot of fellow Americans, even in Persia.

"Get well as soon as you can and come back home."

F. D. R. VISITS YANKS IN IRAN

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Gives Troops At Camp Amirabad A 'Scoop' By Telling Them Of Teheran Parley

Camp Amirabad, Teheran, Dec. 2 (AP)—Delayed—President Roosevelt, in an ebullient mood, gave thousands of American soldiers in this big camp a "scoop" today by telling them he had just concluded "very successful" war and peace talks with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Seated in a jeep, his soft, gray hat turned up in front, the American Chief Executive told the tin-hatted troops drawn up on three sides of a huge hollow square that he and his international colleagues had made real "progress" toward a swift ending of the war and enduring peace.

Roosevelt had left Stalin and Churchill less than eleven hours before, saying good-by to the former at the conclusion of more than nine hours of uninterrupted conference at which they carved out plans for the future of the world.

Spends Night At Camp

He drove to the camp around 11 P. M., December 1, and after spending the night with Maj. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, commanding the Persian Gulf supply command, talked to the men immediately after breakfast today.

The President picked a highly picturesque spot for the first public statement on the historic talks.

The long, narrow, yellow brick one-story buildings, which cover a mile-wide area, are perched on slopes which rise into the snow-topped peaks of the Albors Mountains in the background.

The city of Teheran lies farther down the slope, and when the Presidential jeep was driven up on a ramp, which served as a speaking platform in front of the troops, fog lay over the city, although Amirabad was in bright sunshine with the temperature in the sixties.

Explains His Mission

"I got here four days ago to meet with the Marshal of Soviet Russia and the Prime Minister of

TEHERAN PARLEY--*Stalin Given Sword In Colorful Ceremony*

(Lloyd Stratton, president of Associated Press, Limited, British subsidiary of the Associated Press, and an accredited war correspondent with the United States Army, was in Cairo just before the meeting between Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek. After the conference was under way, with the Russians not to be in attendance, Stratton figured there would be a separate meeting and Teheran seemed the logical site. By a fortunate set of circumstances he obtained passage on a plane, being among the last civilians to leave Cairo before a temporary ban was placed on air travel, post and telegraph. Stratton witnessed for several days the developments at Teheran. He and Edward Angly, former Associated Press man now representing the Chicago Sun, who was at Teheran en route to his new post in Moscow, were the only American newspapermen present at the momentous ceremonies at the Russian embassy.)

By Lloyd Stratton

Teheran, Nov. 29 (AP)—Delayed—The story of the meeting between President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill which will last the longest probably will be the story told in pictures.

Nearly every signficant feature

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black boots, blue breeches, olive drab tunics with red shoulder boards and black visored caps circled by red bands and with a gold star in front.

The highest military figures of this war and the diplomats grouped themselves around the room, with Roosevelt quietly taking a seat in the southwest corner where the photographers also congregated.

from Voroshilov, wheeled and with snap and precision marched from the room. Voroshilov later brought back the sword to show it to Roosevelt and the others.

The gathering then moved out to the white-pillared portico, where a large number of American and Russian news and motion-picture photographers were assembled.

The President wore a pale-green soft-collared shirt, bl suit and tie.

weapons of authority and the keenest brains of three nations were employed.

There had been reports th German agents recently had been dropped among the tribes, and, though most of them were reported to have been captured, steel-helmeted Tommies, black-bearded Sikhs and grim-looking Gurka soldiers were stationed at every con-

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U. S. Is Proud Of Them, President Tells Troops

Teheran, Iran, Dec. 2 (AP)—(Delayed)—President Roosevelt made two informal speeches today to United States soldiers based at Camp Amirabad here, telling them of his meetings with Stalin and Churchill, praising their work and wishing them an early return home.

Speaking first to a large body of men after an inspection, the President said:

"Officers and Men:

"I seem at this moment to be thoroughly equipped with the weapons of war (two microphones).

Harks Back Three Years

"If you had said to me or I had said to you three years ago that we would meet in Iran today, we would have probably said that we were completely crazy.

"I got here four days ago to meet with the Marshal of Soviet Russia

"Good-by and good luck."

Speaks In Hospital

In a speech to ambulatory cases at a camp hospital, he said:

"This place is a good deal like home. I landed about ten days ago over in Morocco and this is the nearest thing to the United States that I have seen yet.

"I wish the people back home could all see what we are doing here and how well we are doing it.

"I want you boys, all of you, to remember that back at home we are thinking about you. I know you wish to get out of the hospital as soon as possible and come back to the United States just as fast as we can lick the Nazis.

Reports On Conference

"I have had conferences with Marshal Stalin and Mr. Churchill during the past four days, very successful to laying plans as far as we can to make it unnecessary for

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England to try to do two things," Roosevelt told the troops. "First was to lay military plans for co-operation between the three nations looking toward winning the war as fast as we possibly can, and I think we have made progress toward that end.

"The other purpose was to talk over world conditions after the war—to try to plan for a world for us and for our children when war would cease to be a necessity. We have made great progress in that also."

He assured the soldiers that America was "proud of what you are doing in this distant place" and added, "I wish great numbers of our people could see this work of getting necessary equipment and supplies through to our ally, who has had very heavy losses but who is licking the Nazi hordes."

Speaks To Patients

Before a smaller audience of red bath-robed ambulatory patients in the camp hospital, Roosevelt remarked: "This is the nearest thing to the United States that I have seen yet." He added:

"I have had conferences with Marshal Stalin and Mr. Churchill during the past four days—very successful, too—laying plans as far as we can to make it unnecessary for us again to have Americans in Iran—just as long as our children live. I think that is worth fighting for—even being sick for—in Iran."

Most of the patients were hospitalized by illness, but a number were wounded. All the long strings of motor convoys bringing supplies for Russia must be guarded against mountain bandits and attacks are frequent.

Immediately after speaking the President motored to the airport and took off for an unannounced destination.

through an interpreter to the guests, removed his great coat and lifted a glass to friend Churchill.

34 At Dinner

The dinner-jacketed Churchill shepherded his guests into dinner in the Victorian setting of the legation dining room. Thirty-four sat down around the long mahogany table. Roosevelt sat on Churchill's right and Stalin on Churchill's left.

Churchill's five-star guest list, besides Roosevelt, who was the first to arrive, and Stalin, who was the last, included Harry L. Hopkins, the President's official adviser; Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden; Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham, chief of the British naval staff; Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov; Marshal Klementi Voroshilov; W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to Russia.

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, United States Army Air Forces chief; Admiral Ernest King, commander in chief of the United States fleet; Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States Army; Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal; Admiral William D. Leahy, President Roosevelt's chief of staff; Lieut. Gen. Brehon H. Somervell, chief of United States Army Service Forces; Sir Aerhibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Russia; John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to England.

Field Marshal Sir John Dill, chief of the British military mission to the United States; Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the British imperial general staff; Lieut. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, Churchill's personal military adviser; Sir Alexander Cadogan, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Sir Reader Bullard, British Minister to Teheran; Ford Moran, the Prime Minister's physician, and a Mr. Pavelov, who was Stalin's interpreter.

Lone Woman

Churchill's WAAF daughter, Mrs. Sarah Oliver, the only woman present, served as hostess.

Capt. Randolph Churchill also was present, as were Roosevelt's son, Elliott, and his son-in-law, Major John Boettiger, and Hopkins' son, Robert, who is a "G. I." and is making a moving-picture record of the President's trip.

The menu consisted of Persian soup, boiled salmon and trout from the Caspian Sea, turkey ice called "Persian lantern" and cheese souffle. This was followed by a small birthday cake on which there were sixty-nine candles crowded over the "V" sign marked in the white icing.

At the conclusion of the dinner, Churchill announced he was going to follow the Russian custom of toasts, and formal toasts were drunk in French and Persian wine to King George VI of England; President Michael Kalinin of Russia and President Roosevelt. These were the first of the long evening.

Roosevelt Toasted

Churchill toasted Roosevelt twice—once as Roosevelt the President and once as Roosevelt the man. Then he toasted "Stalin the great." Stalin replied with toasts to "my fighting friend Churchill," and to "my fighting friend Roosevelt." Roosevelt replied to both with appropriate words.

Stalin talked through an interpreter, but he had his own "sign language" for effectively expressing his sentiment. Whenever anyone was toasted he got up with his glass, walked over to him and smilingly clinked glasses before drinking. There were thirty-four guests present and each one gave at least one toast. Eyewitnesses maintain Stalin got up and clinked glasses at every toast.

'Big 3' Toasted Freely At Churchill Party

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Teheran, Iran, Nov. 30 (AP)—Delayed — President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin matched eloquence tonight in a demonstration of mutual admiration as the British Prime Minister, at an enthusiastic birthday dinner he gave himself, eased into his seventieth year amid the exhilarating applause of his two fellow-statesmen.

Stalin, who set the key to the evening's atmosphere, breezed into the British legation talking freely

Behind Scenes: General Hurley

Teheran, Dec. 1 (AP)—Delayed—The man behind the scenes in preparing for the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference was Brig. Gen. Patrick Jay Hurley, the President's personal representative in the Middle East.

Hurley was in China when ordered to hasten his return to Cairo for consultation. Shortly thereafter he came here and for several days served as coordinator for the plans and arrangements to receive the visitors.

He was well equipped for the task, having spent several months in Russia where he became a good friend of Stalin. He also is widely acquainted with the Middle East.

Hurley is expected to remain in the Middle East indefinitely, with the rank of temporary ambassador.

F. D. R. Sleeps In Embassy

Teheran, Dec. 1 (AP)—Delayed—A pleasant bedroom in the main Russian Embassy building was turned over to President Roosevelt for the Teheran conference. He probably enjoyed the biggest bed of all the conferees.

Presentation Was Colorful.

Teheran, Nov. 29 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The most outstanding and graphically colorful ceremonies at the Teheran conference were those held today in the Russian Embassy shortly before the termination of the meeting. Gathered there was the greatest concentration of global power ever assembled under the same roof.

First came the solemn, impressive presentation of the Stalingrad sword to Premier Stalin. The sparkling crimson sheathed sword lay across a table made especially for the occasion and placed in the center of a 50 by 75 foot room used for all the conferences. The sword was wrought in London by Tom Beasley, a veteran artisan, who has made all the ceremonial swords in Britain for several decades.

ROOSEVELT THANKS HOST

TEHERAN, Iran, Dec. 6—(AP) President Roosevelt has sent a letter to the young Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, thanking him for his hospitality and inviting him and the Queen to visit the United States, it was disclosed today.

Churchill Gets Gifts.

Teheran, Dec. 1 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill in an informal speech to British troops who guarded the compound of the British legation where he stayed during the British-American-Russian conference declared he hoped the decisions the three Powers were taking in Teheran would shorten the war.

The troops, who were members of PIFORS—the Persian-Iraq forces — who gathered close around the Prime Minister at his invitation after they had presented him with a birthday gift in the legation garden.

The troops clubbed together to give Mr. Churchill a Persian silver cigar box, a colored brocade runner, a Persian silver tray and a miniature painting on ivory of traditional Persian scenes.

Other Churchill birthday gifts included: From his daughter Sarah Oliver, an antique silver Alexandrian coin from the era of 332 B. C., bought in Teheran, and from the Shah of Persia, a Khorassan carpet (he also gave Mr. Roosevelt a carpet).

Stalin Toasts U. S. Production

Teheran (AP) — Delayed — Premier Stalin solemnly got to his feet one night at a dinner attended by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

He looked soberly about him at the assembled military and diplomatic leaders of the United States, Great Britain and Russia and lifted his glass to American war production.

"Without American production the United Nations could never have won the war," the Soviet leader was reported to have declared.

The response to Stalin's unexpected gesture was terrific.

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Conference Table A Work Of Art

Teheran, Dec. 1 (AP)—Delayed—The conference table at which President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill and their military leaders reached final agreements here was a rush job.

The huge, beautifully fashioned piece was made by a master Persian craftsman especially for the occasion. He lavished so much care on the preliminary details that he fell behind schedule and had to work night and day to finish it in time.

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THIRD CONFERENCE MAY BRING TURKEY CLOSER TO WAR

LONDON, Dec. 6 — (AP) The third of a series of great international conferences now is in progress, it was disclosed tonight, and the meeting is believed to be closely related to Turkey's future in relation to the Allies' war against Germany.

According to foreign accounts of this newest meeting, its principals are President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and President Ismet Inonu of Turkey — with North Africa as the scene of the sessions. The conference possibly is comparable in significance to those which the major Allied leaders already have held in Cairo and Teheran.

Accompanied by Eden

Mr. Churchill, say these reports, is accompanied by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, whose discussions with the Turkish foreign minister during the week ending Nov. 6 at Cairo, it is assumed, had an important bearing on the present meeting.

Mr. Roosevelt was reported accompanied by Harry Hopkins, his personal adviser, and Inonu by Numan Menemencioglu Turkish foreign minister.

Carrying the latest reports even further, the Paris radio tonight quoted "Teheran reports" as saying that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin would meet again soon in the Near East. The broadcast gave no reason for another meeting of the big three so soon after their recent conference at Teheran.

The presence of Inonu at a conference with Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill suggested plainly that the newest of the great series of strategic political moves by the Allied leaders undoubtedly was based on the British-Turkish pact of 1939—never up to now fully implemented—pledging Turkey to aid Britain in event of aggression leading to war in the Mediterranean.

Turkey Determined to Act

The trend of much of the recent news from Ankara increasingly has reflected an apparent growing determination by Turkey to get into the war in at least some capacity—and certainly on the side of the Allies, if at all.

Russia, whose relations with Turkey lately have been improving, is understood to have stressed the importance of Turkish intervention.

There has been no authoritative indication that Turkey actually has decided upon her course of moving into the fight as a combatant unless attacked — but many dispatches from the Near East have indicated her leaders are considering Allied suggestions that she make air bases available.

This in itself certainly would lead to her being attacked—but the growing Allied strength in this theater may be such that Inonu feels his country would have adequate support by Allied power to minimize any Nazi retaliatory attempts.

It was recalled here that Inonu told his countrymen in a recent speech that great sacrifices might be demanded of them in the future.

Air Bases Would Aid

Air bases would give the Allies a tremendous advantage. The German re-capture of British-won islands in the Dodecanese—close to Nazi fighter bases but out of practical range of British bases—illustrated this sharply. The worth of Turkish bases would be proven even more dramatically in event of an Allied attack anywhere in the extreme southeastern Balkans.

Actual entry into the war by Turkey would open up even vaster possibilities.

It would open the Dardanelles, making possible a union of the American - British Mediterranean fleet with the Red fleet in the Black sea.

It would clear the way for active Russian and Allied joint operations against the Germans' weakened southern Russian flank.

Probably in a last-minute attempt to stem any such moves, Franz von Papen, Nazi ambassador to Turkey, hurried back to Turkey last week. He was quoted on his arrival at Istanbul from Berlin that "Germany is anxious to continue its friendly collaboration with Turkey so that this country can be saved the horrors of war."

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Germans Kept Guessing

By Richard C. Massock

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—German broadcasts today made it clear Berlin still was in the dark concerning the nature of the agreements reached at Teheran although well-acquainted with the fact that the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting will be held at the capital of Iran.

The first official announcement of decisions was released in Cairo at 10.25 A. M. Saturday, arriving in New York by cable at 2.35 P. M. Saturday for publication at 6 P. M. British summer time, today (1 P. M. Eastern War Time). Despite this issuance of the communiques almost forty-eight hours in advance, the Germans were still guessing today.

"Editing Very Difficult"

At 1 P. M. (9 A. M., E. W. T.) the Berlin radio broadcast this dispatch, purporting to come from its correspondent, Paul Schmitz, and dated "Teheran," saying:

"Although four days have elapsed since the announcement of the end of the conference, a communique

has not been published. It is believed that the task of the editing committee is very difficult."

Germans Guess

This broadcast, reflecting apparent German belief that the wording of the official announcement was still being threshed out, did not prevent the Germans from guessing what the conference had agreed upon.

Nazi chiefs told a special press conference today, according to one broadcast, that:

1. An Allied invasion of western Europe is expected soon.
2. A Russian winter offensive is expected.
3. Bombing reprisals against Allied countries are to be launched shortly.

$600,000,000,000 Reparations

Another German broadcast said "it is understood one of the decisions of the 'Big Three' conference was to impose reparations of $600,000,000,000 on Germany. Since it is realized that this can never be paid, the Allies intend to compensate themselves by confiscating German industry and post-war production."

This statement obviously was a part of the German counter-propaganda intended to impress upon Germans to the utmost the necessity of making a last-ditch fight.

Great Military Assault Will Force Nazis to Yield

LONDON, Dec. 6 — (AP) — The military and personal pledges exchanged at Teheran by the chiefs of the world's three mightiest nations emphasize for all mankind that the military flood already straining at Germany's dikes must mount steadily from all sides until the final collapse.

The true weight and measure of this rip-tide of man and machine power cannot even be fully forecast yet, but already it is subjecting the Germans to more terrible tests than the ones that broke them in World War One.

Germany Nearer Defeat

Already Germany is much farther down the road to defeat in terms of manpower losses, physical ruin, and material costs than in 1918.

True, this Germany is much stronger than the old one, but that strength even if used to the utmost cannot possibly compare with that of the United States, Britain and Russia.

No one will say just how their combined blows will fall to shatter Nazidom, but the Teheran tidings seem to justify this broad outline of things to come:

1—The Red Army, which already has killed twice as many Germans as died in World War One, will continue through the winter the offensives that have almost driven the invaders from old Russia.

2—Allied bombers from British and Italian bases will tear harder at the Nazis' means and will to stave off inevitable defeat. The Red Air force, heretofore largely tied to the army and limited to occasional deep attacks with only 50 to 75 planes, may be able to join in with greatly increased distance bombings by hundreds of planes.

Attack From South

3—The Allied armies in Italy will maintain strong pressure on the Germans, forcing them up the peninsula, and will be ready to take advantage of any withdrawals. Meanwhile, all Allied forces in the Mediterranean will be shaped into a single weapon to attack from the south, timed with wallops from the west and east.

4—Preparations for a main invasion from the west, already proceeding apace, will be stepped up even more with appointment and arrival of a commander in chief for western Europe, expected to be Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army chief of staff.

5—The great, final assault is not generally expected in the near future, but meanwhile the Russians and Allied airmen will give the Reich plenty of trouble, while Allied propaganda will continue to gnaw at German nerves.

Will Test Bombings

In this connection, the likely delay of a grand assault is predicted partly on the desire to give bombing its fullest chance — a decision now accepted by Stalin — and partly on the determination of British and American leaders that when we land it must be with irresistable force. The wisdom of such an all-powerful landing now is apparently accepted in Moscow also.

As one highly-placed officer said months ago, "There must not be another Dunkerque. And almost equally important, we must not let ourselves be pinned down to any bridgehead on series of bridgeheads. There must not be another long, gruelling trench warfare stalemate in western Europe."

The great imponderable in all this program is the German reaction. If the Germans weaken only to the extent of withdrawal from some of the stolen lands — Norway for example, or Greece — the Allies undoubtedly are prepared to throw in troops swiftly in an effort to drive a wedge through any such fissure.

Similarly, the possibility of a swift and complete collapse of Nazi rule even before any major invasion blows is not being ruled out any more than it is being counted upon, and presumably would find Allied troops in position to move faster than after Mussolini's fall.

ISMET IS REPORTED AT NEW CAIRO TALK

London, Dec. 6 (A. P.—Turkey's future role in the European war was the subject of anxious speculation today following an assertion by a German news agency yesterday that Turkish President Ismet Inonu had conferred with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in Cairo Saturday.

The Germans said that President Inonu was accompanied by Numan Menemencioglu, Turkish Foreign Minister and the general secretary of the Turkish Foreign Ministry. They asserted also that Imir Fahad, nephew of the King, arrived in Cairo Saturday, presumably to take part in some Cairo conference.

The German news agency DNB said no change in Turkish policy was expected as a result of the alleged conference, but the Nazi controlled Vichy radio, significantly perhaps, quoted Franz von Papen, Nazi Ambassador to Turkey, as saying on his arrival at Istanbul from Berlin that "Germany is anxious to continue its friendly collaboration with Turkey so that this country can be saved the horrors of war.'

A Turkish declaration of war against the Axis, which would afford the Allies new air bases for operations in the Black Sea, the Balkans and the Mediterranean, has been believed by some to be increasingly possible since Foreign Minister Menemencioglu conferred with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden after the Moscow conference.

NEGOTIATED PEACE HOPES SHATTERED

LONDON, Dec. 6 — (AP) The three-power declaration issued at Teheran, promising destruction of Germany's military might through synchronized, co-ordinated attacks and pledging loyal post-war collaboration for an enduring peace, was viewed in London tonight as a crushing blow to German hopes for a negotiated peace.

Likewise there was encouragement for those who see the future welfare of the world dependent on British-Soviet-American leadership.

The British Foreign office withheld comment.

Military Death Warrant

But the authoritative Reuters diplomatic correspondent hailed the Teheran communique as "Germany's military death warrant" and added: "Stalin's signature, implying full approval of British and American plans for operations from the west and south, drives the last nail into the coffin of German hopes based on any possible divergence between the great powers concerning the war."

Frank King, diplomatic correspondent of the British Press association, predicted a "profound" effect on the German people.

"All their hopes of a negotiated peace, of saving something from the ruins, are shattered by the terse, grim words from Teheran," King wrote.

German propaganda took the line that both an Allied invasion of western Europe and a Russian winter offensive now are to be expected, but that Germany is well prepared to resist and shortly would retaliate for destructive Allied air raids on German cities.

The German radio alleged that the "big three" plotted at Teheran to impose a fantastic reparations bill on Germany—$600,000,000,000—and "since it is realized this never can be paid, the Allies intend to compensate themselves by confiscating German industry and post-war production."

There was a general expectation here also of a profound effect on Nazi satellites such as Rumania and Hungary, which already are reported anxiously looking around for an exit.

Polish Problem Discussed

The question of Soviet-Polish relations was believed to have been discussed at Teheran, although no specific mention of Poland was made in the communique.

Among representatives of refugee governments here there was some disappointment expressed that the Teheran communique mentioned "problems of the future" only in the most general terms.

On the other hand, some found encouragement in the statement that the three powers would "seek co-operation and active participation of all nations, large and small," whose hearts and minds are dedicated to the elimination of tyranny, slavery, oppression and intolerance.

One commentator said it was obvious that the conferees felt it desirable to keep their political discussions, like their war plans, secret from the enemy.

Stalin Is Home; Second Front Issue Is Settled

People Greet Accord With Hope and Relief, Expect Early Invasion by Allies

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, Dec. 6.—Premier Marshal Josef V. Stalin has returned safely to Moscow from Teheran, where his meeting with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill settled the biggest question of the war from the Soviet viewpoint, the question of the second front.

The hazardous 1,700-mile round trip flight was Stalin's first wartime trip abroad.

The Moscow radio broadcast the joint communique issued at Teheran, and tomorrow it will be published by the Soviet press.

Although the clause on concerted military action was welcomed here as by far the most important outcome of the conference, it is understood that the Russians were completely satisfied with all the results.

Three weeks before leaving for Teheran, Stalin assured his people that establishment of another front was "not beyond the mountains," a Russian way of saying it was near.

Moscow crowds standing in the dark, snow-covered streets and squares heard the public loudspeakers announce today that the three leaders had completed plans for the destruction of German forces. They listened without cheering, but with evident relief and hope.

To them it meant the European front for which they had been longing was coming at last, and, even more important, their own leader knew when it was coming and was satisfied with that date.

Stalin returned in high spirits. He settled down immediately to work and was known to have been at his desk last night. It was learned he and President Roosevelt took a liking to each other and got along famously.

The Soviet press is expected to give the news from Teheran even a more enthusiastic reception than it accorded the Moscow conference of Foreign Ministers.

President Roosevelt's translator throughout the conference was Charles C. Bohlen, assistant chief of the European Division of the State Department. Bohlen is a fluent Russian linguist and has been acting as First Secretary of the American Embassy in Moscow since coming here with Secretary of State Cordell Hull for the Foreign Ministers' conference.

Stalin had the shortest but the most dangerous journey of the three leaders to the rendezvous at Teheran. The flight took him across the vast steppes of southern Russia, the Caspian Sea and the Elbruz Mountains to the Persian plateau. Normal hazards were increased by low-hanging clouds, intermittent rain, snow and zero temperatures which caused icing wings and soggy snow-drifted runways.

WARN AXIS HELPERS

Moscow, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—While publication of the results of Premier Stalin's Teheran conference with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill was awaited here, the Russians applied new pressure today to persuade Germany's satellites to quit the war.

The Soviet trade union journal War and the Working Class delivered a strong warning that Finland, Hungary and Rumania would suffer worse consequences the longer they lingered in the battle.

The article severely criticized Polish circles in London and quoted a Polish newspaper there as reporting that Polish guerrillas would fight the Red Army unless the Russians renounced the provinces of Vilna in the western Ukraine and western White Russia.

Germany's Attention Turns Toward Turkey

Stockholm, Dec. 6 (AP)—Berlin's first reaction to the Teheran conference communique today was to turn its attention toward Turkey and the possibility of that nation entering the war, dispatches from Swedish correspondents in Germany said tonight.

"There is no doubt in Berlin that the Allies are exerting heavy pressure in order to force Turkey to join the war," a Swedish correspondent wrote.

Wilhelmstrasse spokesmen declared the Allies realized they were unable to start a Balkan offensive without Turkey's help, he added.

HULL SEES FULL COALITION WAR BY ALLIES NOW

Says Parleys Are Signal for Concerted Action Against Axis.

RESULTS HAILED AT CAPITOL

Lawmakers Generally Interpret Meeting of Big Three as Mighty Step Forward.

Washington, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull, whose trip to Moscow paved the way for the epochal tri-Power Teheran conference, hailed the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin joint statement of Allied war aims today as the signal for concerted action against Germany.

"These concerted plans will undoubtedly result in making effective to the fullest extent the fighting strength of all the United Nations," Mr. Hull said in a statement.

Similar expressions came from

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the halls of Congress as Washington, London and Moscow made public the official version of the conference.

Senator Gillette (D.-Iowa) observed, however, that the statement on postwar co-operation to keep the peace "could have been somewhat more specific."

Commenting legislators agreed generally that the meeting of the chiefs of state alone was a mighty step forward for the United Nations.

Statement by Hull.

The text of Secretary Hull's statement:

"The conferences of the chiefs of government at Cairo and Teheran have naturally attracted keen and universal attention because of the widespread importance and significance of the discussions and decisions. At both of these conferences military plans were concerted for the destruction of Axis forces on all fronts.

"It should be welcome news to all the United Nations that in the European theater complete agreement has been reached 'as to the scope and timing of the operations to be taken from the east, west and south.' These concerted plans will undoubtedly result in making effective to the fullest extent the fighting strength of all the United Nations.

"The meeting of the chiefs of State have further cemented the friendship and co-operation between our respective countries and assure their fullest possible collaboration."

Senator White of Maine, the acting Republication leader, interpreted the results of the conference as indicating that great progress is being made toward concerted action by the United Nations after, as well as during the war.

Second Front Debate Ended.

An end to the debate about a second front was envisioned by Senator Austin (R.-Vt.), who declared:

"The fact that the operating war plans against German forces have been agreed upon to the extent of the scope and timing ought to cease the debate about a second front and further synchronize Allied action."

Other comment:

Senator Smith (D.-S. C.)—"They had better be careful about the commitments they are making. The Senate is going to have something to say about those commitments later."

Senator Chandler (D.-Ky.)—"This is a forthright declaration and if carried out by all of the parties faithfully it will contribute more to the peace and security of the world than anything that has happened in generations."

Senator Ball (R.-Minn.)—"The text is general, of course, but appears to bear out the indication of understanding agreement among the United States, Russia and Britain evidenced in the Moscow agreements.

As Nye and Wheeler See It.

Senator Nye (R.-N. D.)—"A few men seem to be shaping a beautiful world for the future. I sincerely hope their announcements are backed not only by words but by a sincerity of purpose and determination that can stand up and endure when victory comes."

Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.)—"Every one is in favor of the general principle of a world family of democratic nations. That is an ideal we should work for. But as I have heretofore pointed out the first step should be to work out an economic United States of Europe where our wars have originated. I hope the conference marked out details that will do much to bring that about."

Senator Hawkes (R. N. J.).—"The report from Teheran is a full affirmation of the objectives previously announced, including the Atlantic Charter and Moscow conference. The objectives are splendid but it remains for us and others to find a practical way to carry the peace objectives into effect."

Winter Invasion of Europe May Be Allied Battle Plan

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. — (AP) The agreement of the Allied "big three" at Teheran on a master plan to defeat Germany may mean that Anglo-American strategists will accept the hazards of bad weather in order to strike hard on new fronts while the Red army's winter offensive is at its peak.

The official announcement today of the conference of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin of course gave no hint of time or place—the guns and bombs of the invading forces will disclose both. But it promised assaults from the south, west and east and gave assurance that "our attacks will be relentless and unceasing."

In the light of Stalin's repeated demands for a new land front in the west, plus increasing evidence that preparations for opening such a front have gone much further than is generally supposed, this announcement of the Teheran agreement focussed attention on the possibility that the final three-way assault on the continent is imminent.

This speculation took note of the sudden increase in Allied pressure against the Germans in Italy during the last week, the growing indications that Turkey may join the Allies and thus open a direct route into the Balkans, the repeated suggestions that General George C. Marshall might not return to the United States from Teheran but go to London to assume command of the invasion forces.

If winter invasions have been agreed upon, it means that the Anglo-American High command has concluded that winter weather in western and southern Europe, while presenting serious obstacles, offers no disadvantages that are not heavily outweighed by the desirability of launching one or more major attacks on Europe while the bulk of Hitler's ground forces are pinned down in Russia.

Bogged Down in Spring

Back of this speculation is the fact that the Russian armies have demonstrated their ability to stage large scale operations in the summer and winter, while in the spring they are usually bogged down in mud. If the winter months pass without Anglo-American invasion of the continent, it might be necessary to wait until mid-summer, giving the German army the spring breathing space.

Winter would give the invading armies the advantage of long nights to cover their landings, and the element of surprise involved in hitting the enemy at the time generally considered the least desirable.

Winter provides serious obstacles, however. The storms and heavy overcasts might interfere seriously with Allied air operations at a time when complete air superiority would be essential. Storms would make landings more difficult. In western Europe, rain and mud and cold would hamper movements ashore after a beachhead was established, and in the Balkans, the mountain passes are likely to be filled with snow.

Nevertheless, while the good weather of summer is generally conceded to offer the best chance of success, other factors being equal, so acute an observer as Colonel Conrad H. Lanza, analyst for the semi-official Field Artillery Journal says it would be "practicable (but less easy) to have an invasion during the winter season."

Lanza was discussing specifically an invasion of the northern coast of France, which he terms "probably as difficult a military operation as any that can be conceived."

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44 NATIONS FIGHT ON SIDE OF ALLIES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—(AP) The second anniversary of United States entry into World war Two finds the nations of the world lined up 44 on our side, six with the enemy, nine neutral and seven requiring special classification.

On our side: Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, French Committee, Great Britain, Greece, Guatamala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia—total 44.

The enemy; Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Rumania and Thailand—total 6.

Neutrals: Afghanistan, Argentina, Eire, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey—total 9.

In special categories are: Finland—at war with Great Britain and Russia, but not at war with the United States. Italy—co-belligerent of the United Nations. Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania—occupied without governments in exile and maintaining diplomatic representatives in Washington.

Included on "our side" are a number who have not actually declared war but have broken diplomatic relations with at least some of the Axis powers.

UNITY OF ALLIES HAILED BY LEADERS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 — (AP) Government figures and many members of Congress hauled out their most glowing terms tonight to describe what they thought of the Teheran war conference but some lawmakers, though not critical, indicated they had their fingers crossed until more details come along.

The general tenor of much of the comment was highly favorable, running the gamut of descriptives from "praiseworthy" to "epochal."

Complete Agreement Reached

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, whose trip to Moscow set the stage for the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin parley, noted with evident satisfaction that "complete agreement" had been reached on the scope and timing of operations against Germany. He envisaged the "fullest possible cooperation" among Americans, British and Russians.

Some disappointment was expressed that the communique was so general in its terms. Some members, too, said rather plainly that they had a "wait and see" attitude as to how the collaboration in post-war aims to keep the peace would work out.

Most skeptical of the skeptical comments were those of Senators Nye (R-N.D.) who said "A few men seem to be shaping a beautiful world x x x I sincerely hope their announcements are backed not only by words but by a sincerity of purpose and determination that can stand up and endure when victory comes."

Senator Smith (D-S.C.) — "They had better be careful about the commitments they are making."

Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) — "Everyone is in favor of the general principle of a world family of democratic nations. x x x The first step should be to work out an economic United States of Europe where our wars have originated."

Gillette, Martin Cautious

Senator Gillette (D-Iowa) and House Republican Leader Martin of Massachusetts both said they would have liked to have had more details about the plans for Europe's future.

Rep. Fulbright (D-Ark.) declared the meeting showed "we have the leadership to organize a peaceful world."

The chairmen of the important Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs committees spoke almost in concert:

Senator Connally (D-Tex.) — "The statemenut ought to extinguish all hope of the Germans and Japanese for a possible disunity in the ranks of the United Nations. Should the German people continue to follow their leaders, they will suffer an unprecedented catastrophe."

Rep. Bloom (D-N.Y.) — "This day's declaration sounds the doom of German power."

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Unsaid Words Hit Nazis

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP) — Perhaps the most significant thing about the Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin statement on Germany was what it didn't say.

There was no appeal to the German masses, over Hitler's head.

This throws Dr. Paul Goebbels' propaganda line completely out of joint. He had been warning the Germans for two weeks against just such an appeal.

The war of nerves goes on.

Mackenzie King Lauds Pact

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, here en route south for a holiday, commented today that the Teheran conference statements "mark the dawn of a new world," and that the good will demonstrated at Teheran can itself be the medium for solving "all war and post-war problems."

Joseph E. Davies Hails Teheran Conference

Miami Beach, Fla., Dec. 6 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to Moscow, commented today that the Teheran conference "makes military victory certain, and justifies hope of a reasonably secure and decent world peace."

Davies flew to Russia several weeks ago with a message from President Roosevelt to Premier Stalin which may have helped pave the way to the meeting of the two men and Prime Minister Churchill.

"It will go down as the greatest military and political meeting in world history," said Davies of the conference. "The human race is fortunate that it could produce the leadership of these three great men for this crisis. But for their size, patience and vision this meet- would not have been held."

STRESSES OMISSION OF SURRENDER IDEA

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By LOUIS P. LOCHNER,

Chief of the Associated Press Bureau, Berlin, 1928 to 1942.

By Associated Press.

The most significant fact about the Teheran declarations is the absence of the words "unconditional surrender."

It was wise to omit these words. We on the Allied side know that there is no intention to reduce Germany to slavery, but only to make democracy accessible to the defeated enemy.

Goebbels and his henchmen, however, have for months insisted that the Allies demand an unconditional surrender as a means of creating a coolie colony in the heart of Europe. They have derided the idea that a nation that surrendered unconditionally would ever be allowed to participate in creating a new world of cooperation and peace.

On the other hand, that great number of German people who are fed up with Hitlerism have been listening in vain for some message from the Allies that would help them in their struggle for freedom. But the phrase "unconditional surrender" was allowed to stand and there has been ground for fear that it would weld Germany into a community of despair and thus greatly prolong the war.

The Teheran declarations are calculated to bring hope to those Germans who are filling Nazi concentratiin camps, to that underground that I know to exist in spite of terrorism and torture, and to those millions of workers who were "sold down the river" when the industrialists, the Junk-

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ers and the militarists swung over to Hitler. No German Democrat will take offense at the Teheran declaration that plans have been "concerted for the destruction of the German forces." They know that nothing but a crushing military defeat can end Hitlerism.

The passage in the principal Teheran declaration that will have a tremendous effect in the Reich is the following: "We shall seek the co-operation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them as they may choose to come into a world of Democratic nations."

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World Gets Teheran Story By O.W.I. in 26 Tongues

Program To Be Repeated in 350 Broadcasts in 24 Hours

The overseas branch of the Office of War Information worked full blast last night to carry to the ends of the earth the story of the Roosevelt - Churchill - Stalin conferennce at Teheran, The Associated Press said.

Short-wave radio beamed the story in twenty-six languages and dialects out of New York over twenty east coast transmitters, with relays from London, Algiers, Tunis, Rabat, Palermo, Bari and Naples. The fifteen-minute program will be repeated over a twenty-four-hour period for a total of 350 broadcasts to uncounted millions of listeners, it was announced.

Sixty programs from west coast transmitters carried the news to Far East and Pacific regions. The overseas branch also dispatched the story by cable and wireless.

Seven photographs of the conference, received by the O. W. I. at New York, London and Cairo, were transmitted by radio beam from those points to Chungking, Melbourne, Sidney, Bern, Istanbul, Stockholm, Moscow, Johannesburg, Bombay and Madrid, the O. W. I. reported. Each picture was beamed several times to assure successful transmission.

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NAZIS ANGLE FOR NEW PLANS

Leaders Forecast Invasion From West Joined With Russ Winter Offensive

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New York, Dec. 6 (AP)—With the Roosevelt - Churchill - Stalin Teheran resolutions already announced, the Nazis tonight broke the dam of a flow of propaganda apparently designed to offset the true meaning of the historic resolutions, and to angle for advance notice on Allied plans.

The Big Three pledge of an everswelling, three-way assault on Germany set Nazi leaders to discussions of defenses—against any eventuality.

Three Points Stressed

Perhaps sarting the fishing expedition, one Berlin broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, quoted Nazi leaders as saying, obviously after thinking over the promise of new assaults:

1. An Allied invasion of western Europe may be expected soon.

2. The Russian winter offensive also may be expected.

3. Nazi bombing reprisals against Allied countries are to be begun shortly.

The Federal Communications Commission reported that the Nazi DNB news agency had transmitted to the controlled European press a summary of the Teheran communique—but later the Associated Press recorded a Berlin broadcast which gave the Teheran statement in full, without comment.

Along the line of offsetting the Big-Three declarations, the Berlin radio broadcast a Helsinki dispatch quoting Finnish President Risto Ryti as advocating in a speech the "independence of the small states and the continuation of Finland's struggle."

The broadcast added that Ryti said:

". . . It is suggested that we surrender unconditionally. An example of one unconditional surrender which we have seen (apparently meaning Italy) does not induce us to follow suit. Nor do I believe there is a responsible honest citizen in this country who would think unconditional surrender to the Soviet Union possible, for we know what that would mean for us. . . . The end of this war cannot yet be realized."

O'QUINN

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 7 — (AP) Russian troops smashed the enemy's Smela-Znamenka line in the central Ukraine yesterday, splitting huge German forces guarding those vital junctions on railways leading to Rumania and putting the Red army within 23 miles of the Axis bastion of Kirovograd.

A Moscow communique and midnight supplement announced the capture of Tsibulevo, 14 miles northwest of Znamenka on the double-track railway leading to Smela, and the fall of Alexandriya, 20 miles east of Znamenka. Twenty other towns and villages were swept up, said the bulletin recorded by the Soviet monitor from a Moscow broadcast.

Nazi Retreat Admitted

The German-controlled Vichy radio also admitted a German withdrawal northeast of Krivoi Rog, Axis stronghold 60 miles below Znamenka, which might mean the beginning of a large Axis retreat throughout the Dnieper river bend after a desperate six-week stand.

Berlin broadcasts reflected German anxiety over the coming months of winter fighting by suggesting the possibility that the Russians were ready to throw two fresh winter-trained armies equipped with skis and sleds into the conflict.

Seizure of a portion of the 50-mile Nazi artery between Semla and Znamenka was accomplished after a powerful Soviet artillery and air barrage softened the heavily-fortified area, Moscow said.

Nine hundred Germans were killed and 17 enemy tanks destroyed or captured as Gen. Rodion Malinovsky's troops fought their way through snowdrifts, whipped by a howling blizzard.

Heavy Losses Inflicted

Heavy losses also were inflicted on the Germans in the capture of Alexandriya, and Baidakovka, five miles to the south, the communique disclosed.

"Our troops captured a great amount of equipment and ammunition, and prisoners were taken," it said.

Znamenka captured to be about to fall. The Russians already had been reported only six miles from Znamenka, and about the same distance from Smela after by-passing Cherkasy on the Dnieper in their thrust deep inside the river loop.

The Russian forces which cut the Smela-Znamenka railway, an important link in the Nazi supply system throughout the river bend, were those which weeks ago had fought their way across the Dnieper at Kremenchug. They were trying to link up with other units meeting stiff German resistance in the Cherkasy-Smela sector.

The capture of Tsibulevo put the Russians only 23 miles from Kirovograd, and the unfolding Russian offensive probably will cause repercussions among the enemy formations anchored between there and the Black sea and Rumania.

1,000 Nazis Slain

A communique supplement also said the Russians had killed 1,000 Germans in beating down enemy counter-attacks in the Chernyakhov sector 85 miles west of Kiev.

"All the attacks were repelled," it said.

Northwest of Gomel in the drive on Zhlobin and Rogachev, the Russians said Gen. Constantin Rokossovksy's forces in White Russia had smashed German counter-attacks and forged ahead to capture several more localities "forming part of the enemy's defense system.

Hundreds of Germans were killed in stubborn fighting, much of it hand-to-hand, and the units of one Russian formation alone killed more than 400 enemy soldiers during the day, the supplement said.

The southwestward push of General Malinovsky's troops clearly was intended to relieve pressure on other Soviet units fighting in the Cherkasy sector, where Berlin told of terrific Russian attacks. It also was a flanking move on Krivoi Rog, manganese center to the southeast, where German troops have been holding firmly against weeks of Soviet assault.

Collapse of this central Ukraine salient would send the Germans back along the network of railways leading to Rumania, 170 miles away, and also imperil huge enemy forces near the mouth of the Dnieper River and in the Zhitomir-Korosten sector west of Kiev on the road to Poland.

Germany's high command communique said the Russians were attacking in a severe blizzard with "numerically superior forces." The fighting generally was located northeast and northwest of Krivoi Rog, and Berlin said one heavy tank battle still was going on. Berlin radio broadcasts admitted deep Russian penetrations under cover of a raging snowstorm which limited visibility.

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German Armies Split by Drive Of Russians in Central Ukraine

Russian Army Threatening Mogilev

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London, Dec. 6 (AP)—Smashing ahead northwest of Propoisk, the Red army today was threatening Mogilev, one of the last important German-held rail centers in White Russia, as other Russian units squeezed the Nazi defense lines near Zhlobin and Rogachev in the Gomel area.

A Soviet communique said the Red army hurled back German counter attacks and swept forward northwest of Propoisk to capture the heavily fortified strongholds of Varodol, Bahki and Zabluka.

Nazi Reserves Seen Scarce

Front dispatches, telling of deep Russian penetrations virtually from one end of White Russia to the other, said the Germans were beginning to show signs of a lack of reserves and were using engineers as first line troops in some sectors of the snow-swept front.

To the south in the Kremenchug area, the Russian war bulletin said, Soviet units captured several strong points after fierce engagements which often developed into hand-to-hand fighting. Large losses were declared to have been inflicted on the Germans.

Nazis Attack Near Cherkasy

The communique said the Nazis were continuing to attack in the Cherkasy area, between Kremenchug and Kiev, but all their assaults were repulsed. Four hundred Germans were killed at one point, the bulletin said, after a tank and infantry smash was beaten back.

The German radio, in a broadcast recorded by Reuters, said the Russians had broken through the Nazi line south of Cherkasy, but "the greater part of the penetrating force was wiped out."

New Nazi Crimea Drive

A German communique said yesterday that the Russians had launched fierce new attacks in the Crimea from their bridgehead northeast of Kerch, but were hurled back. Rumanian satellite troops, the Nazi bulletin said, broke through Soviet positions south of Kerch and dashed for the coast. The Russians made no mention of action in the Crimea.

The Soviet communique said the Germans had landed on Kindurinskaya Kosa, at the mouth of the Dnieper river, a few days ago, but the force was wiped out yesterday, with the Russians taking more than 500 prisoners and leaving more than 700 Germans dead. The Germans had taken Vordtadt and Pokrovskey Khutara before the Red army launched the counter-attack, the communique said.

DNIEPER RIVER MOUTH BLOCKED BY SOVIET ARMY

Russians Repel Nazi Attack and Cut Off Kherson From Sea.

CASSIDY

GAIN IN MOGILEV OFFENSIVE

Squeeze Foe in Zhlobin Zone—Foe Begins to Show Lack of Reserve Force.

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Moscow, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—The Red Army today took a firm hold of the Timburg Peninsula, closing the mouth of the Dnieper River, after beating off a German landing party on that southern tip of the Russian front.

The Russians disclosed they had occupied the narrow strip of land soon after they reached the east bank of the lower Dnieper. The Germans made a landing there a few days ago, but a Soviet communique last night said their bridgehead had been eliminated with Nazi losses of more than 500 prisoners and 600 dead.

Possession of the peninsula by the Red Army prevented the Germans from using the ports of Kherson and Nikolaev and put the Russians within forty miles of the big port of Odessa.

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GREAT NAZI FORCE ENTERS BALKANS TO AWAIT ALLIES

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W. S. WHITE

LONDON, Dec. 6—(AP) German troops were pouring into Yugoslavia tonight in force as Hilter sought with frantic energy to seal off—ahead of the expected full storm of an Allied attack in the south—the small breach in his Balkan flank resolutely being held open by Yugoslav guerrillas.

The Partisan army of Gen. Josip Broz (Tito), already engaging perhaps 150,000 or more Nazis, announced that two fresh enemy divisions, rushed down from Austria, had been spotted at a single railway station on the Fiume-Zagreb main line.

The Partisans also said that in Hercegovina and along the Adriatic coast the Nazis were marshalling strong new forces for a climactic assault of all Dalmatian islands and the whole of the liberated territory in Yugoslavia.

A communique from Tito's headquarters said "On all fronts bitter fighting is going on against occupying troops," but asserted that the Partisans are "offering strong resistance and have repelled all attacks." The Germans were declared suffering heavy losses in men and material.

What Tito's forces are holding is really a lodgement—a bridgehead in the German view for enormously heavier Allied blows they anticipate in the Mediterranean, Adriatic and Aegean areas.

In a desperate attempt to root out this bridgehead—and in time—Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is employing an hourly-growing force while the Allies are striking with sea and air power against his outer lines.

Bombers from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Italian war theater struck yesterday at Split, main Yugoslavia harbor held by the Nazis, while R.A.F. heavy bombers from the Middle East command set Salonika in Greece aflame, pounded enemy shipping off the Aegean islands of Leros and bombed another Aegean harbor as Symi. At least three enemy ships were damaged in these operations.

The Admiralty announced that British submarines had joined in the widening concert of action in the Aegean and had sunk at least 16 German ships and bombarded

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the shore of Naxos.

Not since the fall of Mussolini had one day brought such reports of feverish stirrings militarily and politically in the Balkans.

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Slavs Fight Fresh Nazis

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—Bitter fighting raged along almost the entire length of Yugoslavia's irregular front today as fresh reserves of German and Bulgarian troops were thrown into the struggle to smash guerrilla opposition, a communique from the forces of Gen. Josip Broz (Tito) said.

The broadcast announcement said reinforcements being rushed to Yugoslavia included two divisions from Austria. It asserted that Polish, French and Russian prisoners were being used to plug the Nazi ranks, and repeated the charge that Chetnik guerrillas of Gen. Draja Mihailovic were fighting alongside the invading armies.

Slavonia Fighting Bitter

Particularly bitter fighting was reported from Slavonia, where the communique said the enemy failed to break through into liberated territory after achieving local successes in the capture of Cacini, a town on the Zagreb-Osyek railway.

Heavy losses were suffered by the enemy in dead and wounded, said the announcement, citing the capture of 270 soldiers of the first German Alpine Regiment during a battle in Croatia, in which arms and ammunition also were taken.

Tito Success In Bosnia

Another guerrilla success was reported from Bosnia, where Tito's forces said they captured Trnovo, near Sarajevo.

At other points along the mountainous defense positions held by the guerrillas in the hinterlands, Tito's forces said they had repelled all enemy attacks.

U. S. FORTRESSES BATTER FRANCE

DEC 7 1943

London, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Allied air might, apparently changing tactics to confuse Nazi defenders, turned from shattered German cities yesterday to occupied France, loosing heavy and medium bombers and fighter planes in a smashing blow at enemy targets.

American Flying Fortresses concentrated on unspecified targets in the Nazi-dominated country for the first time in more than two months, and American Marauder bombers and Thunderbolt and Lighning fighters also played a prominent part in the daylight assaults.

The Eighth United States Air Force lost eleven heavy bombers against the destruction of eleven Nazi fighters during the day, but the crews of two of the wrecked bombers were known to be safe. One Allied fighter was lost.

Ciano Executed By Gun Squad, London Hears

DEC 7 1943

London, Dec. 6 (AP) — Count Galeazzo Ciano, the 40-year-old son-in-law of Benito Mussolini, was executed this morning—shot in the back by a firing squad—according to unconfirmed reports reaching here from the Swiss border.

This latest ironic twist of the Italian upheaval was reported both by Reuters and the Swiss Telegraph Agency, which said the former Italian Foreign Minister, whose meteoric career was upset when he had a falling out with his father-in-law, had been sentenced to death by a special court of Mussolini's republican Fascist government sitting in Northern Italy to try "traitors."

Spectacular Career

The life of the 40-year-old count was a story-book tale of a rise to right-hand man to Mussolini in the hed-day of Fascism, of great popularity, prestige and wealth, and then, when the regime was tottering, a break with his father-in-law.

By last October, Mussolini's former affection for his esteemed son-in-law had changed until "his only feeling for him is sheer hate," Marshal Pietro Badoglio reported.

For Ciano, at the last and fateful meeting of the Fascist Grand Council on the night of last July 24 was one of nineteen members who voted in favor of Mussolini's resignation. Five voted for the Duce.

Disliked By Germans

There was another reason for Ciano's fall from grace—German antipathy for him.

At the time of his dismissal as Foreign Minister and appointment as Ambassador to the Vatican last February it was widely reported that the Nazis, particularly Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, disliked and distrusted him.

Diplomatic gossip had it that in 1939 Hitler called Ciano to Salzburg and told him the German army would march into Poland he believed the war could be confined to the East. Ciano, speaking for Mussolini, warned Hitler the war could not be localized, that he "couldn't get away with" another aggression.

Infuriated Hitler

"You ass," Hitler was reported to have stormed. Thereupon Ciano delivered Mussolini's message that Italy would not come into the war immediately, because she was not prepared. Hitler never forgot—or forgave.

Ciano's movements after the resignation of Mussolini were obscure. He variously was reported to have escaped from Italy with his wife and children after being held prisoner in his apartment in Rome.

Ciano was born March 18, 1903, at Livorno. He was the son of Admiral E. Costanzo Ciano, Conte di Cortellazo, an Italian naval hero and early day Fascist.

Ciano was born on March 18, 1903, at Livorno. He was the son of Admiral Costanzo Ciano, Conte di Cortellazo, an Italian naval hero and early day Fascist. He was in the Italian diplomatic service at Shanghai when he met Edda, the dashing daughter of Mussolini, to whom he quickly became engaged. After that his rise was meteoric.

The count was born to money, married money, and spent much of his time as a Fascist official making more money. He became one of Italy's richest men, a director of many of Italy's leading corporations in which he held controlling interest, and a farmer and wine-grower on a large scale. He was reputed to have held fat bank balances in Switzerland and Argentina.

COUNT CIANO'S FATE IN DOUBT

BRUTTO

Bern Hears Mussolini's Son-In-Law Was Executed, Germans Deny It

DEC 7 1943

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 6 (AP)—An unconfirmed report from the Swiss-Italian frontier tonight said that Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Fascist Foreign Minister of Italy, had been executed by a firing squad today as a traitor to the old regime of Benito Mussolini, his father-in-law.

The German news agency DNB broadcast a denial, quoting "competent Italian quarters" in Nazi-occupied Milan. DNB said "the trial against Count Ciano has not begun yet."

The frontier report, transmitted by the Swiss telegraph agency, said both Mussolini and his daughter Edda, the wife of the Count, refrained from intervening in Ciano's behalf.

Given Coward's Death, Report

The 40-year-old diplomat who signed the Italian-German military pact in 1939 and once dreamed of heading an Italian dynasty to succeed the royal House of Savoy was said to have been shot in the back—the traditional coward's death—after being convicted of high treason by a special tribunal of Mussolini's new "Republic Fascist" government, a German puppet organization.

The Swiss telegraphic agency said the trial was supposed to have been held in a locality in northern Italy. Ciano was declared to have conducted himself bravely at the trial and the execution.

Voted Against Father-In-Law

One of the richest men in Italy and notorious for his greed, graft and amorous exploits, Ciano rose high in the Fascist hierarchy before his falling out with his father-in-law. At the Fascist Grand Council meeting on the night of last July 24 Ciano was one of the nineteen who voted Mussolini's downfall. Five voted for Mussolini.

By last October, Mussolini's former affection for his esteemed son-in-law who had been his right-hand man had changed to a feeling of "sheer hate." Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio has reported.

As an ex-Fascist leader, Ciano presumably was high on the list of Axis war criminals condemned to face trial and punishment by the Allies after the war.

London, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—An Admiralty communique said today that submarines of the British Mediterranean Fleet had sunk sixteen vessels, including two medium-sized and fourteen small supply vessels, in forays into the Aegean Sea.

In addition, warehouses on Naxos Island off Greece were shelled, and a seaplane and a 300-foot floating dock were sunk near by, the bulletin said.

Another submarine ranging the western Mediterranean sank a landing craft loaded with motor transport in the Gulf of Genoa, and a medium-sized tanker was torpedoed off Toulon. The announcement did not say when the attacks took place.

DEC 7 1943

TROOPS REPORTED IN RAID ON NORWAY

London, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—The Swiss radio quoted reports from Sweden today as saying that an Allied landing party had blown up a foundry at Arendal in southern Norway in a daring raid on the night of November 20. The broadcast was recorded by Reuters.

DEC 7 1943

ALLIED AIR SQUADRONS ATTACK NAZI RAILROADS

LONDON, Dec. 6—(AP) The Air ministry news service said today the German rail system probably was losing about 300 locomotives a month under attacks by British, American and Russian squadrons.

"The joint campaign against German transport," the agency said, "has left the enemy ill-equipped for the gigantic task of evacuation during the present withdrawal from Russia, to say nothing of the urgent need of getting supplies through to the sorely pressed troops on the Italian front."

Greece To Be Freed In Year, Official Says

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—Greece will be free before this time next year, Philip J. Noel-Baker, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of War Transport, asserted today in probably the first flat prediction on the length of the war by any British governmental official.

In a St. Nicholas Day broadcast to Greek sailors, Noel-Baker said: "A year from today you will be saying to your friends 'Many happy returns' in a free and glorious Greece."

Britain's Flu Toll Triples

DEC 7 1943

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—Influenza claimed 376 lives in London and other large cities in Britain during the week ended November 27, more than tripling the number of fatalities recorded the previous week.

Health authorities, describing the current influenza wave as the worst since that of 1937, which caused 2,000 deaths weekly at its peak, acknowledged that the number of cases was rising steadily.

The Ministry of Health said it could not estimate the number ill, but office and factory staffs, especially in the Midlands, were reported hard hit.

Prayers were said in northern churches yesterday for the recovery of victims.

DSC Is Awarded Two Americans In England

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Distinguished Service Cross, America's second highest military decoration, has been awarded to First Lieutenant Thomas D. Sellers, Norfolk, Va., and Staff Sergeant A. J. Potter, Mineral Wells, Texas, for "extraordinary heroism" on bombing missions over the Continent.

Sellers, a bomber copilot, brought his heavily damaged plane and crew to their base after cannon fire had ripped open the nose of the plane and killed the pilot, the citation said.

Potter, tail gunner on a bomber raiding Germany, remained at his post although severely wounded and destroyed at least one enemy fighter.

SIX U BOATS SUNK

London, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—An attempted renewal of U-boat warfare on Allied convoys has been smashed with the sinking of six German submarines against the loss of one R. A. F. Liberator bomber in an eight-day battle with United States Naval and R. A. F. Coastal Command planes.

In making the disclosure yesterday, the British Air Ministry said that American and R. A. F. airmen had made fifteen attacks on submarine wolf packs attempting to break up three convoys recently. The three great convoys were brought safely to port. Only bad weather saved the packs from additional losses, the Air Ministry said.

Wreckage and bodies were seen after each of the six confirmed sinkings, and a total of eighty to ninety submarine survivors were seen after some of the attacks.

3 Survive 70 Hours In Cold

DEC 7 1943

By Leo Branham

A British Hospital in Southeast England, Dec. 6 (AP)—Three American Air Force sergeants who couldn't get comfortable enough to die," told from hospital cots today how they survived seventy hours in bitter cold after their Fortress was forced to land in the English Channel last Wednesday.

The ordeal was believed the longest of its kind in the annals of the Eighth Air Force. Only three of the ten-man crew lived, although all managed to get aboard dinghies.

"Just before we were picked up we were complaining because we couldn't get comfortable enough to die," said Radio Operator Orville R. Click, 27, of Columbus, Ohio. "I guess that's why we lived."

Other Survivors

The other survivors were Sergts. Paul Lucy, 24, of Lawrence, Kan., right waist gunner, and Raymond L. Smith, 23, New Haven, Conn., ball-turret gunner.

Their Fortress, "Patty and II," was flak-happy coming out of the Ruhr Valley barrage with its wings full of holes, two engines gone and five Nazi fighters in hot pursuit.

The pilot ditched the plane five miles from Dunkirk at 2 P. M., after skimming the wave tops for two miles. That was on Wednesday. On Saturday at noon launches of the Air-Sea Rescue Service picked up the shivering survivors.

One Boat Drifts Away

After landing, the ten drenched men clambered into rubber boats and tied themselves together. That night it rained. The next day one of the boats containing two gunners and a co-pilot broke away and drifted out of sight. It never was seen again.

The following day was a nightmare of high waves and bailing. That night the tail gunner died of exposure.

Hope For Home Christmas

The next morning the pilot became unconscious. It was his last combat mission, and despite a heavy cold he had taken off so he could finish his tour of duty in the European theater and get home by Christmas and see his wife who is expecting a baby.

The pilot, the body of the tail gunner and Click were washed overboard when their boat upset, but Click managed to climb into another.

Saturday morning the bombardier died, sitting up. The navigator died about an hour later—just half an hour before two Spitfires sighted

the survivors and radioed for help.

"We were pretty far gone and felt sure we wouldn't be able to last through the day" said Lucy.

Smith didn't remember the trip back.

REDS RECOMMEND GOLD CURRENCY

DEC 7 1943

Moscow, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—Russia's desire for stabilized currencies in the post-war world was expressed today by an article in the magazine War and the Working Class.

The possibility of participation by international banks or the use of stabilization funds is ruled out by the fact that Russia has a State controlled currency, the article said, adding:

"As a country which participates in foreign trade the Soviet Union, like England and the United States, is interested in the stability of currencies in those countries with which it carries on trade relations. If Soviet trade with other countries could be conducted in gold currency, undoubtedly this circumstance would facilitate trade operations."

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth army, plunging doggedly on after having cracked the German defense line near the Adriatic sea, reached the south bank of the Moro river, 10 miles beyond the Sangro and only about 14 from the major port of Pescara.

There, as on the Fifth army front, the fighting was violent and the Nazis appeared determined to halt the break-through at all costs. The enemy threw new reanforcements into the battle, including mechanized grenadiers, and the Eighth army captured another of the flame-throwing tanks whose jets of deadly fire failed to impede Gen. Montgomery's advance last week.

The Eighth army's drive to the Moro river represented a gain of about two and a half miles from the coastal town of San Vito, whose capture was announced yesterday.

Nazis Resist Desperately

Fanatical "last man" resistance by the Germans in the mountain keys opening the gateway to Rome made the progress of Gen. Clark's Fifth army slow and costly. Bad weather kept the Allies from bringing their tremendous air superiority into play yesterday, leaving the burden on the slogging infantry, which had to dig the Nazi machine-gunners and mountain troops out of their caves and dugouts one by one.

Official reports from the front with bombardments of German supply routes, bases and shipping.

While a recurrence of the soaking rain and thick clouds grounded the Allies' heavy bombers and curbed aerial operations generally, Mitchell medium bombers again attacked the Yugoslav harbor of Split, causing fires and explosions.

In addition to supplying Gen. Clark's advancing troops, American A-36 invaders flew through the overcast to bomb and strafe enemy gun positions just south of Cassino and south and west of Minturno. Warhawks bombed a bridge over the Liri river south of Cassino and other fighter-bombers flew beyond Rome to shoot up a floating dock, radio station and other installations near Orbetello. The dock was left burning.

R.A.F. Spitfires destroyed one enemy plane out of 18 seen over the front during the day, and one Allied plane was missing.

3 New Heights Captured By 5th Army

DEC 7 1943

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 6 (AP)—The American Fifth Army, by-passing German strong points, has captured new heights commanding the road to Rome west of Mignano, while the British Eighth Army has driven to the Moro river, ten miles beyond the Sangro, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Nazis launched strong counter-attacks against American and British infantry storming the heights in hand-to-hand battles, and threw in reinforcements, including mechanized grenadiers, against the Eighth Army in an attempt to halt the smashing Allied drives. A flame-throwing tank was captured by the British.

Nazi Losses Heavy

A counter-attack west of Venafro was hurled back by the Fifth Army with severe losses.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's headquarters announced that the enemy had been driven from three more commanding elevations by the Americans who are smashing into Nazi fortifications in the area of the rugged slopes of Mount Maggiore. British infantry of the Fifth Army are rooting out Nazi defenders in the Mount Camino area.

From their newly won positions the Allied troops could look across the valley to Cassino, and beyond it to the valley leading into Rome.

Enemy Units Isolated

In one sector, small units of Germans still holding out on the summit of a ridge were cut off by the Allied drive.

Meanwhile British warships, steaming boldly within range of enemy shore batteries, supported the Eighth Army's drive up the Adriatic coast with bombardments of German supply routes, bases and shipping.

The British destroyers bombarded the coastal road between Pescara and Giulianova, shelled the coastal towns of Ancona and San Benedetto and sank three enemy coastal craft and a merchant vessel.

Yugoslav Port Attacked

Aerial support of the Allied ground forces was limited by bad weather, but the enemy-held Yugoslav port of Split was bombed yesterday by medium bombers and a floating dock at Orbetello, on Italy's west coast, was hit and left burning.

The Eighth Army's drive to the Moro river represented a gain of about two and a half miles from San Vito, whose capture was announced yesterday, and carried the Adriatic offensive to within fourteen miles of Pescara.

Hand-To-Hand Battles

German losses on the Adriatic front were described officially as heavy. "In some places on the mountains the Germans had dug into solid rock to a depth of eight feet, and had to be driven out in hand-to-hand combat," a headquarters spokesman said.

Headquarters said the Nazis had, thrown nine divisions, 100,000 to 135,000 men, into the defense of their winter line.

Although no mention was made of forces the Germans may be holding in reserve nearer Rome, it is known that Nazi forces have been pulled southward from Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's pool.

Allies Reinforced

Reinforcements also have reached Italy for the Allied offensive, a belated dispatch from an Allied-held port disclosed yesterday. It said that Canadian tankmen and motorized troops had arrived.

(Reports that an Italian army of 50,000 men was poised in the Abruzzi mountains in the line of the German retreat before the Eighth Army came from Spain.

(An Argentine just arrived at Barcelona said there were reports that the Italians were preparing for action against the Nazis in the Adriatic sector.)

American Troops Capture Three More Italian Heights

DEC 7 1943

GALLAGHER

Fifth Army Looks Down on Nazi Stronghold, Valley Leading to Rome.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 6—(AP) American troops, fighting yard by yard up slopes too steep for supply mules, have captured three more heights in the Mount Maggiore area from which they can look down upon the German stronghold of Cassino and the valley beyond leading to Rome, the Allied command announced today.

U. S. fighter-bombers swept over the hard-won position two miles west of Mignano to drop emergency rations and munitions to Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's warriors. British infantry of the Fifth army was rooting the Nazis out of strong positions on the equally rough slopes of nearby Mount Camino and repulsing emeny counter-attacks in bitter hand-to-hand fighting.

Eighth Army Advances

were meager, but a military commentator gave this picture:

American and British infantry still are fighting for the possession of all ridges and peaks linking Mount Maggiore and Mount Camino, although many key strongpoints have been taken. The Germans are resisting bitterly and in many cases holding out in caves even after Allied infantry waves have overrun their positions. The Germans are suffering heavy casualties in their counter-attacks.

Official announcements omitted mention of the furious battle for Orsogna which was reported raging yesterday on the Eighth army front after the Germans recaptured the town with a tank-led counterattack. Gen. Montgomery's infantry and tanks wiped out several enemy machine-gun positions near the town of Casone, six miles inland and about 1,000 yeards from the Sangro.

Destoyers Shell Nazis

British destroyers were disclosed to have been supporting the Eighth army's drive up the Adriatic coast

Malaria Disabled More Than Foe, Doctor Says

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 6 (AP)—Malaria put more soldiers out of action during the 38-day conquest of Sicily than all of the combined death-dealing devices of modern war, Maj. Gen. E. M. Cowell, the British army's Allied force surgeon, said today.

General Cowell addressed the opening session of the first Allied malarial-control school at the University of Algiers.

The school is directed by Col. Paul Russel, of Washington, a Rockefeller Foundation field director and a veteran of malarial-control work in Malaya. The Allied sub-section directors include Lieut. Col. Justin M. Andrews, of Decatur, Ga.

Similar schools to which Allied officers will be assigned for brief periods of instruction opened today in Oran, Bizerte and Naples.

OFFICERS ADOPT ITALIAN URCHIN

DEC 7 1943

Naples, Dec. 5 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A letter was in the mail today from Naples to Royston, Ga., telling an American family that it has acquired a new Italian nephew.

Lieut. Eugene Philipps and Capt. Carlton A. Harkrader of Bristol, Va., found a little Italian boy beside their jeep Saturday night. He was ragged, shoeless, incredibly dirty and near starvation.

"But he wasn't begging," Lieut. Phillips said. "He didn't ask for a thing. He just stood there looking at us.'

The lieutenant learned that the boy's name was Mario Pullo, and for three months he had been wandering the streets, sleeping in caves and air raid shelters, eating what he could find in alleys.

"His mother and two sisters had been killed by a bomb. A German shot his father. His older brother was wounded in the street fighting just before we came into Naples. His only relative is a grandmother who has seven people living in one room. She told him she couldn't take care of him."

The two officers took the boy to their quarters and personally gave him a bath. They set a place for him at their dinner table and he ate ravenously. Then they gave him another bath and put him to bed.

When he awakened they bought him some clothes. Neither officer knew much about outfitting a small boy, so Mario's costume is slightly unorthodox, either by Georgian or Neapolitan standards.

Capt. Harkrader, who is unmarried, has ceded to "Zio"—meaning uncle—Philipps the right to take Mario back to America and Lieut. Philipps says he intends to adopt the boy.

EAST INDIES KEY TO JAPAN

DEC 7 1943 MACARTHUR FIN

MacArthur Staff Officer Thinks Nipponese Can Be Beaten Without Invasion

GRAY WIRE

Cairo, Dec. 6 (AP)—One of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff officers in a review today of the Pacific war declared: "I think we can beat Japan without landing an expeditionary force on the Japanese mainland."

The officer, who came to Cairo to participate in the global planning conference of the Allied heads of state, maintained that the Japanese could be throttled by combined American air force and naval action with the isolating or recapture of the Netherlands East Indies, a source of supply on which the enemy leans heaviest. He said the Americans are confident this island group can be retaken.

Sutherland At Cairo

[This dispatch did not name the staff officer. Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, MacArthur's chief of staff, was listed as representing the Southwest Pacific commander in chief at the Cairo conference of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.]

The staff officer admitted the Allies were no closer to mounting an attack on the Japanese mainland than they were on Pearl Harbor day, December 7, 1941, but said the Americans were punishing the Japanese air force at the rate of four fighters to one. At the same time Japanese merchant shipping is suffering heavily from Allied air actions and American submarine successes, he said.

Japan's Main Weaknesses

The officer listed oil, naval and merchant shipping and planes as Japan's four main weaknesses and her land forces as the main Japanese strength. To attempt to land American troops on the Japanese mainland would be the most difficult and most costly method of subduing the Japanese, the officer said, adding that the main hope of the enemy now was to make the war so expensive America will shrink from carrying it through.

With the main Japanese force concentrated in her land forces, the Americans strategically are by-passing them rather than tackle them whenever possible on the outer island fringes, the officer said.

Allies Seek Naval Battle

The Japanese land strength, the officer explained, is based mainly on the policy of expending of forces up to 30,000 at a batch fatalistically on the principle that soldiers who die for the Emperor gain immortality.

The Allies' foremost desire at the present time, the officer continued, is to draw the dwindling Japanese navy into full-dress action, but the Japanese have shown a firm determination to avoid such a conflict.

The South Pacific officer said a definite deterioration had been noted in the quality of the Japanese pilots from the standards of Pearl Harbor days, when the enemy pilots were described as superb.

However, he said, Japan still was able to produce first-line combat-plane replacements.

BRITISH BOMBERS BLAST SALONIKA

DEC 7 1943

Cairo, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—British four-engined bombers, winging from their bases in the Middle East to the head of the Ægean, attacked the Salonika railway station in Greece last night and started fires in the freight yards, it was announced today.

American bombers yesterday raided shipping off the Dodecanese Island of Leros, hitting three ships and forcing the crew to abandon one of them. Symi harbor in the Dodecanese also was bombed two days ago.

FRENCH REPUDIATE INDO CONCESSIONS

DEC 7 194

ALGIERS, Dec. 6—(AP) The French Committee of National Liberation today formally repudiated all concessions made in French Indo-China by the Vichy government to Japan and Thailand and pledged "a new political status" to the Indo-Chinese after the expulsion of the Japanese.

The committee noted in a statement that France ,the London committee) declared war against Japan Dec. 8, 1941, and then asserted France would fight beside

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her Allies in the Orient for the liberation of her Far Eastern colony.

The committee thus took an opportunity provided by the Cairo conference of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, and the anniversary tomorrow of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, to emphasize its stake in the Pacific war while pledging a more Liberal colonial policy in the future.

Pledges were made to allow Indo-China, heretofore dependent solely on French markets, to enter into world trade and to give the Indo-Chinese political autonomy. These apparently were meant to offset Japanese racial propaganda.

DEC 7 1943

500 RAID CASUALTIES REPORTED IN CALCUTTA

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 6—(AP) The British announced today that Japanese airmen, in their first daylight air raid on Calcutta yesterday, caused "some 500 civilian casualties of which over one-third were fatal."

Military casualties reported were one killed and 13 wounded.

The original announcement on the raid yesterday merely stated "there were a number of casualties—some of them fatal." Calcutta had been raided by night seven times previously. The announcement today confirmed that damage to military targets was slight.

LOSS OF CHANGTEH HINTED BY CHINESE

DEC 7 1943

Chungking Reports Fighting North, West And South Of Ancient City

Chungking, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Chinese high command said tonight that strong Japanese forces were being engaged in a fierce battle near Tehshan on the highway between Changteh and Changsha in central China.

Failure of the communique for the second day to mention fighting within Changteh suggested the Chinese defenders had lost in their attempt to stop the invaders' drive toward the rich Chinese rice bowl.

The communique spoke of fighting north, west and south of Changteh, but left the fate of the garrison in the ancient walled city in doubt.

Attacks In Hunan Reported

Chinese troops in northern Hunan province "continued vigorously, attacking enemy troops in all sectors throughout yesterday," it said.

The communique declared that reinforced Japanese troops crossed the Yuan river and moved southward, attacking Chinese forces in that area.

JAP PLANES FAIL IN NIGHT ATTACK ON U.S. WARSHIPS

DEC 7 1943

By SPENCER DAVIS

ABOARD A DESTROYER OFF BOUGAINVILLE IN THE SOLOMONS, Dec. 2.—(AP) (Delayed)—Between 20 and 25 Japanese planes vainly attempted tonight to bomb and torpedo a squadron of destroyers out of existence but lost at least six, and possibly more, planes during nearly an hour's action with only minor damage to one ship to show for it.

The destroyers were providing the outer screen for a convoy moving supplies and reinforcements to the American beachhead on the west-central coast of Bougainville at Empress Augusta bay.

Try to Hit Convoy

While the destroyers were weathering the bombing attack, another group of enemy planes tried without success to hit the convoy. All the ships arrived intact at their destination, and losses were confined to two barrage balloons.

First a single red flare was dropped. Then brilliant white sodium flares cast an ominous glare over the battle scene.

The enemy planes first circled warily just outside the range of the destroyers. Splitting into seven or eight groups, the Japanese planes made simultaneous attacks from several directions, flying in low and fast.

As soon as they completed their runs, they reformed to come in again.

Capt. Arleigh A. Burke, Chevy Chase, Md., ordered the destroyer squadron to take swift, evasive action. The warships fishtailed in a continuous half circling movement while their guns blazed. The enemy's bombs fell harmlessly about the dodging ships.

Sight Torpedo Wakes

Ships of the convoy reported sighting the wakes of at least six torpedoes in their vicinity.

Three Negro mess attendants formed the crew of one 20 mm. gun which downed a two-engined enemy bomber which flew in 300 feet above the bridge.

They were Leroy Brown, Charleston, S. C.; Zephans Smoot, Geiger, Ala., and Norlis Spears of Kansas City.

From the bridge I picked out the smoke wisps from three downed planes, probably hit by guns of this ship.

After an hour's lull, the attackers returned with a new torpedo assault but none found a target.

The destroyer action was the first for Lt. (j.g.) Byron (Whizzer) White, of Wellington, Colo., former U. of Colorado All-America, who was transferred recently from a PT boat squadron.

New Blows Dealt To Japs

Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters, *Tuesday*, Dec. 7 (AP)—The 300-mile length of invasion-threatened New Britain and the 150-mile length of invaded Bougainville have been blanketed by bombs of Allied planes in a new series of air blows, with guns of United States warships adding to the destruction in the Solomons.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admiral William F. Halsey, in reporting the new assaults today, also announced ground successes on the New Guinea and Solomons wings of the Pacific offensive.

Advance Close To Mile

On the Huon peninsula of New Guinea, where MacArthur is only seventy miles away from New Britain, Australians have punched three quarters of a mile farther north along the coast above Finschhafen, aided by tanks and attack planes.

Japs Fall Back

On the west-central coast of Bougainville, the Japanese forward elments have fallen back from the American beachhead of Empress Augusta Bay, with patrols moving ahead on all sides without meeting the enemy.

Cape Gloucester, the enemy's New Britain air base, nearest to the New Guinea ground front, was battered Sunday by 155 tons of bombs, raising to 588 the tonnage which has been dropped there and at neaby-by Borgen Bay within a week.

The entire island was given an aerial combing, with torpedo planes setting a 6,000-ton freighter afire during a raid on Rabaul at the eastern end; five loaded barges and a coastal vessel destroyed at Open Bay on the northeast coast, and a coastal vessel damaged near Gasmata on the south-central coast.

Bougainville Pounded

The Island of Bougainville, Japan's last big Solomon's base, barring the direct approach to Rabaul, was given an equally thorough pounding both by destroyers and planes.

Admiral Halsey's headquarters reported that on Saturday morning destroyers shelled enemy positions on the southern end of the Empress Augusta beachhead. That is in the sector where the Japanese are in greatest strength.

Destroyers also moved to the northwestern end of Choiseul, an enemy-held island southeast of Bougainville, and bombarded it for an hour Sunday morning.

Spotter planes said the two naval attacks started fires and caused considerable damage.

Solomons Raided

Meanwhile, the Solomons airforce made 200 more sorties, dropping more than 2,000 bombs. In the same sector near the beachhead where the destroyers went into action, more than one hundred Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo bombers exploded 700 bombs.

Making it a three-way attack on that sector, American artillerymen used 155s to knockout enemy installations.

On the northern end of Bougainville, Liberators dropped 700 bombs on Bonis airdrome at noon Saturday and 500 bombs on nearby Chabai. Kieta, enemy base on the island's east-central shore directly across from Empress Augusta, also was hit and the Shortland Islands just south of Bougainville were raided.

Curtin Gives Warning

A warning that Japan is preparing to sacrifice 5,000,000 men in a delaying war while consolidating the riches of conquered lands, and that this strategy must be frustrated by the Allies by increasing the tempo of activities, came from Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia.

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History-Makin' Tar Censored

Aboard a carrier of Makin, Gilbert Islands, Dec. 6 (AP)—The censor wouldn't let this one go:

Dear Mom: Ship censor won't let me tell you what we're doing, but we sure are makin' history. P. S.: How are Gilbert and Marshall makin' out in school?"

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Japs On Tarawa Had Best Of Clothes, Food And Guns

(The following was written by Master Technician Sergeant Jim G. Lucas, Tulsa, Okla., a Marine Corps combat correspondent, and is distributed by the Associated Press.)

Tarawa, Nov. 24 (Delayed)—The Japanese defending Tarawa, captured only yesterday after three days of the hardest fighting in the Pacific, were among the healthiest and best-fed Nipponese troops yet encountered by the Marine Corps.

Literally, the Japanese on Tarawa had everything, and until that fateful Sunday morning when our battleships opened fire offshore, duty here must have been a real vacation.

The Nips had excellent living quarters, the best of food, plenty of Japanese beer, new clothing, new rifles and a wide variety of reading material.

Battle Over Beer Dump

One of the first battles of the campaign was fought over the top of a large Japanese beer dump.

The prisoners taken in the battle were husky, well trained and apparently the cream of the Japanese Imperial Naval landing forces. Virtually every prisoner stripped himself naked before surrendering—to convince the marines he carried no concealed weapons — and their bodies showed their well-being.

Beyond doubt Tarawa was the most strongly defended enemy stronghold yet seized by the marines.

Fight To The Last

The Nips showed the same dogged fanaticism they displayed in the Solomons and New Georgia. Even yet some of them are holding out in dugouts at the far end of the island, although their fate is sealed.

In capturing Tarawa, it is estimated we seized more than a million dollars' worth of supplies and materials, itself a crippling blow.

Virtually every marine on Tarawa looked death in the face. We came in under direct fire, we silenced big batteries in hand-to-hand fighting, and we went through the most unbelievable hell imaginable.

Close Call For General

Our general just came by our makeshift newsroom here in the ruins of a Japanese hangar and asked how things were going. We said all right now, though the going had been pretty rough for a while.

We asked the general how things were going with him, and he said well enough. Later, the general's aide told us that the coxswain piloting their boat to shore had been wounded, and they'd had a narrow squeeze.

The stories out of Tarawa will be told for the next three months. Our job as combat correspondents is cut out for us. It is impossible to single out one man and write his experiences, because in doing so we would overlook thousands who have gone through the same thing.

There Will Be Heroes

There will be heroes out of Tarawa. It has happened so swiftly that it is virtually impossible now to learn who they are.

Twenty-four hours after the island was secured the assault troops now are marching out to the docks to return to their transports. Every man among them is a hero. Every man among them has had a first-class experience, something he will remember the rest of his life.

Sunday morning, four days ago, we were just a bunch of marines. Since then a century of living has gone past.

Marines Bury Dead On Tarawa As Battle Rages Around Them

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The following dispatch, distributed by the Associated Press, is a composite based on stories prepared at Tarawa by Master Technical Sergeant Jim Lucas, of Tulsa, Okla., and Sergt. Pete Zurlinden, of Dayton, Ohio, Marine Corps combat correspondents.

Tarawa, November 24 (Delayed)—Today, we are burying our dead.

Although the Gilbert Islands are part of the British Empire, and their resident commissioner—driven from his post by Japanese occupation soon after the start of the war—has landed with us, there is now a part of it which will be forever American.

25 To 30 In A Single Grave

Our first cemetery was laid out while the fighting raged less than fifty yards away. I saw one marine fall in a near-by clearing while the first funeral services were being held. It was not a pretty sight, but it was impressive. Hundreds of dead marines were brought in from all parts of the island, carried on stretchers, improvised litters and in ponchos.

As many as twenty-five or thirty would be put in a single grave, over which services were read.

Six chaplains took part.

We stood with Chaplain Norman J. Darling, Largo, Fla., former pastor of the First Methodist Church, of Jacksonville, N. Y., for more than an hour while last rites were said for our dead.

All Faiths Represented

Father Francis Kelly, Catholic chaplain, of Philadelphia, a Guadalcanal veteran, who directed the burial of more than one hundred marines today, and Chaplain Darling hit the beach early in the first wave of Leathernecks and caught all the blazing fury of the first twenty-four hours of the conflict.

All the chaplains invoked funeral prayers for the marine victims so that all faiths were represented.

In addition to conducting funerals, Catholic priests on the beaches moved about the front lines administering final sacraments to wounded marines wherever they could be found.

Before the invasion started, Lieut. Arthur J. Cunneen, Chaplain Corps, USNR, of Framingham, Mass., held scores of religious services in the bleak dawn for the marines and sailors at their debarkation posts in the convoy.

Daily Mass Aboard Ship

Chaplain Cunneen, a missionary to China for ten years, who left that country a few days before the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, serves aboard a transport which was once one of the finest passenger ships afloat, but which in the last year has been under fire in North Africa, Sicily and the Pacific.

For days before the invasion, Chaplain Cunneen held daily mass and confession for Catholic marines aboard his vessel.

"We can't wait until the last minute to get these boys ready for what is ahead of them," he said. "I begin my work among them as soon as they come aboard and stay with them until they go over the side."

Year Of South Pacific War Reviewed By Admiral Halsey

DEC 7 1943

The following review of the second year of war in the South Pacific was written by the commander of the South Pacific force and South Pacific area and distributed by the Associated Press.

By ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY
United States Navy

The year of South Pacific warfare that ended on August 6, 1943, had been a difficult one for the Allied forces.

Looking back upon it, from initial setbacks to the moment when, at 1,500 (3 P. M.) on August 5, last, our combined army and marine units, supplemented by our New Zealand, Australian and Fijian associates, completed the capture of our second Solomon Islands objective, Munda airfield, we can take deep pride in the knowledge of having achieved much against great odds.

It is an established military axiom that a firmly entrenched defender holds the initial advantage against an attacker.

Well aware of the odds to be faced, the newborn South Pacific force moved against the lower Solomons on August 7, 1942. History shows that this force, then under Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, USN, accomplished its mission. Guadalcanal, Gavutu and Tanambogo were surprised in a perfectly timed, well coordinated early morning assult.

Forced To Move Into Solomons

Perhaps we should have wished to postpone our entry into the Solomons until a later date, when our strength in aircraft, ships and men would have been greater. It is no secret today that we had little choice in the matter.

At the very moment that Gen. A. A. Vandegrift's marine shock troops swarmed the beachheads of Guadalcanal, the airdrome, now famed as Henderson Field, was receiving its final touches from enemy graders and rollers. Delay would have jeopardized the security of the islands to the south, as well as Australia and possibly New Zealand. We did not delay.

Then began the long, long struggle which can only end with the annihilation of the Japanese Imperial army and navy.

Battlefront Of 70,000,000 Sq. Mi.

In the prosecution of the Pacific war, which encompasses almost 70,000,000 square miles from the Aleutians to New Zealand, and from the China Sea to the west coast of the Americas, we have now made an earnest offensive beginning. Our first year of South Pacific sea warfare alone has accounted for what can be regarded as an impressive enemy fleet of combatant and non-combatant ships sunk and damaged in air and surface engagements since the inception of the Guadalcanal operations.

Our victories in 1942 included the battle of the eastern Solomons, August 23-25; Cape Esperance, October 11-12; Santa Cruz, October 26; Guadalcanal, November 13-15; Lunga Point, November 30-December 1.

This year we can look with the satisfaction of a tough job well done in the initial Kula Gulf action, March 5-6; battle of Kula Gulf, July 6; Kolombangara, July 12-13; Vella Gulf, August 6-7. We have made the waters of the middle Solomons costly and dangerous for the Japanese.

Part Played By Submarines

I regret that security does not permit a breakdown of submarine action in our theater. This much I can say without aiding the enemy: Our underseas forces grow daily; they strike him hard and often, where it hurts most—in his military bread-basket.

His attenuated supply lines, which he must frantically guard in his efforts to pour more men and materials into his cracking perimeter defenses, provide a 3,000-mile target for us. I call to witness the exploits of such submarines as the Wahoo—which disposed of a whole convoy of badly needed Japanese supplies.

In the air, our navy, marine and army pilots, generally out-numbered but never outfought, shot down more than 1,800 enemy planes of all categories. We can say with pardonable pride that, on August 6, this year, one American was worth at least four Japs in aerial combat.

Air Blows Grow Heavier

As our forces grow, we have been able to send heavier aerial concentrations into the skies against the enemy. The final days of our unrelenting onslaught against Munda saw more than two hundred aircraft bringing our wrath down upon his head in the form of high explosives, cannon-fire and machine-gunning.

The Jap found his own attempts at mass aerial attack devastating—to himself. Witness his rout on April 7, June 16, and June 30, on which three days he lost a total of 234 planes.

Early this year the South Pacific force, which has always been and remains an integral part of the United States Pacific fleet, came under the strategical command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Each of us, he in his theater, and we in ours, had long been aiming at the same ultimate objectives. Coordination of our efforts was nothing new.

Teamwork Called Complete

This unity of command was the natural outcome of our northward progress. Throughout our entire South Pacific operations, army bombers under General MacArthur's command played an essential role in the successes we attained here. Teamwork has always been of the highest order.

We have begun a new phase of the campaign in the waters and on the islands of the Southwestern Pacific.

Many months of unrelenting labor brought us to this desirable stage in the conflict. These were hard months of preparation, made harder by the fact that we started from scratch. We went into harbors where little if any docking facilities existed—and built them. We cut the turn-around time of cargo ships carrying vital supplies from weeks to days.

Tribute To Engineers

Our magnificent engineers, navy Seabees and army units, hewed airfields out of jungles—and we got planes into them in time to stem all enemy counterattacks against our hard-won, new advanced positions. Sometimes it was touch and go, often sheer guts, as exemplified by the marine flyers who ferried gasoline drums into Guadalcanal in unarmed transport planes during the dark days of October, 1942, tipped the scales from defeat to ultimate victory.

It is with the deepest gratitude that I pay tribute to all these components of the South Pacific force.

Thanks to their labors, we now have these springboards from which our future offensives must be launched.

This I can promise: We *shall* have offensives. It is not the nature of Americans, Australians or New Zealanders to sit idly by while the enemy overruns their lands. Nor does any one of us feel that he has begun to win until he reaches enemy soil. Taking back what was ours originally is just the start. Each of us has an appointment in Tokyo.

100 Allied Planes Hit Japs In Marshalls, Tokyo Says

New York, Dec. 6 (AP)—A Tokyo broadcast quoted Japanese Imperial Headquarters today as saying that one hundred carrier-based Allied planes raided the Japanese-held Marshall Islands yesterday morning and admitted that the attack had done some damage.

The broadcast, recorded by Federal Communications Commission monitors, declared that twenty of the raiders had been shot down.

The Navy Department announced last night in Washington that army Liberator bombers had raided Mili atoll in the Marshalls and Nauru island Saturday, but it was not immediately clear whether the Japanese were referring to this attack.

Different Raid Indicated

The fact that the Japanese said the raid was carried out by carrier-based aircraft, however, indicated they were referring to a different operation or that they were mistaken about the type of planes involved, since Liberator bombers are too large to operate from carriers.

The Tokyo communique also reported that Japanese naval airmen had pursued the Allied task force and had sunk one medium-sized aircraft carrier and a large cruiser. A large aircraft carrier and a cruiser were damaged, the bulletin added.

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Curtin Pleads For More Stress On Pacific War

Says Japan Is Prepared to Sacrifice 5 Million Men; Cites Her Vast Resources

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 6 (AP).—The fanatical fighting of the Japanese soldier lends credence to the theory that Japan is prepared to sacrifice 5,000,000 men in a war of attrition against the democracies, Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia declared today.

In a war review statement calling for greater attention to the Pacific front, he noted one estimate which placed five years as the period Japan would need to become the world's most powerful military nation if allowed to develop its vast resources and slave labor.

"That is why the offensive against Japan must not only be maintained but increased in tempo," he added.

The Prime Minister, who previously commented that the Cairo conference made it plain victory in the Pacific must wait on events in Europe, expressed belief that a policy of merely holding Japan from further conquests until after the unfixed period required to end the European war would suit the Nipponese strategy admirably.

"That strategy can be frustrated," he said in a statement marking the end of two years of war with Japan.

"Allied forces in this theater have, with limited resources, taken every Japanese military position they have attacked. They have done that under conditions never encountered by any fighting force in any part of the world in the history of warfare.

"Given a heightened scale of striking power, the same forces can break into Japan's conquered empire before it can be fully exploited, and then strike at Japan's inner empire and Japan itself."

He said the Japanese fighting man is disciplined beyond anything known in the Western armies, and that Japan has rich resources and a vast pool of slave labor among the 400,000,000 people of the conquered countries. "It is in those two factors that the democracies face failure to overcome Japan if time is allowed to employ them," he said.

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Australian War Marriages Reported Breaking Up

Woman Senator Acts on Desertions by U. S. Soldiers

ADELAIDE, Australia, Dec. 6 (AP).—Dorothy Tangney, Australia's only woman Senator, said tonight she proposed to take action on behalf of Australian wives who have been deserted by their American soldier-husbands.

"I have been amazed," she said, "by the number of Australian-American marriages that have foundered. In Perth, eight or nine girls came to see me and others rang me up. Some had babies and were without maintenance of any sort from their husbands."

Miss Tangney said that under present laws none of these wives could obtain redress or divorce unless she went to America or could afford to retain an American solicitor.

The Senator said there were faults on both si[de]

Bahama Aide Promoted

Nassau, Bahamas, Dec. 6 (AP)—William Leslie Heape, colonial secretary of the Bahamas since 1940 has been promoted to colonial secretary of British Guiana. Heape served as acting governor of the Bahamas when the Duke of Windsor made trips to the United States.

Mexican Prosperity To Pay Foreign Debt

Mexico City, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Government of Mexico, whose income for 1944 is expected to be $220,000,000 against $100,000,000 in 1940, will use the surplus to pay off the foreign debt and prepare for post-war unemployment, President Avila Camacho told the Senate today.

The President said the foreign debt, by "diverse financial operations," already had been reduced from the $400,000,000 at which it stood when he took office three years ago to $40,000,000.

The Government announced in 1942 that it had reached an agreement with foreign bondholders to pay off these securities at the rate of 1 peso (approximately 21 cents) on the dollar.

Jap Puppet In Manila Proclaims "Holiday"

New York, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Japanese-controlled Manila radio said today that Jose P. Laurel, puppet president of the Philippines, has designated the second anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor as an "official special holiday" and appointed a committee to take charge of the celebration.

SUBMARINES SINK 11 JAP VESSELS IN FAR EAST WATERS

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Tanker, Large Freighters Among Enemy Ships Destroyed by Raiders.

ISLAND SEIZURE LOOMS

Early Amphibious Blow Against Foe on Central Pacific Bases Expected.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—(AP) U. S. carrier task forces smashed anew at the Japanese-held Marshall islands and submarines biting another big chunk out of the dwindling Japanese shipping supply forged new signposts tonight on the road to Tokyo.

The Navy's reports of these new successes in the Pacific coincided with a disclosure that U. S. war production has been ordered to put the accent now on invasion craft—the ultimate keys to both Pacific and European campaigns.

Strong Force Raids Islands

"Strong carrier task forces" hit the Marshalls last Saturday, the Navy announced. Whether it was a softening up operation preparatory to an early amphibious assault was not immediately determined.

However, this area of the Pacific appears to be the next stepping stone, now that the Gilbert islands have been occupied and cleared of their Japanese garrisons.

The Navy emphasized that the need for radio silence in the embattled Pacific has kept headquarters from obtaining much detail about the Marshall assault.

The Tokyo radio said 100 carrier-based U. S. planes swooped down on the Marshalls and inflicted damage to facilities. It said 20 planes were shot down.

11 Jap Ships Sunk

Earlier the Navy announced that its submarine arm sank 11 more Japanese cargo vessels, bringing to 516 the grand total of all enemy ships destroyed in the Pacific, since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor two years ago tomorrow.

The news that invasion craft have been given a priority higher than even planes and gasoline was loaded with significance. Authoritative sources said 4,000 prime contractors will be turning out the self-propelled barges, amphibious "ducks" and other types. All told, as many as 20,000 firms have been enlisted in the drive for a vast fleet to hit the German and Japanese held beaches.

The "big push" on landing craft was said to exceed the magnitude

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of the output that preceded the Mediterranean invasions.

Text of Communiques

A Pacific fleet communique on the Marshall attack said:

"Strong carrier task forces attacked the Marshall islands on Dec. 4 (west Longitude date).

"Due to the necessity for radio silence, details are not yet available."

The Marshalls have been raided recently by land-based, long range bombers but today's communique, despite its terseness, suggested this was a much heavier attack.

Text of the communique on the submarine attacks:

"Pacific and Far East:

"1. U. S. submarines have reported the sinking of 11 enemy vessels in operations against the enemy in waters of these areas, as follows:

"Sunk:

"One large tanker.

"Nine medium freighters.

"One small freighter.

"2. These actions have not been announced in any previous Navy department communique."

Army Downed 13,500 Planes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP).—The Army Air Forces, now numbering more than all United States branches were able to move into Europe in the first World War, have destroyed or damaged 13,500 enemy planes since the Pearl Harbor attack two years ago.

Swelled to 2,300,000 men, the air arm has flown more than 225,000 individual plane flights, fired 41,000,000 rounds of ammunition and chewed up 2,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline in that time.

General H. H. Arnold disclosed the magnitude of the air operations in an article written for "The Army and Navy Journal" issue dedicated to the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor and he summed up the accomplishments with the assertion:

"Today in every theater of combat the enemy is reeling from unceasing pressure. Target after target is being demolished. The offensive will continue to mount until the Axis has neither the will nor the ability to resist."

Navy Secretary Frank Knox, contributing to the same issue, forecast some of the heaviest naval fighting of the war next year.

"It is believed that 1944 will find the United States naval service sailing into a number of ports of call on the long road to total victory," Secretary Knox said.

The year 1944, the secretary said, "might well produce some of the heaviest naval fighting this war has yet seen," adding that "many major elements of the Jap fleet have not yet seen action."

Mr. Knox said Allied naval successes in 1943 resulted in defeat of the German U-boat campaign in the Atlantic, destruction of one-third of Japan's surface fleet and accomplishment of the greatest warship building program in history by American industry.

The secretary declared that the United Nations' naval forces now are ready to strike at Japan from Pearl Harbor, the Solomons-New Guinea area, the Aleutians, Burma-India, China and the Netherlands East Indies.

Writing in the same issue, Secretary of State Hull pointed out that hemispheric solidarity, closer diplomatic ties between the United Nations and successful action to forestall Nazi attempts to use the French fleet all had a part in 1943 military accomplishments.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, relating the achievements of Canada's armed forces, wrote that the Canadian Navy "continued to dominate the waters of the North Atlantic" and played a major part in combating the U-boat menace.

"When the full story of the year's victory over the German U-boat is told, high praise will go to our sailors and their able and galalnt colaborators of the Royal Canadian Air Force," Mr. King said.

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Tide of Battle Turns for Yanks 'Round the Globe

By ELTON C. FAY

(Associated Press Staff Writer)

How goes the battle after two years?

Considerably better than it was going at 7:55 a. m., Hawaiian time, on Sunday, December 7, 1941, when Japanese planes swooped out of the clouds and blasted a substantial chunk out of our Pacific fleet.

Better than when the sad days of "holding action" ended in the Philippines with the surrender of the fortress of Corregidor early in May, 1942. Or when the British citadel of Singapore capitulated and the Japanese swarmed down through the islands to look, finally, across the narrow seas to Australia. Or when the enemy seized footholds in North America at Attu and Kiska in the Aleutians.

Better than when, in mid-1942, German U-boats were sinking 700,000 of shipping a month in the Atlantic and challenging the United States' ability to transport its troops and the growing volume of supplies for its Allies across the Atlantic.

Better than when the British forces in North Africa stood with their backs to Alexandria and Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps poised for a plunge through the Middle East to keep a date with Tojo.

A multitude of factors, on the battlefronts and in the factories, have combined to change the cry from the desperate "Can we hold 'em?" to "Where should we hit 'em next?"

126,000 U. S. Casualties

Since Pearl Harbor, more than 126,000 names have gone onto the casualty lists of the armed forces, about 27,000 dead.

In early 1942, there were a few, scattered suggestions that the tide was turning; Allied sea and air forces began sending Japanese fighting ships and transports to the bottom in the southwest Pacific.

But the real threat to the security of our Pacific coast, says General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, was reached in June, 1942, when a large Japanese task force approached Midway island, west of Hawaii, and a secondary or diversion force headed in the direction of Dutch Harbor, Alaska. American aviation, naval and army, littered the Pacific's bottom with enemy carriers, cruisers and destroyers and ended that Nipponese dream of conquest of the eastern Pacific islands. The thrust at the Dutch Harbor base was turned and the enemy settled for landings in the Aleutians — where he stayed until driven out early this year.

The Japanese felt the first offensive blow in August, 1942, at Guadalcanal and nearby Tulagi in the Solomons.

Then, as the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor neared, he was set back from the Gilbert island group, an important strategic defeat.

Across the world, on the night of November 7-8, 1942, American forces went ashore in North Africa. The British had pursued the Afrika Korps and its shaky Italian components to Tunisia. On May 10, this year, Axis resistance ended in North Africa. The conquest of Sicily was completed on August 17.

The first Allied invasion force to set foot on Hitler's European mainland was a British landing at the toe of the Italian boot on September 3, followed by the American landings at Salerno, up the western coast, on September 9.

Anglo-American strategic bombing of Germany and German-held territory stepped up to thunderous crescendo. Berlin and the great port and factory cities of the Reich, Rome, alone of all European capitals to escape war from the skies, was bombed by Allied forces on July 19. The morale of the Italian people, never very good, crumbled rapidly. Mussolini, first of the modern-day dictators, was ousted and Italy surrendered.

Three things predominate among the reasons why the tide of battle turned in our favor — production, naval and merchant ship building and strategic planning.

Munitions factories in this country are now pouring out the instruments of war, for ourselves and our Allies, at six and a half times the rate in pre-Pearl Harbor days.

The Navy now has more than 800 combatant ships. Just before Pearl Harbor, it had 344. The army now has grown to well over 7,000,000 men.

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PRIORITY IS GIVEN TO CONSTRUCTION OF INVASION CRAFT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 — (AP) Invasion craft have been put ahead of everything else in the nation's arsenal, it was learned tonight, with the granting of an overriding priority order giving them the right-of-way over planes, high-octane gasoline, and all other "urgency" production programs.

Four thousand prime contractors will be turning out the landing craft, authoritative sources said. With their sub-contractors, the total number of manufacturing firms involved in the vast drive will be approximately 20,000.

Exceeds Earlier Program

The number of self-propelled landing barges, amphibious "ducks," tank-landing vessels and other invasion craft was not divulged, but the program was understood to exceed the similar "big push" on landing craft last fall and winter that preceded the Mediterranean invasions.

In that instance, about $750,000,000 worth of the vessels were produced in approximately five months, aided by the same type of special priority directive now being applied.

That program was the first case in which the special directive device was used. It subsequently was applied to synthetic rubber, to speed the rubber director's plant construction program, and to aviation gasoline.

Officials concerned with the new production push were confident their objective could be achieved but noted that "the difficult task" will be to do it without delaying aircraft, military trucks and other highly essential programs.

The War Production board has telegraphed instructions to landing craft builders to speed up their schedule of deliveries through next spring and summer by about two months.

Emphasizing the shift from defensive to offensive weapons, the Navy already has announced two substantial cutbacks in the planned production of destroyers escorts for use against submarines. Navy officials said the cutbacks were ordered to free shipbuilders for the accelerated production of landing craft.

TRIALS DELAYED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 — (AP) Unanimous House passage sent to the Senate today legislation extending, until one year after the formal declaration of peace with Japan, the application of all statutes under which persons responsible for neglect in connection with the attack on Pearl Harbor may be prosecuted.

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American Vs. Japanese Bathing Plunges W. R. A. Into Hot Water

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP).—A suggestion that Japanese could give lessons in bathing to tenant farmers in Ohio and Michigan reached the ears of Congress today and got the War Relocation Authority in hot water.

After angry members from the two states got through with the idea—published in a bulletin put out by the Ohio unit of the agency which handles interned Japanese—the offending copies of the publication were ordered destroyed by the W. R. A.

Dillon Myer, W. R. A. director, explained to a House subcommittee that Everett L. Dakan, of Columbus, Ohio, W. R. A. officer, had been "overenthusiastic" in writing the article, which Mr. Dakan described as a sales talk to encourage internes to go to the Mid-West to help meet the farm labor shortage.

Mr. Myer said he ordered all copies of the bulletin destroyed and demanded that future issues be submitted for review in Washington before distribution.

Representative Cliff Clevenger, Republican, of Ohio, read excerpts from the article on the House floor, quoting:

"Believe it or not, some few tenants and seasonal workers (in Ohio and Michigan) do not bathe. They think it is unhealthy. We need you people to change our ideas about this. We have a lesson to teach Ohio and Michigan farmers in sanitation."

"Mr. Speaker," the thoroughly aroused Clevenger concluded, "a single county in my district has probably more bathtubs than the whole Japanese Empire."

Representative Ed Rowe, Republican, of Ohio, saying that it is an "insult to sturdy Americans" to intimate they are dirty Americans, suggested that the House summon Mr. Dakan to explain his statements before a Congressional committee. Mr. Rowe wasn't content to regard the business as all washed up.

Representative Roy O. Woodruff, Republican, of Michigan, and Representative Frances D. Bolton, Republican, of Ohio, criticized any effort to persuade Japanese-American internees to go to Ohio and Michigan without first "consulting the people of those states."

"The article is an insult to every farmer in the United States and is of a character to nauseate every person in the country with the power to think," Mr. Woodruff asserted.

"The statement is asinine," said Senator Frederick Van Nuys, Democrat, of Indiana, who got in on the speaking as a neighbor. "People who have spent years in Japan tell me one of the principal physical weaknesses there is lack of sanitation. We don't want them in Ohio."

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 270 United States soldiers who are held as prisoners of war by Germany, including these with next of kin:

PRISONERS OF GERMANY

NEW YORK.

BECK, JULES T., technical sergeant; sister, Miss Hortense J. Beck, 1611 Nelson avenue, New York.

CAREY, DANIEL H., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Martha L. Hanrahan, 188-34 115th Road, St. Albans.

DANYLIK, VICTOR D., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Frances D. Danylik, 3393 Wayne avenue, New York.

FELIPPELLI, EUGENE J., technician, fifth grade; father, John E. Felippelli, 40-21 166th street, Flushing

GROSSMAN, ABRAHAM, private; mother, Mrs. Jennie Grossman, 1162 Willmohr street, Brooklyn.

GUARINI, ROBERT, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Carmela B. Guarini, 974 Bedford avenue, Brookiyn.

HENNEBERRY, MICHAEL R., staff sergeant; mother Mrs. Richard Henneberry, 3-5 Park avenue, Mount Vernon.

HINMAN, HOWARD D., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Jennie D. Hinman, 257 Loring avenue, Pelham.

IACONO, FRANK J., Pfc.; wife, Mrs. Marie Iacono, 909 Newkirk avenue, Brooklyn.

KUEHN, CHARLES R., second lieutenant; cousin, Mrs. Raymond J. Nearey, 20 Raymond avenue, Staten Island.

LOVASCIO, FRANK M., private; grandmother, Mrs. Carmella Delic, 144 - 76 177th street, Jamaica.

McCARTHY, ROBERT J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Mary I. McCarthy, 244 Main street, Tuckahoe.

McDONALD, VINCENT J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Loretta V. McDonald, 61-39 Madison street, New York.

STORK, EDWARD G., second lieutenant; mother, Frieda Stork, 114 - 20 138th street, South Ozone Park

WHITTLES, ROSS W., Pfc.; wife, Mrs. Jane Whittles, 1 Henderson street, New York.

WOOD, GORDON W., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. May E. Wood, 10 Gracie Square, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

DAVIS, THOMAS H., second lieutenant; grandmother, Mrs. Anna W. Davis, 63 Walnut street, Sussex

GRIMES, VINCENT A., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Veronica Grimes, 1225 Garden street, Hoboken.

LISK, LLOYD L., technical sergeant; father, Louis E. Lisk, 605 Orange avenue, Cranford.

O'HARA, JAMES, staff sergeant; friend, Mrs. Cassie A. Holsey, 117 Duncan avenue, Jersey City.

RISSE, JOHN J., staff sergeant; sister, Mrs. Mary Meravi, 279 Prospect avenue, West Orange.

VOLOS, JOHN A., private; father, John Volos, Kokora street, Montville.

WEISER, FRED P., staff sergeant; father, Maurice Weiser, 15 Stecher street, Newark.

CONNECTICUT.

COOKE, HARVEY D., Jr., technical sergeant; father, Harvey D. Cooke Sr., Pine Point, South Norwalk.

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FOOD CHIEF FIGHTS DELAY ON VOTE ON SUBSIDY PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—(AP) A quiet move by Democratic leaders for a 60-day postponement of the Senate vote on the House bill to repeal food subsidies Jan. 1 struck a snag today when War Food administrator Marvin Jones declared that such a delay might create confusion and hamper the 1944 food production program.

In testimony before the Senate Banking committee, Mr. Jones said that Congress should decide at once whether the billion dollar-a-year subsidy program is to be continued or abolished so that price control agencies and farmers could lay their plans accordingly for next year.

Backed by CCC Head

President J. B. Hutson of the Commodity Credit corporation, which pays out most of the subsidy money, seconded Mr. Jones' view and farm bloc leaders—supporting the subsidy repeal legislation—announced they would press for conclusion of the Senate Banking committee hearings by Thursday with a view to getting the bill to the Senate floor next week.

Like other Administration witnesses, Mr. Jones and Mr. Hutson condemned the provisions of the House bill that would require food prices to be raised, in lieu of subsidies, as certain to result in a general food price inflation and a shattering of President Roosevelt's hold-the-line policy.

"If prices are raised on even a few selected food items on which prices now are being supported through subsidies, you are going to be confronted with pressures to raise them all along the line," Mr. Jones asserted.

Attacks Proposal

In attacking the proposal that the subsidy showdown in the Senate be postponed for 60 days, to permit Democratic senators to caucus after a tentatively-scheduled holiday recess at home, Mr. Jones said:

"Nothing is as upsetting as uncertainty. I want to know what the 1944 program is going to be, and I know farmers want to know because it takes time, work and planning to produce food."

Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) challenged the authority of the Commodity Credit corporation to pay a dairy feed subsidy to 3,000,000 dairymen, contending Congress "never intended" that this type of payment be made to offset increased feed costs. He said that milk prices paid to producers should be raised instead through a government price support.

Soldiers Allowed To Help Railroads

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Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)—The army announced today that soldiers have been authorized to accept part-time jobs at railroad stations, freight houses and terminals during their normal off-duty hours or while they are on pass between December 1 and January 2.

This employment is authorized only when civilians are not available, will not be allowed to interfere with the soldiers' training, and is intended to help relieve manpower shortages during the holiday season. No furloughs will be granted to soldiers for this purpose.

SENATE FINISHES TAX BILL HEARING

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 — (AP) Representatives of government agencies fought today to retain their control over war contract negotiations as the Senate Finance committee completed public hearings on the $2,140,000,000 House-approved tax bill.

Representatives of the Army, Navy, Treasury, Justice and Commerce departments appeared before the committee's final session to discuss proposed changes in the price adjustment act under which the Army and Navy have been renegotiating war contracts to strip them of excessive profits.

Francis M. Shea, an assistant attorney general, argued that contract renegotiations should not be subject to court review unless there is evidence of bad faith, fraud or arbitrary conduct in making the contract settlement.

"An appeal of the type you propose is no appeal at all," declared Senator Taft (R.-Ohio). "It is useless."

Shea explained that negotiated contracts were subject to review by the Secretaries of the War and Navy departments.

"I want somebody else to have the final say besides the Army and Navy," Senator Taft continued.

The bill provides that appeals from contract renegotiations go to the court of tax reviews, but most of the agency spokesmen opposed that proposal.

DEC 7 1943

FEDERAL PAYROLL REDUCED SLOWLY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 — (AP) The joint economy committee disclosed tonight that the Federal civilian payroll had been whittled down by 134,395 persons since June —far short of the committee goal of 400,000.

Asserting that most of the departments were slow to respond to demands for a 10 per cent cut, voiced in committee reports earlier in the year, Senator Byrd, (D-Va.), the chairman, rewarded only the War department with a pat on the back in his latest report.

Referring to Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson's promise to increase efforts to bring about greater efficiency with less manpower, Senator Byrd said the committee hoped the department "will continue the good work it has accomplished in reducing the number of employes."

The total number of employes for October, 2,961,068, the Byrd committee reported, compares with a peak employment in June of 3,905,463.

"The committee," Senator Byrd told reporters, "is far from satisfied with the progress being made. However, it was impressed with the steps Mr. Patterson said he was taking."

PROMPT ACTION SOUGHT ON MUSTERING-OUT PAY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—(AP) Prompt action on legislation providing mustering-out pay for discharged members of the armed forces was urged in the House today by Democratic Leader McCormack and Republican leader Martin, both of Massachusetts.

Mr. McCormack stressed the importance of the legislation to meet a need for "quick adjustment" of veterans to civilian life.

Mr. Martin said he was certain the House would do "the right thing by the veterans," expressing a hope that legislation would be enacted before Christmas.

"We couldn't do anything better to strengthen the morale of the fighting men and the people of the nation," Mr. Martin told the House. "We, of course, will have a full program later to meet the needs of the veterans. The committee members have been working diligently for months upon this legislation, but, I repeat, let us meet the particular need of a cash payment upon discharge at once."

MILITARY TRAINING URGED AFTER WAR

DEC 7 1943

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 — (AP) Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, commander of the New York State Guard and retired commander of the United States First army, tonight recommended post-war conscription of American youth for military service, saying, "We must stay so strong that none will attack us."

Gen. Drum spoke at the 109th anniversary dinner of the St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York, where he was presented the society's Medal of Merit.

"Let us remember that human nature is always the same," he said. "Let us remain so strong that none will dare attack us."

When the present war ends "we will need some saner thoughts than we have had in the past," he declared, and added, "I have always preached preparedness."

"A few years ago," Gen. Drum said, "we wondered if American youth could take the place of their forefathers and carry on for them. I can tell you that the lads in the American army today are measuring up to all the traditions of their forefathers."

"Those of us who were in France think we did a good job. I think we did. My only regret is that those in command of the international situation didn't give us a chance to finish. We hope our boys of today will be given that chance," Gen. Drum stated.

States Told By Supreme Court To Settle Disputes By Negotiation

DEC 7 1943

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 — (AP) The Supreme court asserted today that states should seek to settle their differences by negotiation rather than by resort to the courts.

The tribunal laid down this principle in dismissing a complaint by the State of Kansas against Colorado in a controversy over use of water from the Arkansas river for irrigation purposes.

While acknowledging jurisdiction in such interstate disputes, the court declared that since they involve the interest of "quasi-sovereigns" and present "delicate" questions, expert administration rather than hard and fast court rules is necessary.

Negotiation and agreement should, if possible, the court said, "be the medium of settlement instead of invocation of our adjudicatory power."

"Before the court will intervene a case must be of serious magnitude and fully and clearly proved," the tribunal said.

In the Colorado-Kansas dispute, one of a long series going back to the turn of the century, the court ruled that Kansas had not backed up charges that Colorado's use of water from the river had seriously affected Kansas' interests.

A special master had recommended allocation of the stream flow, giving Colorado 925,000 acre feet annually and Kansas 185,000 feet.

But, the court declared, such a division undoubtedly would deprive some Colorado citizens of part of their livelihood and might even result in abandonment of some farms depending upon the water for irrigation.

In another action, the court ordered reargument of a suit to determine whether Negroes are entitled to vote in a Texas Democratic primary election in which Federal officeholders are nominated. The action was taken in order to give the state of Texas an opportunity to outline its position.

PAN AMERICAN REPORTS ON ATLANTIC SERVICE

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—(AP) Pan American Airways said today that the company's 42-ton trans-Atlantic clippers, which shuttle between this country, Europe, Africa and South America, have flown more than 5,200,000 miles and have crossed the Atlantic ocean nearly 1,200 times in the two years since Pearl Harbor.

During that period the clippers have carried 35,700 passengers—including President Roosevelt en route to and from the Casablanca conference—and 6,108,300 pounds of air express, Pan American said.

100 Years' Oil Supply Foreseen By Geologist

New York, Dec. 6 (AP)—Dr. Wallace E. Pratt, geologist and vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, told a fraternity meeting at Columbia University today that the United States has "a probable true petroleum reserve to last for at least one hundred years."

Dr. Pratt differed with Government figures which predict that petroleum reserves will be used up in fifteen years. He said that at least half of the country's prospective oil-producing territory has not been explored and that probably as many wells would be driven in the future as have been drilled in the past.

TAILORMADE RUSSIAN AID

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., (AP) — Tailors, cleaners and dyers have joined the campaign for used clothing for Russia by agreeing to turn in all garments unclaimed after two years. Twenty-five tailors have formed a "pitch-up squad" and will repair damaged clothing free.

U. S. Famine Relief for India

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6 (AP).—The first American shipment of relief supplies for famine victims in India—20,000 cases of evaporated milk—is ready to leave the United States, the American Friends Service Committee announced today. Individuals and organizations contributed upward of $100,000 to finance the project the committee said.

Legion Chief Says Claims To Veterans Are Delayed

Charges Settlements to Disabled Men Take 3-8 Months

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 6 (AP).—Warren H. Atherton, national commander of the American Legion, in a statement today criticized delays in payment of compensation claims to veterans disabled in the war.

He said a survey covering thirty-four states made by Legion officers showed 1,537 cases where the delay in settling claims of men discharged for physical disability "ranged from three to eight months."

"A situation is developing," he said, "which, if not corrected immediately, may become a national disgrace in the handling of rightful claims of men and women disabled in World War II service."

Mr. Atherton said he was forwarding copies of the survey to President Roosevelt and Representative John Rankin, chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Administration in the House of Representatives, and to Senator Bennett Champ Clark, a member of the Senate Finance Committee.

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ADD LONDON-RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE

THE SMELA-ZNAMENKA RAILWAY IS A LINK IN THE LINE LOCATED SOME DISTANCE BEYOND THE DNIEPER RIVER'S WEST YANK.

RUSSIAN TROOPS LONG AGO CUT THE TRUNK LINE AT DNEPROPETROVSK AND FOR A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE TO THE WEST, BUT THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN USING ITS INTACT PARTS TO SERVICE THEIR BELEAGUERED TROOPS BETWEEN THE DNEPROPETROVSK-FASTOV

30.24-10787

RIVER AND THE BLACK SEA AND RUMANIA. DEC 7 1943

THE NEW PUSH BETWEEN SMELA AND ZNAMENKA WAS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT DISCLOSED IN THE SOVIET BULLETIN.

NORTHWEST OF GOMEL WHERE THE RUSSIANS WERE WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF ZHLOBIN, THE WHITE RUSSIA RAIL JUNCTION ON THE LENINGRAD-ODESSA AND GOMEL-MINSK LINES, THE RED ARMY CONQUERED SEVERAL ADDITIONAL LOCALITIES, BUT THESE WERE NOT NAMED.

AT THE WESTERN END OF THE BULGE BEYOND KIEV THE RUSSIANS SAID THEIR TROOPS BEAT DOWN HEAVY GERMAN ATTACKS IN THE CHERNYAKHOV SECTOR. THAT TOWN IS 12 MILES NORTH OF ZHITOMIR ON THE RAILWAY TO KOROSTEN JUNCTION. THESE POINTS WERE RETAKEN BY THE GERMANS AFTER FIRST BEING CAPTURED IN THE RUSSIAN PENETRATION 85 MILES WEST AND NORTHWEST OF KIEV.

A GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR, CAPT.LUDWIG SERTORIUS, SUGGESTED IN A BERLIN BROADCAST THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE SPEEDING PREPARATIONS FOR AN EVEN HEAVIER WINTER ONSLAUGHT, MOVING UP A WHOLE NEWLY-EQUIPPED WINTER ARMY TO TAKE OVER ATTACKS WHICH HAVE BEEN RAGING SPORADICALLY ALL THE WAY FROM THE NEVEL SECTOR, ON THE APPROACHES TO THE LATVIAN FRONTIER, TO THE CRIMEA, WHERE BERLIN SAID THE RUSSIANS AGAIN WERE ATTACKING. DEC 7 1943

THIS GERMAN OBSERVATION WAS NOT PARTICULARLY STARTLING, ESPECIALL IN VIEW OF PREVIOUS REPORTS THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD TRAINED A HUGE WINTER ARMY TO BE THROWN INTO THE FIGHT AT THE RIGHT MOMENT, AND ALSO IN VIEW OF THE TEHERAN CONFERENCE DECISIONS.

A DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM ALSO QUOTED SWEDISH PRESS REPORTS FROM PRIVATE SOURCES INSIDE GERMANY THAT A NAZI RETREAT FROM THE LENINGRAD AREA WAS UNDER DISCUSSION BY THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF.

THE GERMAN MILITARY WAS SAID TO BE ANXIOUS TO AVOID A POSSIBLE TRAP RESULTING FROM ANY RUSSIAN BREAK-THROUGH TO THE BALTIC FROM THE SMOLENSK-NEVEL AREA, BUT ADOLF HITLER WAS REPORTED TO HAVE REFUSED TO GIVE THE RETREAT ORDER FOR FEAR FINLAND THEN WOULD DROP OUT OF THE WAR AND MAKE PEACE WITH RUSSIA. DEC 7 1943

SN657PEW

ADD LONDON - CIANO AND ARGENTINA

HE BECAME FOREIGN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN 1936, HAVING PREVIOUSLY HELD THE MINISTRY OF PRESS AND PROPAGANDA. THE SUCCESS OF IL DUCE'S ETHIOPIAN CAMPAIGN, WHICH PRESUMABLY TOOK HIM TO THE HEIGHT OF HIS POPULARITY WITH THE ITALIANS, WAS DUE LARGELY TO CIANO'S ORGANIZATION OF PROPAGANDA.

CIANO FLEW A BOMBING PLANE IN ETHIOPIA AND COMMANDED A BOMBING SQUADRON AGAINST THE GREEKS IN WORLD WAR II, BUT RARELY LEFT HIS BASE AT BARI.

AT THE HEIGHT OF HIS POWER CIANO OFTEN WAS SPOKEN OF AS A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO MUSSOLINI. HE BECAME KNOWN AS THE PLAY-BOY OF THE FASCIST REGIME, WITH A WEAKNESS FOR BLONDE BATHING BEAUTIES WHO FREQUENTED HIS PAVILION AT A ROMAN BEACH RESORT, OSTIA, WHERE HE HELD MOST OF HIS DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCES.

ON LAST JULY 31, A WEEK AFTER MUSSOLINI'S RESIGNATION, THE ROME RADIO ANNOUNCED CIANO'S RESIGNATION AS AMBASSADOR TO THE HOLY SEE.

TEN DAYS LATER THE ITALIAN NEWSPAPER CORRIERE DELLA SERA ANNOUNCED THAT BABUSCIA RIZZI, FORMER CHIEF OF THE CABINET AT CHIGI

PALACE HAD BEEN APPOINTED CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT THE VATICAN SUCCEEDING CIANO.

INDIGNATION ROSE IN ITALY OVER HIS ESCAPE AND THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT ORDERED HIS PROPERTY CONFISCATED. DEC 7 1943

GH1125AEW

ADD LONDON - CONFERENCE XX CONFERENCE

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM ANKARA, WRITTEN LAST FRIDAY, SAID THAT EACH DAY AND EACH POLITICAL EVENT IN THE UNITED NATIONS' WAR PLANNING WAS BRINGING THE TURKISH NATION CLOSER TO A DECISION AS TO WHAT PART SHE WILL PLAY IN THE WAR.

ASSERTING THAT IT COULD NO LONGER BE DENIED THAT THE ALLIES WANTED TURKEY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE WAR, THE DISPATCH SAID THAT BOTH ALLIED NATIONALS AND TURKS IN ANKARA WERE AGREED THAT TURKEY WAS RAPIDLY APPROACHING THE POINT WHERE SHE MUST SAY DEFINITELY TO THE ALLIES THAT SHE IS IN THE WAR ON THEIR SIDE OR THAT SHE PLANS TO REMAIN RIGIDLY NEUTRAL THROUGHOUT.

CAIRO DISPATCHES, MEANWHILE, DISCLOSED THAT THE NOV. 22-26 CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK WAS HELD AT THE MENA HOUSE, A LUXURY HOTEL FIVE MILES OUTSIDE OF CAIRO. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, IT WAS REVEALED, HAD LIVED IN A VILLA NEAR THE MENA HOUSE DURING THE CONFERENCE AND MOST OF THE PLENARY SESSIONS WERE HELD IN HIS BIG LIVING ROOM.

RPA13AEW

ADD LONDON XX FIGHTER

LT. GEN. JACOB L.DEVERS, U.S. COMMANDER IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, ALSO ANNOUNCED A LEGION OF MERIT AWARD TO FIRST LT. EDWARD N. HALL, 9111 71ST ST., FOREST HILLS, N.Y. AND MASTER SGT. WILLIAM E. FUTCHIK, 735 LIME AVE., LONG BEACH, CALIF., FOR DEVELOPING A NEW METHOD OF REPAIRING BATTLE-DAMAGED PLANES WHICH REDUCED TIME AND LABOR.

DEC 7 1943

FUTCHIK, AN 8TH AIR FORCE CREW CHIEF, "SUPERVISED THE MAINTENANCE OF BOMBER AIRCRAFT WHICH SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED 25 OPERATIONAL MISSIONS OVER ENEMY TERRITORY," THE CITATION SAID.

WM625PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD (LWERMED) CONFERENCE REACTION (A9) X X X FROM THE ENEMY.

EARLY EDITIONS OF LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPERS HAILED THE TEHERAN DECLARATION AS A GUARANTEE OF COMPLETE VICTORY AND AS A FOUNDATION FOR THE PEACE TO FOLLOW. DEC 7 1943

"FROM NOW ON EVERY RUSSIAN MOVE WILL BE MADE WITH REFERENCE TO WHAT THE WESTERN POWERS ARE DOING AT THE SAME MOMENT AND VICE VERSA," SAID THE DAILY HERALD IN A FRONT PAGE EDITORIAL.

THE EXPRESS IN ITS EDITORIAL CALLED THE STATEMENT A "DECLARATION OF HOPE FOR SMALL NATIONS AS WELL AS OF DOOM FOR THE GREAT AGGRESSORS." IT BANNERED A STORY FROM ITS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT SAYING THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF "TO DIRECT THE GREATEST MILITARY OFFENSIVE THE WORLD EVER HAS SEEN" IS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW THE TEHERAN MEETING."

THE FAILY MAIL SAW THE CONFERENCE AS THE "EVENT THE GERMANS HAVE FEARED MOST."

THE NEWS-CHRONICLE SAID: "EVERYONE HAS LONG BEEN ASKING FOR THE FORMULATION OF GLOBAL STRATEGY. SUCH A STRATEGY SEEMS THIS TIME TO HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED."

"IF THE DECLARATION OF THE THREE POWERS IS NOTABLE FOR ITS OPTIMISM IT IS EQUALLY NOTABLE FOR THE OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE IT SUPPLIES OF THE PERFECT UNDERSTANDING AND INDISSOLUBLE UNITY OF AIM

30.24-10789

REACHED BY THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES," SAIF THE DAILY SKETCH.

THE YMRKSHIRE POST ATTEMPTED TO EXPLAIN THE LACK OF A MORE DETAILED REFERENCE TO "SPECIFIC PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION" BY DECLARING: "ROOSEVELT KNOWS THAT ALL HOPES OF POST-WAR COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE THREE CHIEF ALLIED POWERS MUST SECURE THE SUPPORT OF CONGRESS OR FALL TO THE GROUND. AND THE CONGRESS WHICH WILL BE ELECTED NEXT YEAR IS LIKELY TO INCLUDE MANY OPPONENTS OF THE NEW DEAL. ROOSEVELT'S POLITICAL ENEMIES WOULD WELCOME AN EXCUSE TO CRY OUT THAT AT TEHERAN UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE SUBTLE EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY OF CHURCHILL AND STALIN HE HAD BEEN DRAWN INTO FAR-REACHING COMMITMENTS PREJUDICIAL TO THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES."

DEC 7 1943

SN946PEW

ADD LONDON - AERIAL XXX LOST

RAF, CANADIAN AND ALLIED FIGHTERS ALSO JOINED IN THE ACTIVITIES OVER FRANCE.

THE DAYLIGHT ASSAULTS WERE A FOLLOWUP TO RAF MOSQUITO RAIDS ON WESTERN GERMANY SATURDAY NIGHT, AND KEPT UNDER WAY THE SUSTAINED DAY AND NIGHT ASSAULTS WHICH SENT ALLIED PLANES OVER EUROPE ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY DURING THE PAST WEEK AND HEAPED NEW DESTRUCTION ON ALREADY-BURNING BERLIN.

N/GH941AEW

LONDON, DEC.6-(AP)-- THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO SAID TODSY THAT M.VERDIER, NEPHEW OF THE FORMER ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS AND YESTERDAY AN AIDE IN MARSHAL PETAIN'S PROPAGANDA MINISTRY, WAS SLAIN/BY TWO UNIDENTIFIED ASSASSINS WHILE CONFINED TO BED IN A HOSPITAL IN BERGERAC.

THE ASSASSINS, WHO GAINED ENTRANCE TO THE HOSPITAL BY DISGUISING THEMSELVES AS POLICEMEN, ALSO KILLED VERDIER'S SISTER AND SISTER-IN-LAW, THE BROADCAST SAID. #

LONDON, DEC 6-(AP)-A U.S. ARMY RAILROAD SHOP UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT.COL.HOWARD U.BATES OF CANTON, O., IS TURNING OUT 30 RAILROAD CARS A DAY, U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

THE PERSONNEL INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING FORMER PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD EMPLOYES:

SGTS.HOWARD SCOOT, OF WAYNESBURG, PA., HERMAN RAILING OF RENOVA, PA., CARL W.WEISERBERGER OF COLUMBUS, O., AND TECH.SGT.JOHN O'BRIEN OF COLUMBUS, O.

DEC 7 1943

G1256PEW

ADD MOSCOW - CRASSED EX RUNWAYS

THE THREE MEN, EATING MANY MEALS TOGETHER AS WELL AS WORKING LONG HOURS TOGETHER, HAD AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH EACH OTHER. SOME SESSIONS EXTENDED LATE INTO THE NIGHT.

APART FROM THE FORMAL MEETINGS ONE OF THE HIGHSPOTS OF THE CONFERENCE WAS THE BIRTHDAY PARTY FOR CHURCHILL AT THE XRITISH LEGATION ON NOV. 30, HIS 69TH BIRTHDAY. ROOSEVELT AND STALIN ATTENDED THE DINNER AND SPENT THE EVENING WITH CHURCHILL.

IN AN EXCHANGE OF TOASTS, AS REPORTED HERE, CHURCHILL PROPOSED A TOAST "NOT JUST TO STALIN BUT TO STALIN THE GREAT," AND STALIN REPLIED WITH A TOAST "NOT JUST TO CHURCHILL BUT TO THE FIGHTING

CHURCHILL."

ROOSEVELT'S TRANSLATOR THROUGHOUT THE CONFERENCE WAS CHARLES C.BOHLEN, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE EUROPEAN DIVISION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT. BOHLEN IS A FLUENT RUSSIAN LINGUIST AND HAS BEEN ACTING AS FIRST SECRETARY OF THE U.S. EMBASSY IN MOSCOW SINCE COMING HERE WITH HULL FOR THE FOREIGN SECRETARIES CONFERENCE.

SN743PEW

ADD MOSCOW (CASSIDY) XX RUSSIA

"IT IS CLEAR," THE PUBLICATION SAID, "THAT THE VASSALS OF GERMANY WHICH CONTINUE THE ROBBERS' WAR AGAINST THE ALLIES AND DELAY THEIR WITHDRAWAL FROM THE HITLERITE COALITION WILL SERIOUSLY WORSEN THEIR FATE."

THE WARNING WAS THE STRONGEST YET PUBLISHED HERE AND WAS REGARDED AS PARTICULARLY SIGNIFICANT IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT IT FOLLOWED CLOSELY ON THE TEHERAN MEETING.

ADD STOCKHOLM (SHANKE) XX ADDED

THIS CONTRASTED TO THE NAZI PROPAGANDA OF THE LAST FEW DAYS IN WHICH HEADLINE AFTER HEADLINE HAD SCREAMED: "THREE WORLD GANGSTERS MEET IN TABRIZ" (TABRIZ XEING THE NAZISJ FIRST GUESS AS TO THE SITE OF THE CONFERENCE); "STILL NO UNITY REGARDING 'APPEAL TO PEOPLE OF EUROPE'"; TO "LOUDMOUTH OFFENSIVE SHATTERED"; "TEHERAN INEFFECTIVE; DIFFERENCES REGARDING COMMUNIQUE."

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AT THE SAME TIME BERLIN HAD PREDICTED THE COMMUNIQUE WOULD APPEAL TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE ANF THEIR SATTELITES TO CAPITULATE.

SN1036PEW

STOCKHOLM, DEC. 6-(AP)-REFLECTING GERMAN PRECAUTIONS AGAINST AN ALLIED INVASION IN THE JUTLAND PEN AREA, FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL INSPECTED THE HEAVILY FORTIFIED CITY OF ESBJERG ON DENMARK'S WEST COAST.

THIS WAS REPORTED TODAY BY THE COPENHAGEN CORRESPONDENT OF THE SWEDISH NEWS AGENCY, IN A GERMAN-CENSORED DISPATCH.

THE ENTIRE DISTRICT HAS BEEN UNDER A VIRTUAL STATE OF MILITARY EMERGENCY FOR THE LAST MONTH. THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION, HOWEVER, WHY ROMMEL, COMMANDER OF GERMAN FORCES IN ITALY AND THE BALKANS, SHOULD HAVE MADE THE INSPECTION TRIP SATURDAY. #

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC 6-(AP)-A DETACHMENT OF 102 WAC ENLISTED WOMEN AND THREE OFFICERS ARRIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES TODAY FOR DUTY AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS.

THE WOMEN WILL AUGMENT THE PERSONNEL OF FOUR WAC COMPANIES ALREADY ASSIGNED TO DUTIES AT THE BASE. THE OFFICERS ARE LT.MARGUERITE MOUNTCASTLE, NASHVILLE, TENN.; LT.RUTH NICHOLS, MACON, GA., AND LT. FRANCES J.IVORY, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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AMONG THE ENLISTED PERSONNEL ARRIVING TODAY WAS PVT.GERTRUDE E. KEATING OF MORRISTOWN, IND. SHE HAD BEEN LEFT BEHIND WITH A SPRAINED ANKLE WHEN HER COMPANY, NOW ASSIGNED TO A COMMUNICATIONS UNIT HERE, SAILED FIVE WEEKS EARLIER.

ME817PEW

30.24-10791

CAIRO, DEC. 6--(AP)--KING FAROUK IS LEAVING KASSASSIN MILITARY HOSPITAL TOMORROW, COMPLETELY RECOVERED FROM AUTOMOBILE INJURIES AND MAY REACH HIS PALACE XXXXXX ABOUT THE TIME TO GREET AN EXPECTED NEW ROYAL HEIR. THE KING WAS INJURED TWO WEEKS AGO.

APR GRUMICHS 1030 CCC 1254P

DEC 7 1943

CAIRO, DEC. 6 -(AP)- THE GOVERNMENT OF GEN. JOSIP BROZ (TITO) AND DR. IVAN RIBAR IN SIDE YUGOSLAVIA HAS BEEN ASSAILED BY KING PETER OF THE YUGOSLAVS AS "A MOVEMENT OF TERRORISTIC VIOLENCE" WHICH TENDS FURTHER TO INCIDE "INTERNICINE STRUGGLES" IN THE NAZI-RIDDEN COUNTRY.

FORMATION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT, HEADED BY RIBAR AND OF WHICH TITO WAS MADE CHAIRMAN OF A COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE, WAS ANNOUNCED SATURDAY BY THE FREE YUGOSLAV RADIO, WHICH SAID 140 DELEGATES HAD CREATED A PARLIAMENT AND GOVERNING BODY FOR THE AREAS ALREADY TAKEN FROM THE GERMANS.

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TITO'S PARTISANS HAVE HAD CONSIDERABLE SOVIET SUPPORT AND IT IS KNOWN THAT HAMMER AND SICKLE INSIGNIA IS SEEN FREQUENTLY ON THE GUERRILLAS' MOUNTAIN HIDEOUTS.

KING PETER'S EXILED GOVERNMENT, WHICH HAS HEADQUARTERS HERE, HAS BEEN R RECOGNIZED BY THE ALLIES, INCLUDING RUSSIA.

ASSERTING THAT IT HAD NO PUBLIC MEANS TO COMMUNICATE WITH ITS PEOPLE, KING PETER'S GOVERNMENT SAID THAT THE FORMATION OF THE PARTISAN GOVERNMENT -- THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL LIBERATION -

the victories, shared by both american and raf liberators as well as other raf aircraft, were not specified among U.S. and raf airmen.

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rewt/dcf/327a

(ADVANCE) CAIRO, DEC. 6-(AP)-THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE [illegible] TEHERAN CONFERENCE WAS ONE OF "EXTREME CORDIALITY," ACCORDING TO AN OFFICIAL OBSERVER, WHO SAID PREMIER STALIN GOT ALONG AS WELL WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AS THE LATTER TWO DO WITH EACH OTHER.

HE SAID THERE WAS A NOTABLE LACK OF TENSION AND MUCH JOKING AMONG THE THREE PRINCIPALS, AND THAT ROOSEVELT AND STALIN GOT ALONG FAMOUSLY FROM THE OUTSET.

IT IS GENERALLY KNOWN THAT STALIN'S AND CHURCHILL'S PERSONALITIES SOMETIMES CLASHED AT THEIR LAST MEETING IN MOSCOW, BUT THE TEHERAN SESSION WAS DESCRIBED AS AN "INTIMATE TYPE OF CONFERENCE."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, MONDAY, DEC. 6. NOT TO BE BROADCAST OR TRANSMITTED FROM THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA BEFORE THAT TIME.)

RP&30AEW

ADD TEHERAN XXX TOAST

THE PARTY WAS SOMEWHAT REMINISCENT OF THE HOSPITALITY STALIN OFFERED CHURCHILL AT THE KREMLIN WHEN THE PRIME MINISTER VISITED MOSCOW. IT BROKE UP ABOUT MIDNIGHT.

T

CHURCHILL WHO HAD BEGUN PERHAPS THE HAPPIES BIRTHDAY OF HIS LIFE BY RECEIVING GREETINGS FROM HIS WFIE AND OTHERS TOOK ONE LAST LOOK AT HIS PRESENTS BEFORE RETIRING. TWO OF THEM HAD OCCUPIED HONOR PLACES ON THE DINNER TABLE. ONE FROM HARRIMAN WAS A PIECE OF BEAUTIFUL OLD PERSIAN HANDPRINTED SILK WITH A CARD DISCLOSING IT CAME FROM "AVERELL."

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THE OTHER GIFT WAS FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES--A BLUE AND WHITE PERSIAN BOWL OF THE 13TH CENTURY--REFERRED TO BY AN EXACTING CONNOISSEUR AS A "FAIR ANTIQUE." THE PRESIDENT'S CARD WAS INSCRIBED:

"FOR WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL ON HIS 69TH BIRTHDAY AT TEHERAN, IRAN, NOV.30, 1943, WITH MY AFFECTION, AND MAY WE BE TOGETHER FOR MANY YEARS."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME MONDAY, DEC.6. NOT TO BE BROADCAST OR TRANSMITTED FROM THE UNITED STATES OR CANADA BEFORE THAT TIME.)

ADD TEHERAN (STRATTON) XX RESPONSE

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MADE TWO INFORMAL SPEECHES TODAY TO UNITED STATES TROOPS BASED AT CAMP AMIRABAD HERE FOLLOWING CONCLUSION OF THE HISTORIC TRI-POWER MEETING OF GLOBAL WAR LEADERS. HE SAID HE ANF THE OTHERS HAD SOUGHT TO DO TWO THINGS.

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"THE FIRST WAS TO LAY MILITARY PLANS FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE THREE NATIONS LOOKING TOWARD THE WINNING OF THE WAR JUST AS FAST AS WE POSSIBLY CAN," HE SAID, "AND I THINK WE HAVE MADE PROGRESS TOWARD THAT END. THE OTHER PURPOSE WAS TO TALK OVER WORLD CONDITIONS AFTER THE WAR, TO TRY TO PLAN FOR A WORLD FOR US AND FOR OUR CHILDREN WHEN WAR WOULD CEASE TO BE A NECESSITY.

"WE HAVE MADE GREAT PROGRESS IN THAT, ALSO, BUT OF COURSE THE FIRST THING IS TO WIN THE WAR AND I WANT TO TELL YOU THAT YOU, ALL OF YOU INFIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY, ARE PART OF THAT PURPOSE."

CHURCHILL ALSO TALKED INFORMALLY TO BRITISH TROOPS IN THE CAPITAL, TELLING THEM "I HOPE AND TRUST THE DECISIONS WE ARE MAKING MAY PLAY THEIR PART IN SHORTENING THE WAR AND ENABLE YOU TO GET BACK TO YOUR HOMES IN THE EAST AND WEST, WHEREVER THEY MAY BE."

OFTEN DURING THE CONFERENCES THE CAPITAL'S BUSINESS DAY WAS INTERRUPTED FOR HOURS. PEDESTRIANS WERE HERDED INTO DOORWAYS, ALLEYWAYS AND SHOPS, AND ALL FORMS OF TRANSPORTATION HALTED.

THE VIGILANCE WAS ALL THE GREATER AFTER REPORTS THAT GERMAN AGENTS HAD PARACHUTED INTO IRAN AHEAD OF THE HISTORIC CONFERENCE, THOUGH MOST MF THEM WERE CAPTURED.

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FOR DAYS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE BEGAN IT WAS APPARENT THAT BIG THINGS WERE BREWING. IRANIANS NOTED THE FLOW OF VISITORS WHOSE FACES AND CLOTHING WERE STRANGE TO THEM. AMERICAN SIGNAL CORPS SOLDIERS WORKED SPEEDILY TO HANG ADDITIONAL WIRES. TRUCKLOADS OF EQUIPMENT MOVED THROUGH THE STREETS. TOUGH RUSSIAN TROOPS WITH BAYONETS FIXED ENCIRCLED THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY. "MOVE ON," WAS THE CRISP COMMAND TO LOITERERS.

SQUADS OF SECRET AGENTS IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES CIRCULATED CONTINUOUSLY. AS THE RUSSIAN EMXASSY AND THE NEARBY BRITISH LEGATION SOON BECAME FORTRESSES.

30.24—10793

THE SCENE AT THE AMERICAN LEGATION OUTWARDLY WAS MORE SERENE AND CALM, BUT A CLOSER INSPECTION DISCLOSED A WELL-ORGANIZED CORPS OF ARMED GUARDS.

PREMIER STALIN WAS THE FIRST TO ARRIVE. HE AND HIS FOREIGN MINISTER, VYASCHESLAV MOLOTOV, AND MARSHAL KLEMENTI VOROSHILOV WERE ABOARD A PLANE WHICH CIRCLED OVER THE CITY NOV. 26, TWO DAYS AHEAD OF THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE.

THREE LARGE TRANSPORTS FRESHLY PAINTED WITH RED STARS CATCHING THE FADING RAYS OF SUNLIGHT BROUGHT THE SOVIET DELEGATION. THEY LANDED ON A FIELD DECLARED "OUT OF BOUNDS" TO ALL WITHOUT PASSES.

NUMEROUS PLANES IN THE AIR THE NEXT DAY SIGNALLED THE SEPARATE ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND THEIR STAFFS. AP

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(ADVANCE)..TEHERAN, DEC.1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A DAY BY DAY LOG OF THE TEHERAN CONFERENCE:

NOV.26--PREMIER STALIN, SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV AND MARSHAL VOROSHILOV ARRIVE BY AIR.

NOV.27--PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ARRIVE IN SEPARATE FLIGHTS. FRONTIERS ARE CLOSED, RADIO SILENCE IMPOSED, AND COMMUNICATIONS RESTRICTED.

NOV.28--ROOSEVELT AND STALIN MEET FOR FIRST TIME AT 3 P.M. ROOSEVELT ACCEPTS STALIN'S INVITATION TO BECOME HIS HOUSE GUEST AT THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY. CHURCHILL JOINS THEM AT 4 P.M. AND FIRST PLENARY SESSION FOLLOWS. AT 8:30 P.M. ROOSEVELT IS HOST AT A DINNER ATTENDED BY CHURCHILL, STALIN, AND OTHER DIGNITARIES.

NOV.29--STALIN LUNCHES WITH ROOSEVELT AND HOLDS CONVERSATIONS WITH CHURCHILL. AMERICAN AND BRITISH MILITARY STAFFS HOLD SEPARATE MEETINGS. AT 3 P.M. CHURCHILL PRESENTS STALIN WITH STALINGRAD SWORD IN THE PRESENCE OF ROOSEVELT AND THE MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC STAFFS. "BIG THREE" THEN MEET MILITARY CHIEFS IN SECOND PLENARY SESSION. AT 7:30 P.M. STALIN HOST TO PRESIDENT AND CHURCHILL AT DINNER IN RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

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NOV.30--AMERICAN AND BRITISH MILITARY STAFFS CONFER SEPARATELY. AT NOON, SHAH OF PERSIA CALLS ON ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL AT RUSSIAN EMBASSY. ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL AND STALIN LUNCH TOGETHER AT EMBASSY. AT 3 P.M. THE THREE LEADERS HOLD FINAL PLENARY SESSION WITH FULL GENERAL STAFFS AT WHICH AGREEMENT IS REACHED FOR MILITARY STRATEGY AGAINST GERMANY. IN EVENING CHURCHILL HOST AT DINNER IN BRITISH LEGATION CELEBRATING HIS 69TH BIRTHDAY.

DEC.1-- ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL AND STALIN LUNCH AT RUSSIAN EMBASSY AND BEGIN CONCLUDING SESSION DEALING WITH POST-WAR QUESTIONS. WITH HOPKINS, HARRIMAN, EDEN AND MOLOTOV, THEY CONFER THROUGHOUT AFTERNOON, AT DINNER AND UNTIL 10:30 P.M.

DEC.2--ROOSEVELT REVIEWS OFFICERS AND STEEL-HELMETED AMERICAN TROOPS, INSPECTS ARMY HOSPITAL AND MAKES TWO INFORMAL SPEECHES. ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL PARTIES DEPART BY PLANE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, MONDAY, DEC.6. NOT TO BE BROADCAST OR TRANSMITTED FROM THE UNITED STATES OR CANADA BEFORE THAT TIME.)

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BY LLOYD STRATTON (350)

TEHERAN, NOV 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HERE IS HOW PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN MET THE FIRST TIME AND HOW PRIME MINISTER

CHURCHILL JOINED THE PARTY ONE HOUR LATER TO COMPLETE THE INITIAL EPOCHAL GATHERING MF THE HEADS OF THE THREE GREATEST POWERS:

THE TIME WAS 3 P.M., SUNDAY, NOV. 28. STALIN AND VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV, SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR, WALKED QUIETLY UP THE EIGHT STEPS OF THE WHITE PILLARED PORTICO OF THE MAIN BUILDING IN THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY COMPOUND WHICH HAD BEEN TURNED OVER TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS A RESIDENCE.

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THEY WERE MET BY A GROUP OF PRESIDENTIAL AIDES. STALIN MOVED IMMEDIATELY TO THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SITTING ROOM WHILE MOLOTOV REMAINED OUTSIDE IN A SEPARATE CONFERENCE WITH HARRY HOPKINS. HOW ROOSEVELT AND STALIN EXCHANGED GREETINGS HAS NOT BEEN REPORTED. PRESUMABLY THEY SHOOK HANDS.

FOR A FULL HOUR THEY SAT IN A LARGE SUNNY ROOM IN THE FRONT OF THE HOUSE OPENING ON THE PILLARED PORTICO. THROUGH CURTAINS WHOSE SPARKLING WHITE WAS ACCENTUATED BY BLUE DRAPES THEY LOOKED OUT ACROSS A LANDSCAPED WOODED LANE TO THE EMBASSY GATES AND THE BIG BRITISH LEGATION ACROSS THE STREET.

FROM THE WALLS PICTURES OF STALIN AND LENIN LOOKED DOWN AS THE TWO MEN, ALMOST FIRECT OPPOSITES IN BACKGROUND, APPEARANCE AND PERSONALITY, BEGAN A FRIENDSHIP WHICH WAS TO REACH A PEAK THREE DAYS LATER IN THE AGREEMENT ON MILITARY STRATEGY AND POST WAR PLANS.

STALIN WAS DRESSED IN A SIMPLE DARK BLUE UNIFORM WITH WHITE STRIPES DOWN THE TROUSER LEGS. ONLY LARGE EMBROIFERED SILVER STARS ON THE EPAULETS SHOWED HIGH RANK. HE WORE A SINGLE DECORATION, A STAR WITH RED RIBBON--THE ORDER OF LENIN.

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AN HOUR AFTER THE INITIAL ROOSEVELT-STALIN MEETING, CHURCHILL AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN WALKED ONTO THE PORTICO UNDER THE HAMMER AND SICKLE.

THE TWO BRITISH LEADERS WERE ADMITTED IMMEDIATELY. AS THEY XOTH KNEW STALIN WELL, THE CONVERSATION WAS REPORTED TO BE LIVELY BEFORE THE FMUR LEFT THE PRESIDENTIAL SITTING ROOM FOR THE LARGER CONFERENCE ROOM.

THERE THE COMBINED GENERAL STAFF, INCLUDING SOVIET MARSHAL KLEMENTI Y.VOROSHILOV, WAS WAITING FOR THE START OF THE THREE-HOUR GENERAL CONFERENCE SETTING THE KEYNOTE FOR THE AGREEMENTS FATEFUL FOR THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD.

SN605PEW

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BY LLOYD STRATTON

TEHERAN, IRAN, DEC 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS CAPITAL CITY OF IRAN, SITE OF THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL-STALIN CONFERENCES, IS A STUDY IN EXTREME CONTRASTS--IT IS ANCIENT AND YET THERE ARE NO ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

THERE IS ARCHITECTURE STYLED BY THE MONGOLS, BUT ADJOINING ARE BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOMES AND BUILDINGS.

THE CITY HAS RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS RICH IN LANDSCAPE, SECLUSION AND LUXURY, WHILE A SHORT DISTANCE AWAY ARE AREAS OF SQUALOR.

GLISTENING ASPHALT PARKWAYS, WIDE AND LINED WITH TREES, END SUDDENLY IN EARTH ROADS AND RUBBLE.

DONKEY CARTS PLOD ALONG AVENUES, WHILE PASSING THEM IS A STEADY STREAM OF LATE MODEL AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES.

SCENICALLY, TEHERAN COULD BE A CITY IN A VALLEY IN THE NORTHWEST ROCKIES OF THE UNITED STATES. THE SNOWCAPPED ALBORS MOUNTAINS STAND CLOSE AND MAGNIFICENT.

ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPE, DOMINATED BY DEMAVEND RANS, THE HIGHEST

30.24—10795

PEAK, IS THE AMERICAN-CONSTRUCTED CAMP, AMIRABAD. BUILT OF PERMANENT MATERIALS, THE LAYOUT OF THIS CAMP RESEMBLES THE PENTAGON BUILDING IN WASHINGTON.

THE WEATHER HERE SWINGS AMONG THE SEASONS FROM THE TOP TO BOTTOM, THE THERMOMETER AFFECTED BY THE MOUNTAINS AND THE CITY'S ELEVATION OF MORE THAN 4,000 FEET. DURING THE PERIOD OF THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL-STALIN CONFERENCES THERE WERE THREE SUCCESSIVE DAYS OF WARM SUNSHINE AND CLEAR, COOL NIGHTS, NO RAIN AND NO WINDSTORMS. THE FOLIAGE OF THE TREES WAS TURNING. GARDENS WERE COLORFUL WITH BLOOMING CHRYSANTHEMUMS AND GREEN SHRUBS.

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REZA SHAH PAHLAVI, WHO ABDICATED IN SEPTEMBER, 1941 IN FAVOR OF HIS SON AFTER BRITISH AND RUSSIAN TROOPS ENTERED IRAN, FELT HIS CITY SHOULD BE MODERNIZED. THAT ACCOUNTS FOR CONTRASTS TODAY. THERE ARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION DOZENS OF APARTMENT AND OFFICE BUILDINGS AND BLOCKS AND BLOCKS OF NEW SIDEWALKS. THE STREETS STRIKINGLY RECALL AMERICAN BOOM TIMES.

LOCAL HISTORIANS PLACE THE RISE OF TEHERAN TO IMPORTANCE AT ABOUT THE TIME OF THE INVASION OF ADJACENT TOWNS BY THE MONGOLS IN 1220 A.M. IT WAS NOT UNTIL 1787 THAT IT BECAME THE CAPITAL UNDER AGHA MOHAMED QAJAR.

TODAY THE POPULATION IS ABOUT 700,000.

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THE BAZAARS OF TEHERAN ARE HOUSED IN SHELTERS COVERING A LARGE AREA. AT INTERVALS ARE OPENINGS THROUGH SHELTERS LEADING INTO LARGE ROOFED HALLS. MOST INTERESTING ARE THE CARPET MERCHANTS WHOSE RUGS, STACKED HIGH, THROW OFF BRILLIANT COLORS.

THE AVENUE FERDOWSI--NAMED AFTER A FAMOUS PERSIAN POET--LEADS TO THE NORTH FROM MAIDAN SEPAH SQUARE AND MOST OF THE FOREIGN LEGATIONS ARE SITUATED IN THAT PART OF THE CITY.

FIRST THERE IS THE BRITISH LEGATION, IN A LARGE, PARK-LIKE TRACT ENTIRELY ENCLOSED BY A WALL 12 FEET HIGH.

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THIS COMPOUND, WHICH ONE ENTERS THROUGH MASSIVE IRON GATES, CONTAINS ROUGHLY 15 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL GROWTH OF ALL KINDS, SWIMMING POOLS, TENNIS COURTS, AND HIDDEN AMONG THE TREES, THE VARIOUS RESIDENCES OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGATION STAFF. CHURCHILL USED THE RESIDENCES OF THE BRITISH MINISTER AND THE CHANCELLERY.

IMMEDIATELY BEYOND AND STILL MORE EXPANSIVE ARE THE GROUNDS OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY. A WALL ALSO SURROUNDS ITS COMPOUND, A GREAT PART OF WHICH IS COVERED WITH NATIVE WOODS. THERE ARE SEVERAL SWIMMING POOLS, EACH WELL PROTECTED. THERE ARE FLOWER GARDENS OF PROLIFIC SIZE AND THE MOST MODERN FACILITIES ON EVERY HAND.

PRESIDENT ROSEVELT'S QUARTERS, AFTER HE BECAME THE GUEST OF STALIN, WERE IN THE EMBASSY OVERLOOKING WOODS ON ONE SIDE AND SMARTLY-CULTIVATED GARDENS AND POOLS TO THE FRONT.

THE AMERICAN LEGATION LOCATED IN THE NORTH END OF THE CITY IS BUILT ON THE SLOPE OF A SMALL HILL WITH THE MINISTER'S RESIDENCE STANDING NEAR THE TOP. ITS GROUNDS ARE SMALLER, BUT ARE FENCED AND BEAUTIFULLY ARRANGED. A STREAM RUNS THROUGH THE AREA, FILLING A SWIMMING POOL IN THE MIDDLE.

ROOSEVELT WENT TO THE AMERICAN LEGATION ON HIS ARRIVAL AND REMAINED UNTIL HE MOVED TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

NIGHT LIFE IN TEHERAN--AND IT IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE CITY'S

SOCIAL AND MILITARY LIFE--EMBRACES ALMOST ALL TYPES OF ENTERTAINMENT. ALL CLUBS ARE CROWDED, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE COST, AND IN THE MORE POPULAR CLUBS THE GENERAL ATMOSPHERE IS LITTLE DIFFERENT FROM NIGHT CLUBS IN NEW YORK, CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO OR NEW ORLEANS.

FLOOR SHOWS ARE ELABORATE IN VARIETY BUT LESSER IN QUALITY, ALTHOUGH THOSE WHO SING RISQUE SONGS AND DANCE ARE MORE GENEROUSLY CLOTHED THAN MANY GIRLY SHOWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER JOSEPH STALIN WERE WELCOMED TO TEHERAN BY THE IRANIAN "KING OF KINGS," MOHAMED REZA PAHLAVI, WHO IS ONLY 25. DEC 7 1943

THE YOUNG KING-EMPEROR LIVES IN A GREEN MARBLE PALACE IN THE HEART OF THE CITY. AN ENTHUSIASTIC SPORTSMAN, HE HAS A SPECIAL PENCHANT FOR MOTORCYCLES AND TENNIS. IF HE HAS A HOBBY IT IS CHESS.

EDUCATED IN SWITZERLAND MOHAMED REZA RETURNED TO TEHERAN TO ENTER THE MILITARY ACADEMY. IN APRIL, 1939 HE WENT TO EGYPT AND RETURNED WITH FOWZIEH, DAUGHTER OF THE FORMER KING OF EGYPT, AND MARRIED HER AMID GREAT POMP AND CEREMONY IN TEHERAN. THE EMPRESS OF IRAN IS CONSIDERED BY HER SUBJECTS AS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL QUEEN IN THE WORLD. THE IMPERIAL COUPLE HAVE A 3-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER, SHAH-NAZ, WHO HAS GOLD-BLONDE HAIR AND BLUE EYES. SHE USUALLY CALLS HER MOTHER "MAMA" AND TALKS NOTHING BUT ENGLISH WITH HER SWISS NURSE.

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THERE ARE 14 MINISTERS IN THE REIGNING GOVERNMENT UNDER THE PRIME MINISTER, WHO IS CHOSEN BY THE SHAH. THE MINISTERS ARE RESPONSIBLE TO THE MAJLIS, THE IRANIAN PARLIAMENT, WHICH CONSISTS OF 136 DEPUTIES.

IRAN HAS BEEN TREMENDOUSLY DEVELOPED SINCE THE BRITISH, RUSSIANS AND AMERICANS ARRIVED. SITUATED BETWEEN THE SEA AND RUSSIA, THE COUNTRY SERVES AS A MAIN SUPPLY ROUTE TO THE SOVIET UNION.

AVAILABLE REPORTS SHOW THAT THE AVERAGE TONNAGE OF SUPPLIES DELIVERED TO RUSSIA THROUGH THE PERSIAN CORRIDOR TO BE 12 TIMES LARGER THAN THE AMOUNT OF MATERIAL MOVED OVER THE BURMA ROAD DURING THE LATTER'S PEAK PERIOD.

FULL CREDIT IS DUE TO THE U.S. ARMY PERSIAN GULF COMMAND UNDER MAJ.GEN.DONALD H.CONNOLLY, WHO ALSO SUPERVISES THE IRANIAN STATE RAILWAYS CONNECTING THE CASPIAN SEA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE U.S. ARMY LIKEWISE ASSUMED CONTROL OF THWAIRANIAN HIGHWAYS, ON WHICH THERE HAS BEEN MUCH IMPROVEMENT AND REBUILDING.

THE AMERICANS ARE INVOLVED IN THE GREATEST JOB OF ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION EVER ATTEMPTED ON THE PERSIAN GULF IN TEMPERATURES OFTEN REACHING 150 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT. THEY EXTENDED, ENLARGED AND REBUILT PORTS WHICH MARCO POLO ONCE DESCRIBED AS "HELL ON EARTH." TODAY THE PORTS ARE THE STAGE DOORS TO THE RUSSIAN WAR THEATERS.

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STEEL CRANES PULL LOCOMOTIVES OUT OF THE BELLIES OF FREIGHTERS--VESSELS WHICH TWO YEARS AGO WOULD NOT HAVE DARED TO TRY TO DOCK AT THESE PORTS. DREDGERS WORK DAY AND NIGHT. A NEW RAILWAY LINE OF 50 MILES RUNS DIRECTLY TO NEW DOCKS, WHERE ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST REFINERIES IS LOCATED.

THE AMERICANS BUILT UP AIRFIELDS AND PLANE ASSEMBLY PLANTS. RUSSIAN PILOTS FLY AWAY THE FINISHED PRODUCTS. DEC 7 1943

THE PERSIAN GULF SERVICE COMMAND ALSO HAS TWO TRUCK ASSEMBLY PLANTS AND IT IS REPORTED THAT EVERY 10 MINUTES, WHEN IT IS IN

30.24-10797

FULL OPERATIONS, A NEW AMERICAN TRUCK IS ASSEMBLED, SERVICED AND STARTED ON ITS WJY TO RUSSIA.

G4JS&G403PEW

ANKARA, DEC.5 (DELAYED)-(AP)-- TURKISH PRESS DISPATCHES FROM THE BALKANS TODAY QUOTED BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CHICHMANOFF AS AFFIRMING HIS COUNTRY'S ATTACHMENT TO GERMANY IN A SPEECH AT SOBRAJA IN WHICH HE WAS SAID TO HAVE APPEALED INDIRECTLY TO TURKEY TO STAY OUT OF THE WAR.

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CHICHMANOFF, HKS THESE ADVICES SAID, DECLARED THAT BULGARIA OWED EVERYTHING TO THE GERMANS, "WHOSE AID IN ACHIEVING OUR UNIFICATION IMPOSES UPON US THE DUTY OF NOT FORTGETTING WHAT WE HAVE RECEIVED HMR FROM THE REICH."

AT THE SAME TIME THE FOREIGN MINISTER PAID A LENGTHY TRIBUTE TO BULGARIAN-TURKISH FRIENDSHIP AND ADDED:

"ALL RECENT EVENTS INVOLVING PRESIDENT ISMET INONU AND PREMIER SUKRU SARACOGLU (OF TURKEY) GO TO PROVE THAT THE TURKS HOLD THE SAME CONCEPTIONS AS WE DO ABOUT THE NECESSITY OF PRESERVING

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BALKAN PEACE. THIS IS OUR COMMON INTEREST."

THE SPEECH WAS INTERPRETED AS REFLECTING GERMAN EFFORTS TO BRING BALKAN PRESSURE TO BEAR ON TURKEY TO KEEP HER OUT OF THE WAR. #

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CHUNGKING, DEC. 6-(AP)-REINFORCED JAPANESE TROOPS HAVE DRIVEN SOUTHWARD ACROSS THE YUAN RIVER IN CENTRAL CHINA IN THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF CHANGSHA, HUNAN PROVINCE CAPITAL, AND FIGHTING IS RAGING NEAR TENSHAN, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

FOR THE SECOND CONSECUTIVE DAY THE COMMUNIQUE MADE NO MENTION OF FIGHTING INSIDE CHANGTEH, SUGGESTING THAT THE CHINESE STAND IN THAT GATEWAY CITY HAD FAILED.

TENSHAN IS ON THE 100-MILE ROAD FROM CHANGTEH TO CHANGSHA.

GH129PEW

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, DEC.7-(AP)-LT.GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEY AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY TODAY TO FIRST LIEUTS. RICHARD A.SCHMALZ, (25 MOUNT VERNON AVE). NEEDHAM, MASS., AND ROBERT R.YAEGER, JR., HEBBRONVILLE, TEX.

FLYING AIRACOBRAS, THEY SIGHTED 11 ENEMY BOMBERS AND 20 FIGHTERS OVER TSILI TSILI AUG.15. THE AIRACOBRAS ATTACKED AND EACH DOWNED ONE JAPANESE BOMBER. THEIR FLIGHT JOINED WITH A SECOND AIRACOBRA FORMATION IN DOWNING NINE ADDITIONAL PLANES.

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NN1013PCW

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, TUESDAY, DEC 7 (AP)-
DAWN OF THIS SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR FOUND UNITED NATIONS FORCES STRIKING SUCCESSFULLY AT THE JAPANESE OVER FAR-FLUNG ACTION AREAS OF THE PACIFIC IN OPERATIONS PRELIMINARY TO THE LONG-PROMISED ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE NIPPONESE.

WHILE GROUND TROOPS ON HUON PENINSULA OF NEW GUINEA FORGED AHEAD IN THEIR DRIVE TO SECURE A SPRINGBOARD FOR A POSSIBLE INVASION OF NEW BRITAIN, ALLIED WARPLANES ROAMED THE SKIES OVER THE VAST PACIFIC TO HIT THE ENEMY IN VULNERABLE SPOTS. DEC 7 1943

A WARNING THAT JAPAN IS PREPARING TO SACRIFICE 5,000,000 MEN IN A DELAYING WAR WHILE CONSOLIDATING THE RICHES OF CONQUERED LANDS, AND THAT THIS STRATEGY MUST BE FRUSTRATED BY THE ALLIES BY INCREASING THE TEMPO OF ACTIVITIES, CAME FROM PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN OF AUSTRALIA.

CURTIN, IN A WAR REVIEW ISSUED AT CANBERRA, URGED GREATER ATTENTION TO THE PACIFIC FRONT AND SAID A SLOW MOTION WAR "WOULD SUIT THE NIPPONESE STRATEGY ADMIRABLY." HE CONTINUED:

"ALLIED FORCES IN THIS THEATER HAVE, WITH LIMITED RESOURCES, TAKEN EVERY JAPANESE MILITARY POSITION THEY HAVE ATTACKED. X X X GIVEN A HEIGHTENED SCALE OF STRIKING POWER, THE SAME FORCES CAN BREAK INTO JAPAN'S CONQUERED EMPIRE BEFORE IT CAN BE FULLY EXPLOITED AND THEN STRIKE AT JAPAN'S INNER EMPIRE AND JAPAN ITSELF."

WITH THE AID OF AIR POWER WHICH RIPPED UP THE ENEMY'S REAR POSITIONS WHILE ARTILLERY HAMMERED HIS FRONT LINES, THE AUSTRALIANS ON HUON PENINSULA THREW BACK THREE BITTER COUNTERATTACKS IN THE BATTLE FOR WAREO. OTHER AUSTRALIAN COLUMNS WERE CONVERGING ON THAT STRONGLY DEFENDED HEIGHT. DEC 7 1943

ENEMY POSITIONS ACROSS THE VITIAZ STRAIT ON NEW BRITAIN, TO THE NORTHEAST OF BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND OF THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS, AND FAR BEYOND IN THE MID-PACIFIC ISLAND GROUPS WERE THE TARGETS OF AMERICAN BOMBERS. THE 7TH AIRFORCE STRUCK DEEP INTO THE ISLAND DEFENSES WHEN IT BOMBED HARE, IN THE ISOLATED KAPINGAMARANGI ATOLL OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC. THAT IS WITHIN 400 STATUTE MILES OF TRUK, SYMBOL OF THE MIKADO'S POWER IN THE MID-PACIFIC.

FIRES BURNED ON MILI ATOLL, SITE OF A JAPANESE AIR BASE IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, AFTER ARMY LIBERATORS PAID IT ANOTHER VISIT. ON NAURU, SOUTHWEST OF THE AMERICAN-HELD GILBERTS, THERE WERE FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS. IT, TOO, WAS ON THE LIBERATORS' LIST OF TARGETS.

ENEMY WARPLANES ALSO GOT IN SOME LICKS, THOUGH FEEBLE IN COMPARISON. THEY FINALLY GOT THROUGH TO TARAWA AND MAKIN, IN THE GILBERTS. THERE WAS SLIGHT DAMAGE AT TARAWA BUT NONE AT MAKIN.

CAPE GLOUCESTER ON NEW BRITAIN RECEIVED ITS HEAVIEST BOMBING OF AN ALMOST DAILY SERIES OF ATTACKS. THE ENTIRE AIR BASE AREA WAS BURNING WHEN THE ALLIED AIRMEN DEPARTED, MONDAY'S HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID. DEC 7 1943

GG/FB308PCW NM

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, DEC.6-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN TROOPS WITH THE AID OF ARTILLERY AND AIR COVER PRESSED STEADILY TOWARD WAREO ON THE STRATEGIC HUON PENINSULA OF NEW GUINEA TODAY AFTER REPULSING THREE JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS.

THE AUSSIES, VICTORS OF SATTELBERG FOUR BITTER MILES TO THE SOUTH, TURNED BACK THE COUNTER THRUSTS SATURDAY WITH THE HELP OF ARTILLERY. ATTACK PLANES RIPPED UP THE JAPS' REAR POSITIONS.

THESE AUSTRALIANS WERE SPURRED ON BY THE LIKELIHOOD OF EARLY SUPPORT FROM TWO OTHER DIGGER ELEMENTS ALSO CLOSING IN ON WAREO'S STRONGLY-DEFENDED HEIGHTS. ONE UNIT CAPTURED BONGA FOUR MILES TO THE EAST LAST WEEK AND PUSHED INLAND, AND THE OTHER WAS COMING

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30.24-10799

UP FROM THE SOUTHEAST.

BOMBERS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COMMANDS LIKEWISE PUSHED THEIR CEASELESS OFFENSIVE, DROPPING HEAVY BOMB LOADS WHICH LEFT TARGETS AFLAME ON BOUGAINVILLE AND NEW BRITAIN ISLANDS, WHILE THE SEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE REACHED DEEP INTO JAPAN'S DEFENSE PERIMETER TO START FIRES AT HARE ISLAND IN THE LONELY CENTRAL PACIFIC ATOLL OF KAPINGAMARANGI, ONLY 400 STATUTE MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE MAJOR JAPANESE BASE OF TRUK.

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LIBERATORS ALSO BOMBED MILI ATOLL IN THE ENEMY-CONTROLLED MARSHALL GROUP, STARTING FIRES AND DESTROYING A GROUNDED MEDIUM BOMBER, AND SET AN OIL DUMP AIFRE ON NAURU ISLAND SOUTHWEST OF THE NEWLY-CONQUERED GILBERTS.

THE JAPANESE MADE THEIR FIRST RETALIATORY ATTACK ON AMERICAN FORCES WHICH CAPTURED THE GILBERTS. AFTER THREE PREVIOUS UNSUCCESSFUL TRIES, ENEMY BOMBERS GOT THROUGH TO TARAWA ATOLL, WHERE THEY CAUSED SLIGHT DAMAGE AND WOUNDED THREE MEN, AND TO MAKIN, WHERE NO DAMAGE WAS DONE.

JAPANESE POSITIONS JUST SOUTH OF THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD AT EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY ON BOUGAINVILLE TOOK A 95-TON AERIAL POUNDING WHICH WIPED OUT A 250-FOOT BRIDGE AND 40 BUILDINGS, INCLUDING BARRACKS AND WAREHOUSES.

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SIXTY-THREE TONS OF EXPLOSIVES WERE DUMPED ON CAPE GLOUCESTER AT THE SOUTHWESTERN TIP OF NEW BRITAIN ISLAND NEAREST TO NEW GUINEA. HERE 179 TONS WERE UNLOADED THE DAY BEFORE. FIRES WERE STARTED AND GUN EMPLACEMENTS SILENCED IN THE NEWEST ATTACK.

HEAVY BOMBERS HIT ENEMY SHIPPING IN THE BISMARCK SEA, POSSIBLY DAMAGING AN 8,000-TON TRANSPORT WHICH WAS PART OF AN 11-SHIP CONVOY AND LEAVING A 1,500-TON CARGO VESSEL OUT OF CONTROL NEARBY.

THE JAPANESE SENT 25 TORPEDO AND DIVE BOMBERS AGAINST AN AMERICAN TROOP AND SUPPLY CONVOY MOVING INTO BOUGAINVILLE FROM THE WEST BUT OUR FIGHTERS SWEPT INTO ACTION AND NOT A SHIP WAS HIT, ALTHOUGH A HALF DOZEN TORPEDOES AND SEVERAL BOMBS WERE DROPPED. THREE ENEMY PLANES--POSSIBLY SIX--WERE DOWNED IN A 45-MINUTE SCRAP.

@D1215APW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY, WRITTEN BY STAFF SERGEANT WILLIAM S.FRANK, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

DEC 7 1943

NEW GEORGIA ISLAND--(DELAYED)--"MURDERER'S ROW" BLASTED THE YANKS TO THEIR SECOND VICTORY IN THE 1943 WORLD SERIES AGAINST THE JAPS.

"MURDERER'S ROW," THE NICKNAME OF A UNIT OF MIGHTY BIG RIFLES MANNED BY SHARPSHOOTING MARINES, FOR THE LAST 35 DAYS BLASTED THE BELEAGUERED JAP GARRISON AT VILA ON KOLOMBANGARA ISLAND WITH SUCH EFFECT AS TO FORCE EVACUATION OF THE ENEMY STRONGHOLD.

IT WAS THESE VERY SAME "LONG TOMS" AND LEATHERNECK CREWS, WORKING IN COOPERATION WITH ARMY ARTILLERYMEN IN WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS "THE MOST WITHERING ARTILLERY BARRAGE IN THE WORLD," THAT SHELLED THE DOOMED JAPANESE ON MUNDA INTO SUBMISSION A SHORT TWO

MONTHS AGO.

THESE GUNS ARE UNDER THE COMMAND OF MARINE MAJOR ROBERT C.HIATT, OF (28 EAST 16TH STREET) INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

ON AUGUST 31ST, THEY MOVED INTO POSITIONS "SOMEWHERE IN NEW GEORGIA" AND BEGAN THROWING THE HUGE SHELLS THE FEW MILES ACROSS THE KULA GULF AT ENEMY AIRFIELD AND SHORE INSTALLATION.

THAT THE MARINES' ARTILLERY FIRE HIT THE JAPS HARD WAS BORNE OUT WHEN THE ENEMY MADE SEVERAL PUNITIVE NIGHT RAIDS IN THE VICINITY OF THE GUN POSITIONS, WITH NO SUCCESS AND ATTEMPTED TO SHELL THEM WITH "PISTOL PETES." THE JAP ARTILLERY WAS INEFFECTIVE.

FIRE WAS DIRECTED FROM A FORWARD OBSERVATION POST. DEC 7 1943

DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED ON AMMUNITION DUMPS, SUPPLY DUMPS, ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES GROUPED ABOUT THE INOPERATIVE AIR STRIP, SHORE BATTERIES, INSTALLATIONS, AND BIVOUAC AREAS.

THE MARINES MANNING THE OBSERVATION POST USED A PAIR OF 20-POWER JAPANESE BINOCULARS WHICH WERE CAPTURED BY MARINE CAPTAIN ROBERT W. BLAKE, OF CANTON,OHIO, DURING A LEATHERNECK TANK ASSAULT ON MUNDA FIELD.

"WE KNOW DARN WELL THAT WHEN ONE OF THESE BIG SHELLS HIT THEY ARE DOING A LOT OF DAMAGE TO THE JAPS," DECLARED SERGEANT FRED D.BROWN, OF DURANT,OKLAHOMA, 23-YEAR OLD GUN CAPTAIN OF "THE AVENGER."

ALTHOUGH THEY NEVER SEE THEIR TARGETS AND PROBABLY WILL NEVER GET INTO CLOSE CONTACT WITH A NIP, THE MORALE OF THE ARTILLERYMEN IS VERY HIGH.

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THE MARINES STILL FIND TIME TO JOKE AND LAUGH BETWEEN FIRING MISSIONS AND SOME EVEN LET GO WITH A FEW TIRED CHEERS WHEN THE WORD COMES THROUGH FROM THE FORWARD O.P. OF "TARGET HIT."

THE MUNDA AND VILA SHELLINGS MARK THE FIRST TIME THESE NEW LARGE CALIBER FIELD ARTILLERY RIFLES HAVE BEEN USED IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. THE MARINES WERE ENTRUSTED WITH THEIR INITIAL TEST IN JUNGLE WARFARE.

THIS SAME WEAPON, CALLED "WHISPERING DEATH" BY THE GERMANS WHO WERE ON THE RECEIVING END, SCORED GREAT SUCCESSES IN THE TUNISIAN AND SICILIAN CAMPAIGNS. NOW THE LEATHERNECKS ARE USING THEM ON THE OTHER HALF OF THE AXIS.

DEC 7 1943

LT FR1116AFW

BY LT.WILLIAM H.FITZPATRICK, USNR

MANAGING EDITOR ON LEAVE FROM THE NEW ORLEANS STATES

(ABOARD A U.S. CARRIER,NOV.23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS SHIP COVERED THE MAKIN LANDINGS IN THE GILBERTS. BY GOOD PILOTING AND GREAT GOOD LUCK WE ARE BACK ABOARD HER TONIGHT.

TWICE THE JAPS SHOT UP THE PLANE WE WERE IN AND WE MADE FORCED LANDINGS. ONCE THEY SHOT OUT OUR GASOLINE LINES AND ONCE THEY SHOT AWAY OUR ELEVATOR CABLE.

AS VOLUNTEER OBSERVER FOR A TORPEDO SQUADRON ATTACHED TO THIS SHIP, I RODE IN THE TUNNEL OF THE SQUADRON COMMANDING OFFICER'S PLANE WITH THE RADIOMAN, GEAR AND A TAIL GUN. WE WERE THE LIAISON PLANE -- THE EYES OF THE MAN DIRECTING OPERATIONS. PART OF THE DUTIES OF THE OBSERVER WAS KEEPING AN ACCURATE LOG.

THERE WERE MIST CLOUDS OVER MAKIN AS WE FLEW IN. BELOW US A TASK FORCE WAS SHELLING THE ISLAND. DIVE BOMBERS AND TORPEDO BOMBERS

30.24—10801

ALREADY HAD HIT IT. FIRES WERE BLAZING.

BEHIND US WAS A DOUBLE RAINBOW. IT BROUGHT GOOD LUCK. TWICE.

SOME JAP TOOK A COUPLE OF POT-SHOTS AT US. WE COULD HEAR A BANGING AND THE TURRET GUNNER SAW TRACERS.

LITTLE LANDING BOATS WERE FEATHERING THROUGH THE WATER, CIRCLING THEIR MOTHER SHIPS WAITING FOR THE ZERO HOUR. THEY FANNED OUT FINALLY AND RUSHED FOR BEACHES AT THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND.

MEN JUMPED OUT AS THE BOATS GROUNDED AND RUSHED FOR COVER. TANKS WERE UNLOADED. THE LANDING WAS NEARLY UNOPPOSED.

THAT JAP TOOK SOME MORE SHOTS AT US. HE SEEMED TO BE IN A VILLAGE NEAR THE TIP OF THE ISLAND.

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THE NEXT LANDING WAS NOT SO EASY. THE LITTLE BOATS WERE COMING IN BEHIND DESTROYERS WHICH WERE SHELLING THE BEACH. THERE WERE FOUR PIERS AND TWO OLD HULKS IN THE LAGOON. FROM THEM MACHINE GUNS WERE FIRING AT OUR TROOPS. BUT THE LANDING WAS MADE JUST 12 MINUTES SHORT OF SCHEDULE.

ALL THIS TIME OUR PILOT, LT.CMDR.JOHN L.PHILLIPS,JR., ALDEN PARK MANOR, GERMANTOWN,PA., WAS GIVING INFORMATION. HE LOCATED ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND BOMBERS WERE ORDERED TO HIT THE PLACE. OUR SPECIAL NIP SHOT AT US AGAIN.

OUR MEN HAD ROUNDED UP SOME NATIVES ON THE BEACH. WE WERE FLYING AT ONLY 400 FEET AND COULD SEE THEM CLEARLY.

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ANOTHER NIP WAS FIRING AT US. WE HEARD THE "PING" OF HIS GUNS AND THEN WE SMELLED GASOLINE. SUDDENLY THE PLANE LURCHED DOWNWARD TOWARD THE WATER. THE SKIPPER PULLED IT OUT. HIGH TEST GASOLINE WAS POURING PAST THE FUSELAGE. IT WELLED UP INTO A LITTLE BILGE NEAR THE TAIL GUN AND AT MY FEET NEAR THE BOMB BAY WINDOW.

I DUMPED WHAT COFFEE AND WATER WE HAD INTO THE GASOLINE TO WEAKEN IT. I TRIED TO STOW SAFELY ALL LOOSE METAL. JUST ONE SPARK OR SHORT CIRCUIT OR FLAMES REACHING IN FROM THE EXHAUST AND IT WOULD HAVE BEEN ALL OVER.

THE SKIPPER ASKED PERMISSION TO RETURN TO HIS BASE FOR A FORCED LANDING. HE TOLD THE SHIP THERE WAS DANGER OF FIRE. THE CARRIER HEADED INTO THE WIND AND WE LANDED SAFELY. OUR SHOES AND GEAR WERE SOAKED WITH GASOLINE.

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THE ADMIRAL ASKED US A LOT OF QUESTIONS ABOUT TROOP LOCATIONS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. THEN HE TOLD THE SKIPPER HE WANTED HIM TO GO BACK AND SOON WE WERE OVER THE ISLAND AGAIN IN ANOTHER PLANE.

BELOW US LAY AN OVERTURNED TANK. TWO LANDING BOATS HAD BEEN HIT. CHARRED SKELETONS OF JAPANESE PLANES WERE VISIBLE. SOLDIERS WERE CARRYING STRETCHERS ON THE BEACHES THEY HAD JUST WON.

JUST THEN THERE WAS A RIPPING NOISE RIGHT BEHIND ME.

"STAND BY FOR A CRASH LANDING!" THE PILOT SHOUTED. "MY ELEVATOR CONTROLS HAVE BEEN SHOT AWAY. I'M GOING DOWN ON THE FIRST LANDING BEACH. I CAN'T GET MY BASE WITHOUT ELEVATOR CONTROLS."

THE PLANE LURCHED LIKE A WINGED DUCK. NEAR THE WATER IT LEVELLED OFF SLOWLY. THE SKIPPER WAS FIGHTING THE CONTROLS DESPERATELY. THE PILOT SAID HE COULDKEEP THE PLANE LEVEL. THEN HE TOLD THE CARRIER HE WAS GOING TO LAND ON THE BEACH.

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I BUCKLED MY SAFETY BELT AND KNIFE AND LOOSENED THE LIFEBOAT AND PARACHUTE.

J.C.SULLIVAN, RADIOMAN THIRD CLASS, OF RENO,NEV.,
CAME DOWN FROM THE COCKPIT AND I TOLD HIM TO SEE IF HE COULD ADJUST THE CABLE. I TOLD THE SKIPPER WHAT WE WERE TRYING TO DO. WITH SOME WIRE AND A .30 CALIBER SHELL, SULLIVAN RIGGED UP
A STOPPED FOR THE CABLE. IT HELD FOR A WHILE, THEN SLIPPED. HE RIGGED IT AGAIN.

THE SKIPPER HAD BEEN KEEPING UP A RUNNING REPORT TO THE CARRIER, WHICH BROKE IN TO SAY: "THANK YOU, BOY, BETTER GET THAT CRATE DOWN, YOU CAN'T PLAY A HARP."

"CAN YOU FIX IT, SULLY?" THE PILOT ASKED.

"I THINK SO, SIR."

"IT'S AWFUL SLACK -- AWFUL SLACK."

THEN THE SKIPPER ASKED PERMISSION TO MAKE ANOTHER FORCED LANDING ON THE CARRIER. DEC 7 1943

WE CIRCLED THE CARRIER. WHILE SULLY HELD THE CABLE I WRAPPED IT WITH MORE WIRE. THEN, AS THE SKIPPER MADE HIS APPROACH, WE BOTH GRABBED THE CABLE AROUND THE WRAPPED WIRE AND HELD ON. WE SWEATED THAT PLANE IN. AS WE LANDED EVERYBODY IN THE PLANE YELLED WITH RELIEF ALL AT ONCE.

FJ411ACW

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY AIR FORCE, CENTRAL PACIFIC--(BY MAIL)-(AP)-
JEEP NO. 10 SELDOM GETS OUT OF ITS OWN DUST, ALTHOUGH IT TRAVELS 3,500 MILES A MONTH.

IT XUMPS 23 TRIPS A DAY OVER THIS PIN-POINT ISLAND'S ONLY ROAD--FIVE MILES LONG.

--DASH-- DEC 7 1943

BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN

WITH THE 7TH AIRFORCE IN THE PACIFIC,NOV.24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-
SHARKS THAT TORE THE FISHHOOKS OFF THEIR LINES LIMITED FOUR A RMEN ADRIFT IN A RUBBER BOAT TO A DIET OF TWO FISH AND RAINWATER FOR THE SIX DAYS THEY FLOATED AIMLESSLY ABOUT IN THE PACIFIC.

THE STORY WAS TOLD TODAY BY LIEUT.PAUL HARDY OF HUNTINGTON,W.VA., PILOT OF A NAVAL LAND PLANE THAT CRASH LANDED IN THE OCEAN, OUT OF GAS AND LOST. THE CREW OF TEN ESCAPED BUT A MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT WAS LOST. DEC 7 1943

ENSIGN JAMES WELSHORNE, (POSSIBLY WELSHONCE) OF KEYSER,W.VA., CO-PILOT, CAME OUT OF THE PLANE WITH A BROKEN ARM, HIS FACE COVERED WITH BLOOD AND BLEEDING BADLY. AND NEARLY UNCONSCIOUS.

THE AIRMEN COULD GET ONLY TWO LIFE RAFTS OUT OF THE PLANE AND ONE OF THESE -- CAPABLE OF CARRYING FOUR MEN -- WOULDN'T INFLATE. MACHINISTS MATE PAUL WIDDEL OF (1504 BROADWAY) ROCKFORD,ILL., AND AVIATION ORDNANCEMAN BOB STROUSE OF FORT LUPTON,COLO., BLEW IT UP WITH THEIR OWN LUNG POWER. SIX MEN CLIMBED ON ONE RAFT AND FOUR ON THE OTHER.

"WE HAD A COUPLE OF SMALL SAILS BUT NO WAY TO NAVIGATE AND NO IDEA OF WHERE WE WERE SO WE COULDN'T USE THEM EXCEPT AS COVERS TO KEEP THE SUN OFF," HARDY SAID.

"WE HAD NO WATER FOR 50 HOURS. THEN A RAIN SQUALL GAVE US ALL ENOUGH TO DRINK AND WE SAVED ENOUGH WATER FROM IT SO WE EACH HAD A COUPLE OF SIPS A DAY. WE SAVED IT BY TAKING WATER INTO OUR MOUTHS, THEN TRANSFERRING IT INTO A MAE WEST JACKET.

"THE OTHERRAFT WAS ROPED TO US FOR AWHILE THE FIRST NIGHT BUT

30.24—10803

THE ROPE BROKE AND WE WERE UNABLE TO SEE THEM IN THE MORNING."

THE TWO RAFTS WERE PICKED UP 100 MILES APART.

"WE HAD NO FOOD. WE HAD SOME FISH LINE AND FOUR HOOKS, BUT NO BAIT AND WERE UNABLE TO FISH UNTIL TWO DAYS LATER WHEN AN OLD WOODEN CRATE FLOATED ALONGSIDE. THERE WERE THREE FISH IN IT, TWO LITTLE PERCH AND ONE BLOATER. WERERE AFRAID TO EAT THE BLOATER FOR FEAR IT WAS POISONOUS. ALL OF US ATE SOME PERCH RAW. IT TASTED SWELL.

"SHARKS WERE WITH US FROM THE FIRST MORNING, USUALLY FIVE OR TEN OF THEM RIGHT AROUND THE RAFT. WHEN WE BAITED THE HOOKS TO FISH THE SHARKS TORE TWO OF THEM LOOSE RIGHT AWAY.

"ON THE THIRD HOOK WE GOT A SMALL SHARK AND BROUGHT HIM INTO THE BOAT. WE THOUGHT MAYBE WE WOULD EAT PART OF H

DEC 7 1943

M, BUT HE WAS ABOUT

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BOAT. WE THOUGHT MAYBE WE WOULD EAT PART OF HIM, BUT HE WAS ABOUT FOUR FEET LONG AND AFTER HE HAD BEEN IN THE BOAT A FEW SECONDS IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT EITHER HE WOULD HAVE TO LEAVE OR WE WOULD. WE COULDN'T USE OUR KNIVES FOR FEAR OF CUTTING THROUGH THE RUBBER LIFE RAFT AND DROWNING US ALL, SO WE PUSHED HIM OVER THE SIDE AGAIN. BY THEN ALL OF OUR BAIT WAS GONE.

"WE ALL TRIED TO SWIM SOME EVERY DAY EXCEPT WELSHORNE. EVERY TIME THE SHARKS CAME RIGHT UP. BUT I AM STILL NOT CONVINCED THEY REALLY WOULD ATTACK A MAN. A COUPLE OF TIMES THEY RUSHED THE SWIMMERS BUT DIDN'T TURN OVER AS IF TO BITE AND ACTED MORE LIKE THEY WERE JUST CURIOUS AND PLANNED TO TOUCH THE SWIMMERS TO SEE WHAT WOULD HAPPEN. BUT WE NEVER LET THEM TOUCH ANYBODY. THE FELLOWS IN THE BOAT WOULD HAUL THE SWIMMER IN AND THE SHARK WOULD GO ON BY." DEC 7 1943

DAYS AND NIGHTS OF HEARING AND SEEING OCCASIONAL PLANES WERE CLIMAXED BY AN OBVIOUSLY SEARCHING PLANE THEY WERE AFRAID WOULDN'T SEE THEM.

"FINALLY HE DID," HARDY SAID, "AND WE ALL WENT CRAZY. THE SEARCH PLANE STARTED DROPPING CANTEENS AND STUFF TO US. THE ONLY TROUBLE WAS THEY JUST ABOUT KILLED US WITH THE DROPPING OBJECTS."

OTHERS WHO DRIFTED ON THE RAFTS WERE ENSIGN DUANE PLICE, ASHLAND, OHIO, NAVIGATOR; AVIATION MACHINISTS MATE BEN TUTTLE, LOS ANGELES, TURRET GUNNER; RADIOMAN IRVINE ETSCORN, LOUISVILLE,KY.; ASSISTANT RADIOMAN JOSEPH MARTEN, CHELSEA,MASS.; AVIATION ORDNANCE MAN GINO GUILICI, SPARKS,NEV.; AND MACHINISTS MATE RONALD F. DORFFLER, BEAVER CROSSING,NEB.

HARDY'S BOAT WAS PICKED UP BY LT.(JG) R.D.RAYMOND, (1306 MOUNTAIN AVE.) MONTCLAIR,N.J.; ENSIGN J.F.MYERS, AMERICUS,GA., WHO DIRECTED THE SEARCH, AND E.F.RUTEMEYER, CHATTANOOGA,TENN.

FJ424ACW

(ADVANCE)--QUEBEC, DEC. 6-(AP)-RAY ATHERTON, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO CANADA, SAID TODAY THAT "THESE TWO WORLD WARS HAVE ESTABLISHED FOREVER THE FALSITY OF ANY ATTEMPT BY ANY NATION TO LIVE A SELFISH, ISOLATED EXISTENCE."

"IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS BUILDING YOUR OWN BARN," HE DECARED IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY TO THE CANADIAN CLUB. "OUR PERILS ARE MUTUAL, OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

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ARE MUTUAL IN THIS MODERN WORLD AND OUR PEACE MUST BE MUTUAL."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12 NOON, EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, MONDAY DEC. 6.)

A104

NEW YORK, DEC 6-(AP)-THE DEATH OF GEORGES DE GRAND MAISON, 78, FRENCH CATHOLIC LEADER AND FORMER SENATOR WAS REPORTED TONIGHT BY THE NAZI PROPAGANDA AGENCY, TRANSOCEAN, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

SN1054PEW DEC 7 1943

NEW YORK, DEC. 6-(AP)-REV.FRANK BIRCH, A MISSIONARY WHO ARRIVED AT LA GUARDIA FIELD WITH HIS WIFE TONIGHT BY CLIPPER PLANE, TOLD OF THIS SCORE FOR A HUNTING EXPEDITION RECENTLY IN AFRICA: THREE DEAD ELEPHANTS IN THREE DAYS WITH THREE SHOTS.

BIRCH, FOR 25 YEARS PRINCIPAL OF THE BINKOLO BOYS' MISSION AT SIERRA LEONE, WEST AFRICA, SAID THAT A FEW MONTHS AGO HE BORROWED A RIFLE, GOT A FREE HUNTING PERMIT FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND WENT OFF IN SEARCH OF A ROGUE ELEPHANT, WHICH HE FOUND AND KILLED. THE OTHER TWO ALSO WERE KILLED DURING THE SEARCH.

BIRCH WILL BECOME GENERAL MISSIONARY SECRETARY OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, WITH HEADQUARTERS IN SYRACUSE, N.Y. THEIR HOME IS AT (1402 CHESTNUT ST.) CADILLAC, MICH.

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ADD UNDATED AXIS COMMENT XX REALIZED

REUTERS RECORDED A BERLIN BROADCAST WHICH SAID "IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT ONE OF THE DECISIONS OF THE BIG-THREE CONFERENCE WAS TO IMPOSE REPARATIONS OF $600,000,000,000 ON GERMANY. SINCE IT IS REALIZED THIS CAN NEVER BE PAID, THE ALLIES INTEND TO COMPENSATE THEMSELVES BY CONFISCATING GERMAN INDUSTRY AND POST-WAR PRODUCTION."

THE BASIS FOR THIS STATEMENT WAS NOT APPARENT. ITS AIM, HOWEVER, APPARENTLY WAS TO STRENGTHEN THE HOME FRONT WILL TO RESIST.

DNB SAID THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NAZI PRESS MET YESTERDAY AT WEIMAR, AND THAT INTERIOR MINISTER HEINRICH HIMMLER HAD SAID "THE GERMAN HOME FRONT STANDS FIRM AND UNITED," WHILE LABOR MOBILIZATION DIRECTOR FRITZ SAUCKEL DECLARED THAT ACCOUNTS OF MISTREATMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS IN GERMANY WERE "ENEMY PROPAGANDA."

THE MEETING WAS DESCRIBED AS ANOTHER STEP IN THE NAZI CAMPAIGN TO CONVINCE THE GERMAN PEOPLE THAT THE REICH "STANDS LIKE A ROCK." THE PRESS MEETING WAS STAGED AFTER SIMILAR GATHERINGS OF REGIONAL PROPAGANDA CHIEFS AND PUBLISHERS OF NAZI LABOR NEWSPAPERS WHICH FOLLOWED THE RECENT BOMBINGS OF GERMANY.

SN&DN3PEW

UNDATED IRAN DEC 7 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

IRAN--MODERN PERSIA--WHOSE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND INDEPENDENCE WERE ASSURED IN A DECLARATION BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN, WAS PARTLY OCCUPIED BY BRITISH AND RUSSIAN TROOPS IN 1941.

FORCES OF THE TWO COUNTRIES WENT INTO IRAN IN AUGUST OF THAT YEAR, WITH THE AVOWED PURPOSE OF RIDDING IT OF NAZI AGENTS, WHO WERE WELL AWARE OF THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF IRAN AS AN OVERLAND SUPPLY ROUTE TO RUSSIA AND WHO COVETED HER OPULENT OIL FIELDS.

THE CAMPAIGN LASTED ONLY A MONTH, IRAN AGREEING TO EXPEL THE GERMAN, ITALIAN, HUNGARIAN AND RUMANIAN LEGATIONS, AND TO HAND OVER AXIS NATIONALS. DEC 7 1943

THE TERMS ALSO PROVIDED FOR A BRITISH ZONE OF OCCUPATION,

30.24—10805

COMPRISING THE SOUTHWESTERN CORNER OF IRAN, AN AREA ABOUT 400 MILES LONG AND 100 MILES WIDE IN WHICH THE COUNTRY'S RICH OIL FIELDS LIE, AND A RUSSIAN ZONE ABOUT 500 MILES LONG LYING ACROSS THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE COUNTRY, JUST NORTH OF TEHERAN, THE CAPITAL.

A WEEK LATER, REZA SHAH PAHLAVI ABDICATED HIS THRONE AFTER THE BRITISH AND RUSSIANS, ANNOYED BY WHAT THEY CALLED HIS DILATORY TACTICS IN COMPLYING WITH THE TERMS, ORDERED THE IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION OF THE CAPITAL.

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THE ABDICATION, ENDING A 15-YEAR REIGN, WAS IN FAVOR OF THE 21-YEAR-OLD CROWN PRINCE, SHAHPUR MOHAMMED REZA PAHLAVI, WHOM THE BRITISH SUPPORTED AS A MEANS OF SAVING A TOKEN IRANIAN GOVERNMENT UNTIL THE ALLIES COULD SETTLE POST-WAR PROBLEMS.

SINCE THEN, THE PERSIAN PLAINS AND PLATEAUS HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED INTO A HUGE CONVEYOR BELT FOR U.S. MATERIAL DESTINED FOR RUSSIA. BEFORE THE WAR, IRAN'S PORTS HANDLED 7,000,000 TONS OF FREIGHT ANNUALLY; BY THE SPRING OF 1943 THE TONNAGE WAS ASTRONOMICAL.

IRAN DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY LAST SEPTEMBER AND WAS RECEIVED INTO THE RANKS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, BECOMING THE THIRTY-THIRD COUNTRY TO JOIN.

THE COUNTRY ALSO WAS A BATTLE-GROUND IN WORLD WAR ONE. TURKISH FORCES BATTLED RUSSIAN TROOPS IN NORTH PERSIA UNTIL THE RUSSIANS ABANDONED THE CAMPAIGN AS A RESULT OF THE REVOLUTION. BRITISH FORCES LANDED AT POINTS IN THE PERSIAN GULF TO PROTECT THE PIPELINE OF THE ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY. THEY ALSO ENTERED NORTH PERSIA TO TAKE OVER RUSSIAN-HELD TERRITORY UNTIL THE ARMISTICE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 P.M. MONDAY, DEC.6. NOT TO BE BROADCAST OR TRANSMITTED FROM CANADA OR THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THAT TIME.)

G1050AEW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FOLLOWING ARE THE EIGHT "COMMON PRINCIPLES" OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER SIGNED AUG.14, 1941, BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WHICH WERE REAFFIRMED AT THE TEHERAN CONFERENCE:

"FIRST, THEIR COUNTRIES SEEK NO AGGRANDIZEMENT, TERRITORIAL OR OTHER;

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"SECOND, THEY DESIRE TO SEE NO TERRITORIAL CHANGES THAT DO NOT ACCORD WITH THE FREELY EXPRESSED WISHES OF THE PEOPLES CONCERNED;

"THIRD, THEY RESPECT THE RIGHT OF ALL PEOPLES TO CHOOSE THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT UNDER WHICH THEY WILL LIVE; AND THEY WISH TO SEE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS AND SELF-GOVERNMENT RESTORED TO THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN FORCIBLY DEPRIVED OF THEM;

"FOURTH, THEY WILL ENDEAVOR, WITH DUE RESPECT FOR THEIR EXISTING OBLIGATIONS, TO FURTHER THE ENJOYMENT BY ALL STATES, GREAT OR SMALL, VICTOR OR VANQUISHED, OF ACCESS, ON EQUAL TERMS, TO THE TRADE AND TO THE RAW MATERIALS OF THE WORLD WHICH ARE NEEDED FOR THEIR ECONOMIC PROSPERITY;

"FIFTH, THEY DESIRE TO BRING ABOUT THE FULLEST COLLABORATION BETWEEN ALL NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD WITH THE OBJECT OF SECURING, FOR ALL, IMPROVED LABOR STANDARDS, ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY;

"SIXTH, AFTER THE FINAL DESTRUCTION OF THE NAZI TYRANNY, THEY HOPE

TO SEE ESTABLISHED A PEACE WHICH WILL AFFORD TO ALL NATIONS THE MEANS OF DWELLING IN SAFETY WITHIN THEIR OWN BOUNDARIES, AND WHICH WILL AFFORD ASSURANCE THAT ALL THE MEN IN ALL THE LANDS MAY LIVE OUT THEIR LIVES IN FREEDOM FROM FEAR AND WANT;

"SEVENTH, SUCH A PEACE SHOULD ENABLE ALL MEN TO TRAVERSE THE HIGH SEAS AND MCEANS WITHOUT HINDRANCE;

"EIGHTH, THEY BELIEVE THAT ALL OF THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD, FOR REALISTIC AS WELL AS SPIRITUAL REASONS, MUST COME TO THE ABANDONMENT OF THE USE OF FORCE. SINCE NO FUTURE PEACE CAN BE MAINTAINED IF LAND, SEA OR AIR ARMAMENTS CONTINUE TO BE EMPLOYED BY NATIONS WHICH THREATEN, OR MAY THREATEN, AGGRESSION OUTSIFE OF THEIR FRONTIERS, THEY BELIEVE, PENDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A WIDER AND PERMANENT SYSTEM OF GENERAL SECURITY, THAT THE DISARMAMENT OF SUCH NATIONS IS ESSENTIAL. THEY WILL LIKEWISE AID AND ENCOURAGE ALL OTHER PRACTICABLE MEASURES WHICH WILL LIGHTEN FOR PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES THE CRUSHING BURDEN OF ARMAMENTS."

DEC 7 1943

DN&SN832PEW

ANKARA PRESIDENT MEETS ROOSEVELT, BRITISH CHIEFTAINS

CHESTER

Soviet Representatives Also Attend New Conference in Cairo.

THREE-DAY SESSION

General Political Situation Studied, Policy Examined, Says Communique.

CAIRO, Dec. 7—(AP) President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill announced tonight the conclusion of a three-day conference here with President Ismet Inonu of Turkey in which they studied the general political situation, "examined at length the policy to be followed" and found that their nations are bound by "the closest unity."

The "firm friendship" between strategic Turkey and the Soviet Union, which was represented at most of the sessions, also was attested to in a joint communique on the parley, a significant sequel to the Cairo and Teheran conferences in which Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill mapped the war around the world with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Premier Stalin.

Balkans Campaign Planned

Immediate reaction in Cairo tonight was that a full-scale Allied Balkans campaign now is planned for the future with the assurance that Turkey would co-operate directly or in some degree facilitate a drive against this back door to Hitler's Europe.

(A dispatch concerning the meeting written Dec. 4 by William B. King, Associated Press correspondent in Ankara, and relayed only Tuesday night said "there seems little doubt the conference is in preparation for Turkish entry into the war, although military action may still be delayed for a couple of months." King said that Inonu had left his capital "prepared to discuss all angles of Turkey's new relationship with the Allies and to the war.")

The conference was held Dec. 4, 5 and 6, with Foreign Secretaries Anthony Eden and Numan Menemencioglu sitting in with the principals for Britain and Turkey and Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal advisor, joining on the American side. The Soviet Ambassador to Turkey, Sergei A. Vinogradov, also joined most sessions.

"Participation in this conference of the head of the Turkish state, in response to the cordial invitation addressed to him by the United States, British and Soviet governments, bears striking testimony to the strength of the alliance which unites Great Britain and Turkey and to the firm friendship existing between the Turkish people and the United States of America and the Soviet Union" said the joint communique.

Leaders Review Situation

"Presidents Roosevelt and Inonu and Prime Minister Churchill reviewed the general political situation and examined at length the policy to be followed, taking into account the joint and several interests of the three countries.

"The study of all problems in a spirit of understanding and loyalty showed that the closest unity existed between the United States of America, Turkey and Great Britain in their attitude to the world situation.

"The conversations in Cairo have consequently been most useful and most fruitful for the future relations between the four countries concerned."

Cairo was flooded with rumors during the conference, including the prediction that Turkey was ready to enter the war immediately on the side of the Allies.

The sober fact seemed to be, however that Turkey is near sizable German ground forces and air fields and that she would need Allied help if she should abandon her neutrality.

High British quarters took cognizance of a Stockholm report that German and Bulgarian troops were massing along the Turkish border, and stated flatly there was no confirmation for this report.

May Cede Bases

The possibility remained that Turkey, while maintaining her neutrality, might cede bases to the Allies as neutral Portugal did in the Azores.

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The talks with Inonu were held at the site of the earlier Roosevelt-Churchill conference with Chiang Kai-Shek — the heavily - guarded Mena house, surrounded by barbed wire barricades.

It appeared obvious from outside Mena house that the talks with Inonu were very friendly. During the sessions Mr. Roosevelt sent a spokesman to tell the correspondents:

"The President has asked me to tell you that he is most deeply impressed with the forceful character and forthrightness of the Turkish president. In President Inonu he feels he has made a new, firm friend."

It was notable that the 15-man Turkish delegation contained no military chiefs, but it was significant that the combined chiefs of the British and American staffs sat with Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and President Inonu at one full dress meeting.

Meet With Military Chiefs

The British Middle East

Roosevelt-Churchill-Inonu Conference Ends, Turkey's Aid in a Balkan Campaign Expected; Americans Push On in Neck-Deep Floods in Italy

30.24—10807

land commanders also conferred with Inonu and his aides in a separate session Dec. 5.

President Roosevelt, it was disclosed, sent his own plane, piloted by Major Otis Bryan, to bring President Inonu to Cairo. The rest of the Turkish delegation also flew here, arriving in five planes.

The conference was conducted in French. At a photographing ceremony similar to those held at the Teheran parley and the previous Cairo conference, Mr. Roosevelt said to Mr. Churchill in English: "Let's put the President of Turkey between us." So Mr. Roosevelt sat at the right hand and Mr. Churchill at the left, with the Turkish president in the center.

The draft of the joint communique on the conference was written in the early hours this morning, it was officially disclosed, but the text still was not completed on its final form when correspondents were told its general contents just before noon.

It was disclosed that a tentative draft of the communique was drawn after a big dinner at the British embassy Dec. 6 at which President Roosevelt was not present. There was reason to believe Inonu was deferred to in the wording.

Mr. Roosevelt dined alone with Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts of the Union of South Africa, who arrived that afternoon en route home from London. The first draft of the communique was brought to Mr. Roosevelt's villa. A number of changes were made before it was finally handed to newspapermen at 1:30 p. m.

Turks Confer With Eden

Although the three-power meeting proper ended yesterday, Inonu and his foreign minister, Numan Menemencioglu, held a meeting of more than two hours today with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and the British Ambassador to Turkey, Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen.

Military angles in the Mena house area were never forgotten as Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill held a long meeting with their combined general staffs yesterday. American and British staffs met also today.

The British dinner party, after which the tentative communique was drafted, included all the principals except Mr. Roosevelt. Among others there were Harry Hopkins, the President's personal adviser; Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army chief of staff; Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Middle East commander in chief; Air Chief Marshal Sir William Sholto Douglas, commander of the British air force in the Middle East; and acting Vice Admiral A. U. Willis, commander in chief of the Levant fleet.

On Saturday, at 1:45 a. m., Inonu reached Cairo after a flight across Syria and Palestine, where he had fought alongside the Germans in the last war. Inonu was driven to Villa No. 1, where Generalissimo and Mrs. Chiang Kai-Shek had stayed previously.

He received Mr. Churchill and then those two and the Turkish delegation went at 5 p. m. to an informal reception at the Roosevelt villa, where the two presidents met for the first time.

Roosevelt with Host

The President of the United States was host at a dinner to all but Mr. Churchill, who dined with his own general staff and came in later.

On Sunday afternoon, there was a full-dress plenary session with the military chiefs and the three heads of state.

That night, Mr. Churchill played host to the Turks and others at a large dinner party, with Mr. Roosevelt making his first visit to the prime minister's villa. During the afternoon, Mr. Churchill had lunched with Nahas Pasha and other Egyptians in a significant meeting at the British embassy.

On Monday, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill lunched privately, and at 3 p.m., the latter, with Foreign Secretary Eden, met Inonu. The final plenary session was held two hours later.

The Turkish party of 15 entrained for Adana, where Mr. Churchill engaged in February in a post-Casablanca conference with Inonu. At Adana, the party boarded five planes, one of them piloted by Major Bryan. Inonu rode in the co-pilot's seat for two of the three hours of the journey.

With Inonu were the Ankara ambassadors from Russia, Britain and the United States—Sergei A. Vinogradov, Hughe M. Natchbull-Hugesson and Laurence A. Steinhardt.

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—A conference between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and President Ismet Inonu of Turkey has been in progress in North Africa, it was learned today, and the results will concern Turkey's future position in relation to the Allies' war against the Axis.

The participation of Inonu in conferences with Roosevelt and Churchill apparently was based on the never-implemented British-Turkish pact of 1939 which pledged Turkey to aid Britain in the event of aggression leading to war in the Mediterranean. The diplomatic correspondent of the British Press Association wrote, "Churchill and Roosevelt are in conference with President Ismet Inonu of Turkey and their deliberations may in due course have almost as important an effect upon the course and conduct of the war as the great Inter-Allied talks which already have taken place in Cairo and Teheran."

Parley Over, Berlin Says

The Berlin radio said that the conference had been completed in Cairo and that Inonu had returned to Ankara, where the Turkish Cabinet would meet in special session.

German spokesmen, meanwhile, told Swedish correspondents that "the Allies were exerting heavy pressure to force Turkey to join the war."

(A Budapest broadcast heard by United States Government monitors said Bulgarian Premier Dobri Bojilov had conferred with the Turkish Minister to Sofia after a meeting of the Bulgarian Cabinet last night. It declared that "well-informed political circles in Sofia connect this Cabinet meeting with the Turkish - Anglo - Saxon - Soviet conference.")

Von Papen, Turk Confer

Franz von Papen, the German Ambassador, talked for nearly an hour yesterday with Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu, Reuters reported today in a dispatch from Ankara.

Cairo dispatches yesterday stated that the whereabouts of President Roosevelt had not been disclosed since he attended the three-power parley in Iran, although it was revealed that Churchill had attended combined British-American military parleys in Cairo subsequent to the Teheran meeting.

Nazis Reported Moving Men

Reports reaching Budapest from Sofia, however, indicated that the Nazis, preparing to meet any change in Turkey's status, were moving troops through Bulgaria in the direction of the Turkish border.

Such troop movements in Bulgaria might be incidental, however, to reports of mounting tension within that country.

Taking a Turkish-British-American conference for granted, George Schroeder, political correspondent of the German Overseas News Agency, a Nazi propaganda organ, asserted that the "Wilhelmstrasse does not think it fit to consider this Turkish-Allied meeting as just a routine trip of the Turkish President."

The German Angle

"Anglo-American sources," he declared, "hint at the possibility that the Balkans campaign was discussed in Teheran and if that was the case it would be imperative to know what Turkey's attitude would be."

In London there was little speculation on a Turkish change of status. Wilson Broadbent, *Daily Mail* correspondent, wrote, however, that "now that the climax seems to have arrived and the Germans are beginning to bluster and show their hand, I believe the Turkish Government will not hesitate. They will declare themselves for the Allies and assume all the responsibility which that entails."

ALLIES MAY GET USE OF AIRBASES TO EXPAND RAIDS

WEIMER

Allied-Turkish Statement

CAIRO, Dec. 7 (AP).—The complete text of the communique issued here tonight on the American-British-Turkish conference follows:

Mr. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America; Mr. Ismet Inonu, President of the Turkish Republic, and Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, met in Cairo on Dec. 4, 5 and 6, 1943.

Mr. Anthony Eden, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Numan Menemencioglu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, and Mr. Harry Hopkins took part in their deliberations.

Participation in this conference of the head of the Turkish state, in response to the cordial invitation addressed to him by the United States, British and Soviet governments, bears striking testimony to the strength of the alliance which unites Great Britain and Turkey, and to the firm friendship existing between the Turkish people and the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

Presidents Roosevelt and Inonu and Prime Minister Churchill reviewed the general political situation and examined at length the policy to be followed, taking into account the joint and several interests of the three countries.

The study of all problems in a spirit of understanding and loyalty showed that the closest unity existed between the United States of America, Turkey and Great Britain in their attitude to the world situation.

The conversations in Cairo have consequently been most useful and most fruitful for future relations between the four countries concerned.

The identity of interests and of views of the great American and British democracies with those of the Soviet Union, as also the traditional relations of friendship existing between these powers and Turkey, have been reaffirmed throughout the proceedings of the Cairo conference.

Cairo Declaration Seen as Shattering Blow to Bulgaria, Rumania.

NAZIS SHIFT TROOPS

German Leaders Prepare for Spread of War, Strive to Avoid Break.

LONDON, Dec. 7 — (AP) Turkey's new alignment on "closest unity" with the big three powers poised for death blows against Germany was seen here tonight as a prelude to a Balkan smash calculated to precipitate the collapse of Adolf Hitler's already tottering satellites, Bulgaria and Rumania.

The terse Cairo communique issued after the three-day talks among President Ismet Inonu of Turkey, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill did not disclose whether it meant the outright entry of Turkey into the war or friendly neutrality under which Turkish air bases might be placed at the disposal of the Allies — as Portugal granted bases in the Azores.

Repercussions in Hungary

It is the likely strategy of the big powers to keep Germany guessing to the last minute, but the effect on Bulgaria and Rumania of the news that Turkey is pledged to "closest unity" with the chief destroyers of Hitler's realm is expected to be explosive. Repercussion in Hungary also is likely to shake the nerves of that war-weary land.

A long tradition of friendship with Russia has kept Bulgaria out of hostilities against the Soviet Union despite her satellite status with Germany. It is a question whether German troops garrisoned in Bulgaria could compel resistance against any Balkan invasion in which Russia participated.

Rumania Worried

Rumania, viewing the approach of the Red army to her northeastern border, must see in the Turkish-Russian-British-American accord a fateful warning that her only hope is to break loose from Hitler before the blow falls.

The impact of the Turkish accord on the Arab world also was seen as important. If Arabs throughout the Near East are convinced the big three powers are collaborating harmoniously with Turkey, their confidence in the future under Allied leadership will be strengthened.

The extent of Turkish collaboration in forthcoming synchronized offensives "from the east, west and south" still awaits disclosure, but semi-official Russian utterances for some months have stressed that it was high time the Turks took a more active role in the Allied cause.

It was not disclosed whether the Greek and Yugoslav governments in exile in Cairo were consulted on Balkan plans, but it is believed likely that they were.

A Transocean (German) news agency broadcast recorded by Reuters said the Turkish parliament would meet Wednesday in an extraordinary session to hear reports of the Turkish president and foreign minister.

Decisive Moves Awaited

Reuters reported that the Ankara radio, broadcasting a Turkish view of the significance of the Cairo meeting, said "large-scale operations and a decisive battle are very close at hand. The communique can be summed up in these words: It is complete agreement on the problems of war and peace."

Turkish opinion was reflected in another Ankara broadcast which said the United States, "thanks to their means and resources, has assured a victory of the United Nations."

Enemy propaganda has been preparing the Germans for Turkey's possible entry into the war on the Allied side, but Dr. Paul Schmidt, Foreign office spokesman, told foreign correspondents in Berlin, in his only comment on President Inonu's trip, that all leading Turkish newspapers had stressed Turkish neutrality.

Unconfirmed reports persisted that Germany was moving troops toward Turkish frontiers. Stockholm heard by way of Budapest that three fully-equipped German motorized divisions passed through Sofia, Bulgaria.

Will Go Slowly

British commentators expressed belief that Turkey would move slowly and carefully toward active participation in the war. They noted, however, that the Turkish government had decided in principle to implement the terms of the British-Turkish mutual assistance treaty of 1939 and that Inonu had warned his people that heavy sacrifices might be demanded of them.

The Cairo conference was the

Turkey's Entry into War Will Open Hitler's Fortress

L. H. Adkins

LONDON, Dec. 7—(AP) Turkey, a nation with a potential of 2,000,000 soldiers now boldly aligned with the Allies, guards the back-door to the Balkans, and diplomatically is the Achilles heel of Hitler's southeast fortress.

It was Berlin's recognition of this very weakness that sent the suave, ace trouble-shooter of German diplomacy, Franz von Papen, to Turkey as Nazi ambassador. Now von Papen appears finally to have lost a four-years-long, see-saw struggle.

Turkish entry into the war as a fighting partner—opening an Allied drive overland into Bulgaria or Greece — would compel Hitler to abandon his Balkan treasurehouse, or garrison it heavily from his thinning forces.

Has Air Bases Ready

Short of actually throwing her weight into war, Turkey might grant invaluable, already-prepared bases for easy air smashes at scattered and battered Nazi war industries, at shaky Balkan satellite capitals and Ploesti's oil fields.

Turkey sits astride the Dardanelles, potential funnel to pour more war supplies directly to Russia, or to mass shipping and naval power in the Black sea for an offensive in concert with Russia against the Rumanian or Bulgarian coasts.

Perhaps the best of Turkey's fine new air bases is at Eskisehir, Anatelia, only about 420 miles from Ploesti. Others are scattered widely over the western part of the nation, including those at Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, and Adana, and from them all the Balkans and particularly Greece are vulnerable.

Nazi targets in Greece might be profitably hammered on a shuttle basis between southern Italy only some 650 miles away.

Effective use of the Dardanelles would depend upon recapture or neutralization of German island bases in the Aegean. But with nearby Turkish air bases, the smaller islands such as Cos, Samos, and Leros, could be made untenable, and the larger key ones of Crete and Rhodes would be laid open for combined assault.

200,000 in Army

Turkey could contribute an army of about 200,000 troops now under arms, and increase them quickly to 500,000, with another 1,500,000 in reserve. Her soldiers traditionally are brave and hardy, and tough defensive fighters especially.

Well-equipped in light arms, field guns, anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons and artillery, the Turkish army is weak in mechanized equipment, but in the rugged Balkan terrain this would be no great handicap.

Her air force, which numbered but 300 planes in 1940, now is safely estimated at three to four times that number, thanks to Lend-Lease and a vigorous training program. The Turkish navy is small.

Powerful Allied armies stand ready for action in the Mediterranean.

Hitler now has in southeastern Europe about 23 divisions, plus some 35 satellite divisions of doubtful ability and enthusiasm. He could not reinforce them greatly without risking disaster elsewhere. On the air side, the Germans have only about 500 first-line planes in the Balkan area.

Diplomatic Tug-of-War

Turkey (17,000,000 pop.) has been the object of a continual and vigorous diplomatic tug-of-war throughout the war. The decision finally in obvious favor of the Allies came after the meeting in Moscow of the foreign minister of Russia, the United States, and Britain.

On his return from the historic parley, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden conferred in Cairo with Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu.

A few days later—on Nov. 17—William B. King, Associated Press correspondent in Ankara, declared that Turkey was moving toward war, that he was convinced she would be in the war by spring. The Moscow conference, he said was obviously a turning point, with Eden subsequently telling the Turks that Russia wished for Turkey to join in to protect the Soviet flank and guarantee her adherence to the Allied cause.

Turkey, King declared, was moving from friendly neutrality to genuine cooperation with the Allies, with her performance similar to that of United States aid to Britain before Pearl Harbor.

At the outset of World War II, Turkey—which fought on the losing side with Germany in the 1914-18 conflict—was tied with Britain and France by a military alliance in the spring of 1939, pledging Turkish collaboration in event of aggression by a European power leading to war in the Mediterranean involving her two friends.

That aggression came with Mussolini's stab at France in June, 1940. But Turkey remained neutral. Britain and France could not fulfill their pledges of supplying arms to Turkey.

Turkey Remained Neutral

Turkey maintained careful neutrality while Axis conquest overspread the Mediterranean and the Balkans. But one of the first signs of change came after the Allied landings in North Africa. Prime Minister Churchill conferred in Adana with Turkish President Ismet Inonu after his Casablanca meeting with President Roosevelt. British-Turkish military staff conferences followed.

Her favor to the Allies brightened as the Mediterranean again came under Allied control, and as Hitler's position in the Balkans worsened.

Between times, however, Turkey made a non-aggression pact with Bulgaria on Feb. 17, 1941, and von Papen scored a coup on June 18, 1941, with a friendship pact in which Germany and the Turks agreed to take no direct or indirect actions against each other. Hitler's smash into Russia followed this bolstering of his southern flank.

When Hitler's star was brightest, the Turks refused to throw their lot actively in with him. Although threatened by an Axis nutcracker, they held to strict neutrality. German "technicians" were ejected, but American fliers forced down in Turkey were interned.

Later, as cracks in this neutrality developed rapidly during 1943 following the Adana meeting, Turkey increased her steps for preparedness, and newspaper editorials prepared the people for war.

On Nov. 1, Inonu declared in a speech that Turkey desired a world order based on "liberty and independence of nations," and asserted that Turkey "would no more hesitate to adopt in dangerous moments a firm attitude in order to prevent the nations from abasing themselves to the level of slavery."

Von Papen scurried to Berlin after the Eden-Menemencioglu talks to confer with Hitler. The Turkish ambassador to Berlin returned home Nov. 18 for conferences.

The worried von Papen returned to Istanbul after two weeks in Berlin and visits to Balkan satellite capitals, and went over the Turkish government's head with a declaration last Saturday to the people, saying he was "happy to collaborate with my Turkish friends to save at least this corner of the world from the disaster which is ruining it."

Von Papen apparently sensed that he had lost—in the Cairo Allied-Turkish talks then in progress—in the vital chess game in which Turkey was the priceless stakes.

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third meeting of Allied and Turkish leaders this year. Prime Minister Churchill and his staff paid a surprise visit to Turkey last February after the Casablanca conference. After secret talks at Adana with President Inonu, the flow of raw materials to Turkey from the United States and Britain immediately increased greatly.

Last month Numan Menemencioglu, Turkey's foreign minister, met Anthony Eden in Cairo on the latter's return from the Moscow fonference with Cordell Hull and Vyacheslav Molotov.

Turkish-Russian relations have improved remarkably in recent months. They are based on a joint Soviet-British declaration in 1941 that Britain and Russia would come to Turkey's assistance if she were attacked.

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Receives Ambassador

A whirlwind of diplomatic activity in Sofia was reported by the Budapest radio, which said the Bulgarian prime minister had received the Turkish ambassador to Bulgaria and then called a cabinet meeting.

In another announcement the radio said that after an interval of nine months a Soviet military attache had arrived in the Bulgarian capital. It said the Bulgarian attache in Moscow had been recalled, but that another would be appointed next week.

The German Foreign office professed to view the new parley calmly, explaining that a Balkans offensive was discussed at Teheran and that the Allies naturally were anxious to know what Turkey's attitude toward such a development would be. Swedish correspondents in Berlin, however, reported that the Nazi capital was convinced that the Allies were exerting heavy pressure in order to "force Turkey to join the war."

If Turkey should cast her lot completely with the big three powers she would play an important role in the offensive the Allies plotted at Teheran to crush Germany "from the east, west and south." Full participation by Turkey in the war on the side of the Allies would open the way for a full-scale assault on the Balkans from the "south."

The Berlin radio broadcast today that the Cairo Turkish conference had ended and that President Inonu was on his way home, and that "immediately" after the President's return to Ankara "the Turkish cabinet will hold a special session.'

Von Papen Busy

Ankara dispatches said that the German ambassador to Turkey, Franz von Papen, had had a talk lasting nearly an hour with Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu yesterday, further indicating that the Germans were leaving no stone unturned to do what they could to stop the tide of Allied diplomatic successes.

The importance of the Cairo Turkish talks was obvious. The British Press association's diplomatic correspondent Frank A. King wrote that they "may in due course have almost as important an effect upon the course and conduct of the war as the great inter-Allied talks which already have taken place in Cairo and Teheran."

The Teheran conference, it was believed here, probably found a formula for collaboration of Turkey with Russia on the same basis as with Britain and the United States. It was recalled that the signature of the British-Turkish alliance in 1939 was delayed for three weeks while Turkey sought unsuccessfully to negotiate a parallel pact with Russia.

If the Teheran talks found a way of removing Turkish fears of future Russian domination of the Dardanelles as well as fear of German air bombardment or land invasion from Bulgaria, the way would be paved for the Cairo conference to obtain full collaboration of Turkey with the big three powers.

Special significance was attached here to the reported meeting in Ankara of von Papen and Saracoglu immediately after the Cairo and Teheran conferences, which were aimed specifically at coordination of crushing blows against the Axis.

It was thought quite natural for Berlin to draw the inference that Turkey was on the verge of joining this coordinated program for the destruction of German forces.

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of democratic nations, from which tyranny, slavery, oppression and intolerance have been driven, the Premier stated.

"We also express the conviction that in liberated territories these democratic principles will be put into practice immediately," he added.

In the agreement guaranteeing Iran's independent sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as in the Cairo resolution providing for the return of all territories seized from China, the Polish Premier saw the "fulfillment of basic conditions for true peace, which if it is to be lasting cannot be built on any wrongs, including territorial wrongs."

Churchill Had Heavy Cold While At Parleys

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—When Prime Minister Churchill sailed from Britain for the historic conferences in Cairo and Teheran he had a heavy cold and a temperature above the 100-degree mark, the *Daily Mail* said tonight.

When he arrived in Cairo the cold was even worse, and he lost his voice—but was not deterred from going right to work, the paper added.

The cold is gone now.

POLAND'S PREMIER HAILS PACT'S AIM

London, Dec. 7.—The Polish attitude on the three-Power declaration at Teheran was given today by Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk in a statement released through the official Polish Telegraph Agency.

Seeing the promise to strike at Germany from every side and to destroy the German war machine as portending a coming end to the war in Europe, the Polish Government head said that peace "will be all the more lasting if—as the three-Power declaration states—real co-operation and active participation by great nations and small exists among the family of democratic nations."

Poland has proclaimed her membership in the world family

Troops Hear Churchill

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London, Dec. 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, in an informal speech to the Old Regiment of Fourth Queens Hussars, said "the war is going well, but we must not underrate the tenacity of the enemy, who fights with his usual veteran skill," CBS Commentator James Fleming reported in a Cairo broadcast heard here today.

"And of course," Churchill added, "he will not have a good time of it, so he'll be tenacious to the end. But I hope that during 1944 we will finally get him at bay."

Reaction In Sweden

E. COLBURN

Stockholm, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Teheran conference was viewed in the Swedish press today as laying a solid groundwork for further collaboration between Russia and the western powers, as offering hopes for small nations and as clearing the way for a tremendous military offensive earlier than generally has been expected.

Sweden is vitally interested in the post-war fate of small nations, and the newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet* regarded as especially significant the fact that the Atlantic Charter again was in the forefront of discussions.

Basis For Hope

Lack of any mention of the charter after the Moscow conference of Foreign Ministers had caused apprehension in Scandinavia and given German propagandists an opening to argue that the big powers were no longer interested in the charter's principles.

However, *Svenska Dagbladet* said that since Stalin had subscribed to the principles of the charter along with Roosevelt and Churchill, the action, together with the declaration involving Iran, provides a basis for hope that small nations shall have a voice in peace discussions.

Dagens Nyheter said "it also gives some hope for the other small nations which are fighting with Germany."

Action Expected

While the press generally agreed that the conference symbolized the basis of tri-power collaboration, it noted that more results could be expected in action than in words.

"The world can now prepare for the biggest military action, perhaps earlier than expected," said *Tidningen* as it observed that a three-pronged land offensive probably was planned.

Svenska Dagbladet said there was no definite indication whether Turkey, like Portugal, was ready to give the Allies bases, but added that "reports of German troops stationed in Bulgaria show Germany is afraid such a thing can happen."

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Russian Press Reflects Approval of Iran Decisions

DEC 8 1943 MORE

MOSCOW Dec. 7 (AP)—The full and official satisfaction of the Soviet government with the results of the Teheran conference was expressed today through its newspaper Izvestia in a statement that President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill "adopted decisions which will have a historical significance on the fate of the world."

The emphatic terms of the newspaper's editorial, which will be read by millions of Russians from the battlefront in the west to the Pacific ocean, left no doubt that Premier Stalin and his advisers were deeply pleased with what they learned from their Allies.

Photos of Leaders

The editorial was spread over three columns of Izvestia's front-page and the issue contained page-wide photographs of the three Allied leaders. Since yesterday the story and decisions of the Teheran conference have been told over and over by the Moscow radio to the Russian people.

"For four days over a round-table," Izvestia's editorial stated, "the most eminent statesmen of our day conferred and reached complete agreement on questions of the war and the most important problems of the peace.

"He who reads carefully Roosevelt's, Stalin's and Churchill's declaration will understand that the fate of the war has been decided verbally."

Praise Allied Successes

Izvestia referred in a sweeping friendly fashion to the accomplishments of the British and American armies in North Africa, the Mediterranean and southern Italy and gave Russia's Allies due honors for their contribution toward winning the war.

"The success of the Red army and the success of the Allies quickened the pace of the war and gave even greater strength to the cooperation in the war between the Allied countries," it said.

Russian people reflected the same opinion.

There were wide smiles on the faces of the thousands of persons on Moscow's streets today as they walked away from the newspaper kiosks after gazing at the picture of the three leaders sitting as three friends on the porch of the Soviet embassy at Teheran.

The fact that Stalin, while commander in chief of the Red army, felt the conference was so important he left the Kremlin and made the hazardous 1,700-mile round trip flight outside the country was concrete evidence to the Russians that a real friendship and understanding exists between their nation and her Allies.

Moved as these people were by Secretary of State Cordell Hull's long trip for the Moscow conference, they no ware even more deeply impressed that, as Stalin left the Kremlin, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill came halfway around the globe to get things settled in the best way possible — talk over a table.

Izvestia quoted large sections of the declaration which dealt with the coming new all-out offensive against Germany and said the decision of the three leaders as to the time and place of the "second front appears to be the greatest triumph of the coordinated strategy of the coalition against the common enemy."

Turning to the question of continued collaboration after victory, Izvestia said "All freedom loving people will express satisfaction and approval of the common policy the Allies expressed in the solemn declaration of the President, the premier and the prime minister."

"The collaboration of the Allies is becoming sounder and more hopeful every day," Izvestia said, adding:

"The decisions of the three powers in Teheran appears to be the biggest and most far reaching historical step in this direction yet."

was expressed after Premier Stalin had returned safely to Moscow after a hazardous round trip of 1,700 miles, during which his plane braved snow and zero temperatures.

World-Wide Publicity

"For four days over a round table," said the *Izvestia* editorial, which before nightfall was available to millions of Russians from the German front to the Pacific Ocean, "the most eminent statesmen of our day conferred and reached complete agreement on questions of war and the most important problems of post-war organization of peace."

The editorial was spread over three columns of the front page, together with page-wide photographs of the three leaders.

"He who reads carefully Roosevelt's, Stalin's and Churchill's declaration will understand that the fate of the war has been decided verbally," the editorial declared.

Allies' Efforts Lauded

Itreferred in broad, friendly fashion to the accomplishments of the British and American armies in North Africa, the Mediterranean and Southern Italy and gave Russia's allies due honors for their contribution toward winning the war.

"The success of the Red army and the success of the Allies quickened the pace of the war and gave even greater strength to cooperation between the Allied countries in the war," *Izvestia* went on.

Crowd Is Relieved

The agreement on concerted action was viewed here as the most important result of the historic parley, since, from the Soviet viewpoint, it settled the biggest question of the war—the "second front," or invasion of Europe from the west.

The Roosevelt - Churchill - Stalin communique was broadcast yesterday by the Moscow radio. Crowds standing in the snow-covered streets and squares listened to the public loud-speakers without cheering, but with evident relief.

Stalin's trip—his first abroad since the war—took him over the vast reaches of southern Russia, across treacherous mountains and snowy steppes. The natural hazards were increased by heavy clouds and low temperatures which iced the wings of his plane. He went to work as soon as he returned and is known to have been at his desk Sunday night.

F.D.R. DINES IN CAIRO

CAIRO, Dec. 7—(AP) President Roosevelt dined last night with Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, prime minister of the Union of South Africa, and a member of the British War Cabinet. Marshal Smuts had arrived earlier in the day by plane from London.

TURKEY RELEASES FOREIGN PRISONERS

CAIRO, Dec. 7.—(AP) Indications that Turkey is releasing some prisoners who had been placed in labor gangs when they were unable to pay barlik—a type of unusually high taxation directed against certain classes of foreign residents—were received in reliable quarters here today.

It is known that the question of barlik was raised at least unofficially with Turkish officials during the period of the conference of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and President Ismet Inonu of Turkey.

Russia Lauds Result Of Big 3 Conference

GILMORE

Moscow, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Soviet Government, through its newspaper *Izvestia*, indicated in the most emphatic terms today its complete satisfaction with the results of the Teheran meeting of Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill.

This full and official approval

World Peace Agency Formation Predicted

DEC 8 1943

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Early formation of an international organization to carry out the Teheran three-power agreement for active cooperation by large and small nations toward a good-will peace was predicted by Congressional leaders today.

Senator Hill, of Alabama, the Democratic whip, said he expects the concord reached by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin to result before long in the establishment of an international agency to handle the problems that will arise in maintaining post-war peace and security.

Cooperation Sought

At the Teheran meeting the leaders agreed to "seek the cooperation and active participation of all nations . . . whose peoples . . . are dedicated . . . to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance" in making "a peace which will command the good will of the overhelming masses of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war . . . many generations."

This invitation to peace-loving nations was in line with the Moscow four-power declaration, in which China joined. That conference recognized the necessity of establishing a general international organization.

Other Problems Cited

It was the general opinion of legislators that there is work to be done now on some of the problems that appear to have been left unsettled at Teheran, or at least were not touched upon in the announcement of objectives reached there.

In this connection, Senator Nye (R., N. D.), of the Foreign Relations Committee pointed out that there was no statement on European territorial questions akin to the Pacific problems covered in the agreement reached between Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, of China, Roosevelt and Churchill at Cairo.

"Seeds Of Another War"

"We are still without word to the effect that Russia and others are not going to be uncompromising in demands for additional territory and sovereingty over other peoples," Nye said. "Therein are found the seeds which make for more war."

However, Senator Austin (R., Vt.) looked upon the conferees' expression of respect for the independence of Iran, as well as their invitation for that country to occupy a chair at the peace table, as indicating an intention to keep small nations intact after the war.

Free Hand Foreseen

Senator Chandler (D., Ky.) said he read into the agreement a pledge that India, Egypt, China and other countries were to be given the right to determine their own form of government.

"I think this would particularly affect the Arabs, who apparently don't want to be under French domination," he said. "I am sure the Allied leaders must be sincere in this declaration of intentions and it will be a bulwark for the peoples who have been in doubt about their future status."

GREAT NEW OFFENSIVE PREDICTED IN EUROPE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. — (AP) Representative Bender (R-Ohio) interpreted the United Nations strategy conferences today as meaning that a "gigantic offensive will be launched against Europe in the not far distant future," and said that American dead in the next six months may run close to a half million.

"Our wounded," he told the House, "will be counted not in the tens of thousands but in the hundreds of thousands."

FIFTH ARMY DRIVES DEEP WEDGE INTO GERMAN DEFENSES

MORE HARD

Allies Hold Dominating Position in Area Commanding Road to Rome.

DEC 8 1943

NAZI ATTACKS FAIL

Montgomery's Troops Smash Across Moro River on Adriatic Flank.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 7—(AP) Stabbing their way onto heights six miles southwest of Mignano overlooking the flooded Garigliano river, Allied Fifth army troops have driven a deep wedge in to the intricate web of fortifications of the German winter line and now hold dominating positions in a 25-square-mile area commanding the road to Rome.

American troops, who in a few months have become masters of mountain fighting, were throwing back repeated frantic Nazi counter-attacks and slugging their way steadily forward against a strongly entrenched enemy through rain, mud, flooded creeks, minefields and barbed wire entanglements.

Hold Mountain Area

Describing the bitter fighting in the vital Monte Maggiore and Monte Camino area, a headquarters spokesman declared: "We now hold the most important features in that area, roughly five miles long and five miles wide."

In an equally impressive showing against the reinforced and desperately resisting Nazis, the Eighth army's infantry and armor suddenly crashed across the Moro river near the Adriatic sea before the enemy could establish new fortifications on the northern bank of the stream. Four German tanks were destroyed on this sharp clash.

How far General Montgomery's advance guards penetrated beyond the Moro was not disclosed, but the thrust along comparatively level ground on Italy's eastern coast put the Eighth army within 13 or 14 miles of the port of Pescara, terminus of a major highway to Rome.

Nazis Mass Tanks

Massed German infantry, tanks and artillery stubbornly held up Gen. Montgomery's advance around the inland strongpoint of Orsogna, which the Nazis recaptured two days ago in an extremely costly counterattack, and around Guardiagriele, three and one-half miles southwest of Orsogna.

The German command appeared willing to pay an increasingly high price to delay the Eighth army's advance and thus save—if only for a short time—the important town of Chieti, capital of Abruzzio province, which is 10 airline miles from Orsogna. The fighting on the Adriatic flank now runs from the north bank of the Moro river to a point four miles northeast of Ossogna, and then south to Casoli.

Full evaluation of the newest gains by General Clark's Fifth army on the south side of the main Rome highway between Mignano and Cassino was difficult, partly because of the Allied command's reticence about a companion American drive in the area north of Mignano.

One-Mile Gain Reported

Gen. Clark's headquarters announced that a one-mile thrust was made west of Filignano, which is four miles north of Venafro, but omitted to mention how far previous gains in that sector had progressed or whether the new onslaught there portended a breakthrough threatening Cassino from the east.

At points American troops were advancing through flooded areas with water up to their necks, but neither the dreadful conditions nor the fury of the enemy's counterattacks stayed their steady progress. South of the American positions on Mount Maggiore, British troops were driven off one ridge by a Nazi assault, but this was equalized by the capture of a German strongpoint in a nearby sector.

Both sides are having great difficulty bringing up supplies through swamplands and flooded bottoms. The Garigliano river on the western side is flooded more than a mile wide in places. Fog hangs over the mountain peaks so thickly that advancing American and British infantry have to feel their way forward.

Last Bridge Under Shellfire

From hard-won heights on Monte Maggiore, American artillery rained shells on German troops still holding out on the south side of the Garigliano. Within the Americans' field of fire was the one remaining bridge where the enemy must withdraw to escape the closing grip of the Allies. There was no indication that Cassino, some nine miles from the farthest American advance, had yet been brought under artillery fire.

Due to the weather, aerial activity over Italy was slight, but Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 15th U. S. air force struck heavily at the Germans' Elevsis and Kalamaki airfields near Athens and with their Lightning escort shot down 10 enemy planes in a violent aerial battle. The attack on the Nazi bases was described as "very effective."

American fighter-bombers hit the approaches to a bridge at Ceprano southeast of Rome, and P-40 Warhawks attacked a bridge southeast of Cassino. Two Allied planes were lost in all operations.

Key Italy Peaks Taken; British Cross Moro

DEC 3 1943

GALLAGHER

Wirephotos on Page 2

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 7 (AP)—Fifth Army infantry has crashed through Nazi defenses in bitter assaults to capture the dominating positions in a twenty-five-mile area overlooking the road to Rome, it was announced today, while on the east coast of Italy, British tanks rammed across the Moro river.

A headquarters officer, describing the battle in the vital Monte Camino and Monte Maggiore area on the western sector, declared "we now hold the most important features in that area roughly five miles long and five miles wide."

Tanks Cross River

On the Adriatic side of the German Tenth Army line Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops drove across the Moro river, ten miles above the Sangro, in a tank battle fought in a fog. Four German Mark IV tanks were wrecked.

The new United States Fifteenth Air Force struck heavily at the Germans' Elevsis and Kalamaki airfields, near Athens, with Flying Fortresses and Liberators knocking down ten Nazis planes in a violent air battle.

American troops, wading flooded areas, marked the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor with bloody fighting.

Nazis Counter-Attack

Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring, realizing the prime importance of the 1,500-foot and 2,800-foot peaks dominating the road to Rome running through Cassino, threw the full weight of his divisions into counter-attacks.

But despite these heavy blows, United States troops captured a mountain point six miles west of Mignano overlooking the swollen Garigliano river, and farther inland plunged a mile west of Filignano.

South of the American positions on the ridges of Mount Maggiore, British forces were driven off a ridge by a furious Nazi assault, but in a near-by sector seized a German strong point.

Nazi Blows Repelled

The Eighth Army punch across the Moro river met less difficulty than anticipated, but the tank action was one of the few fought in mountainous Italy. It occurred at San Leonardo, two-and-one-half miles northwest of San Vito.

North of the Moro, the Germans threw in two counter-attacks that were beaten off.

Both the Germans and the Allies are having difficulty bringing up supplies all along the front across Italy.

Due to weather, aerial activity over Italy was slight, but American invader planes hit the approaches to a bridge at Ceprano, southeast of Rome, and Warhawks attacked a bridge southeast of Cassino. Two Allied planes were lost in all operations.

Parked Planes Hit

On the Athens raid, waves of Fortresses and Liberators escorted by Lightnings poured fragmentation bombs and explosives on the airfields, hitting parked planes and hangars.

Lieut. Leslie E. Andersen, of Cheverly, Md., a Lightning pilot, was credited with shooting down one of the three enemy planes bagged over Elevsis airfield.

The Nazi fighters put up their most vigorous defense in weeks, but the Americans sent down ten and damaged at least seven more out of thirty-three attackers.

3 RUSSIAN ARMIES NEAR ZNAMENKA

LONG

One Column Four Miles from City—Reds Retreat

in Kiev Bulge.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 8.—(AP) One Red army spearhead has reached to within four miles of Znamenka, rail junction in the Dnieper bend, a Moscow dispatch said today, as three columns drove on the city from separate directions—but in the north Russian defenders fell back from "a number of populated places" in the Kiev bulge before a German counter-attack using as many as 1,700 tanks.

The fall of Znamenka—which would be a painful wound to German communications in the area—was believed imminent as an important push by Gen. Rodion Y Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian army pounded into its third day.

Three Trains Captured

More than 1,600 Germans were killed in this area alone, said the Moscow communique, recorded here by the Soviet monitor from a broadcast, while "a considerable number" of prisoners and three railroad trains complete with supplies fell to the Russians in the capture of 16 German strongholds. One of them was the railway station of Pantayevka, 10 miles southeast of Znamenka, a 12-mile advance from Alexandriya whose capture Monday was acclaimed in a special order of the day from Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin.

The fall of Pantayevka—with Tsibulevo, 14 miles northwest of Znamenka, and Dimitrovka, seven miles northeast, taken previously — cut two of the railroads from Znamenka, leaving only the routes south to Nikolaev and southwest to Kirovgrad in German hands.

Germans Advance

In the north, a German counter-offensive which has been in progress almost three weeks, took on new strength and exploded against the Russians defending Chernyakhov on the railway between Zhitomir and Koroston—both rail junctions previously won back by the Germans.

Fighting here was extremely violent as the Germans built up successsive attacks which cost them at least 1,500 dead but won new territory. Fifty-three German tanks were wrecked, the communique said, and despite poor weather the Russian air force raided German rear communications.

In other sectors of this battle the Russians successfully beat back the German attacks, the bulletin said.

German Major General Friedrich Sieberg, a tank division commander, has been killed in Russia, the Berlin radio announced.

The activity in the Dnieper bend showed again Russian strategy of maintaining the initiative along the 600-mile front by successive jabs at widely separated areas As the White Russian front apparently subsided in activity the south Ukrainian armies took the offensive hundreds of miles away, presenting the Germans with the problem of moving reserves again.

Into this category fell the Kiev bulge, established in the first flush of victory at Kiev as Soviet troops swept swiftly westward to capture Zhitomir and Korosten. The Germans replied with an immediate counter-attack of considerable strength, concentrating heavy teams of men and materials on narrow fronts to win breakthroughs by sheer weight. The Russians retreated successively from Zhitomir and Korosten but still held Chernyakhov and Turchinka on the railroad between the two junctions as well as Ovruch to the north.

Red Retreat Disclosed

The fighting today was in the Chernyakhov area where the Russians said "our troops continued to wage fierce engagements against large forces of enemy infantry and tanks and under their pressure evacuated several populated places."

Earlier, the German High command made virtually the same report of capturing "several inhabited places" and Berlin radio commentator Capt. Ludwig Sertorius said the "German offensive enterprise launched in the Zhitomir area directed against the northeast and north has been successful.

"It is premature to speculate on the operative importance of this German success. The German action, however, shows that the battle west of the Dnieper, despite the lull caused by rain and mud, is by no means over yet and that the German High command now as before has no intention of having the initiative wrested from its hands."

SOVIET FORCES ADVANCE ANEW IN DNIEPER BEND

Sever Vital Rail Line With Thrust Between Smela and Znamenka.

AIM FOR UKRAINE STRONGHOLD

Big Barrage Crumbles German Defenses—Reds Gain in Other Sectors Too

DEC 8 1943

London, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Driving across the bleak central Ukraine southwest of Kremenchug in an offensive apparently aimed at clearing the great Dnieper Bend, Red Army troops under Gen. Rodion Malinovsky have severed the German's vital railway line between Smela and Znamenka to threaten the important stronghold of Kirovograd, twenty-three miles further west, a Russian communique said today.

A powerful Soviet artillery and air barrage crumbled German defenses in front of the infantry and tank advance, which stormed into the town of Tsibulevo astride the 50-mile long Znamenka-Smela rail division, fourteen miles northwest of Znamenka.

Twenty other towns, including Alexandriya and Dikovka, east of Znamenka, were overrun, while 900 Germans were killed and seventeen tanks destroyed in the Red Army squeeze, the Soviet bulletin said. The drive was staged at the height of a blizzard through heavily drifted snow.

Znamenka Sealed by Reds.

Capture of Tsibulevo and Olimpiadovka, southwest of Alexandriya, placed Russian columns only twenty-three miles from Kirovograd and apparently sealed the fate of Znamenka, where Soviet advance units were reported battering the town's outer defenses.

Other Soviet troops were less than six miles from Smela after an attack which had by-passed the Dnieper river city of Cherkasy. Juncture of these forces with those advancing on Kirovograd apparently was regarded as imminent.

The developing Red Army offensive, which has already split large German forces guarding their lateral rail supply lines, now threatens the security of all enemy positions in the lower Ukraine from the Black Sea to the Rumanian frontier, including the stoutly defended manganese center of Krivol Rog, sixty miles below Znamenka.

Nazis Still Attack.

The Russian war bulletin reported continued heavy German attacks in the Chernyakhov sector of the Kiev bulge, all of which, it said, were repulsed.

Red Army troops forged ahead northwest of Gomel, the communique said, and captured several more towns on the road to Zhlobin and Rogachev, rail centers important to the German defense system in White Russia. There was stubborn hand-to-hand fighting as the enemy sought to stay the advance.

SLAV BREACH IS WIDENED

WHITE

General Mihailovic Orders All Guerrilla Bands Under His Command

DEC 8 1943

London, Dec. 7 (AP) — Yugoslav Partisans, striving to hold open a breach in Hitler's southeastern Balkan defenses in anticipation of an Allied southern invasion as promised at the Teheran conference, tonight reported fresh, small, hard-won victories against Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Nazi invaders.

Meanwhile, the political situation in Yugoslavia was agitated by an order issued in Cairo by Gen. Draja Mihailovic, commander of the Yugoslav Patriot forces, for all guerrilla troops in the country to submit themselves to his authority.

Tension Likely To Grow

In the past there have been reports of clashes between Mihailovic's Patriots and the Partisan forces of Gen. Josip Broz (Tito), Mihailovic's order, which threatened punishment to armed groups which refused to submit to his leadership, was expected to increase the tension.

A war bulletin from Tito's headquarters reported clear-cut successes in Slovenia and said his Partisans were engaged in, as yet, indecisive fighting along the line of the Sarajevo - Mostar Railway—one of the main enemy communications in Yugoslavia.

Heavy Nazi Losses Claimed

The bulletin told of "heavy losses" for the Nazis generally in fighting in Slovenia province and especially along the area of the upper Adriatic coast; the capture of the town of Turyak near Ljubljanan; and successful Partisan attacks in other localities.

Tito's bulletin listed German losses at about 500 men and said much war material had been captured including 50,000 rounds of ammunition, 800 hand grenades and 15 trucks.

United States heavy bombers from the Northwest African Air Force lending support to the Partisan campaign smashed at two Athens airports and downed ten Nazi fighters. British bombers of the Middle East Command in a coordinated thrust struck at German targets on Leros and Salamis.

YUGOSLAVS BEAT GERMAN COLUMN

London, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Yugoslav Partisans have pounded out a decisive victory over German forces in southwestern Slovenia, killing more than 200 officers and men, including the German commander of one enemy column, a communique of the Yugoslav Liberation Army said today.

Fierce fighting raged around Kobarid, where the Germans were forced to retire after a four-day pitched battle. Another action near Veliko Lasce lasted two days, and it was here that the German commander was slain, after the Partisans practically wiped out an enemy column, the broadcast declared. Other Slovenian units stormed Turyak, near Ljubljana, and defeated another enemy column near Lestovec with heavy losses.

Nazis' Problem: Distribution Of Their Forces

L. HAWKINS

London, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Teheran promise of Allied drives from the east, west and south confronted Germany today with the problem of disposing her numerically inferior forces in an effort to avoid

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destruction.

Hitler's soldiers are outnumbered by at least three to two, his air force is at an over-all disadvantage of at least three to one, and the seas are dominated by Allied navies. Moreover, the Allies' power is growing daily.

Germany, at the very outside now, is believed able to muster 320 divisions, which, with non-divisional combat troops, would mean a fighting force of around 5,500,000, plus 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 in the supply service and administrative jobs.

Matched By Russians

Almost certainly Russia alone can more than match this. Military observers believe Red divisions number at least 350, with a combat complement of more than 6,000,000.

By now the Russians' own production, plus lend-lease help, has made their equipment as plentiful and as good or better than that of the Germans.

Even if the Reds only count twenty-odd armored divisions against the Germans' thirty-odd, their unique artillery divisions probably give it an overall fire power greater than that of their foes.

Mediterranean Strength

The combined British and American ground strength, in the Mediterranean, is not yet as great as the Russians' but it is certainly in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, and growing steadily.

Germany seems committed to maintaining about two thirds of its force on the eastern front. Stalin on November 6 said that 207 German divisions faced the Russians, and since then even more may have been sent to stem the Soviet drives.

About forty Nazi divisions are known to be deployed in France and the Low Countries, twelve in Norway, seven in Finland, twenty-five in Italy and twenty-three in the Balkans and Greece—leaving virtually no strategical reserve in the accepted sense of a reservoir of trained first-rate troops held far from the battle lines to be thrown in on any front.

Weak Link

The German air force is an even weaker link.

Estimates here are that it can present a front-line strength of no more than 1,200 to 1,500 bombers and 2,500 to 3,000 fighters. Instead of the traditional reserves of two planes on the ground for one in operation, Germany probably can count on less than half that backlog, which is a necessity for long, hard operations.

Here again Russia alone may be able now to match Germany, and certainly the American-British contribution is far greater relatively in this sphere than on the ground.

Aside from his submarine fleet whittled down substantially from its peak of 500, Hitler has only a handful of hiding warships in the way of a naval arm.

REPORTS GERMAN OFFERS OF PEACE

London, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Zurich quoted "reliable circles" in Berne today as saying that a group of deposed German Army officers of high rank had recently made peace overtures to the Allies.

The officers, it was said, were acting in close collaboration with a number of leading German industrialists.

The dispatch recalled other recent reports from various sources, including London, that certain elements within Germany—convinced that defeat is inevitable—had made tentative approaches to the Allies with the hope of obtaining less drastic peace terms than might be expected later. Such reports never have been confirmed, however.

Russ Hand In 2d Front Plan Seen

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—Afternoon newspapers in London today headlined a report from Washington that Russian Marshal Klementi Y. Voroshilov may come to Britain shortly to assist American and British staffs in planning an invasion of the Continent.

If Voroshilov does come here, the Washington dispatch said, he is expected to coordinate the second front in the west with the Soviet offensive in the east.

Nazi Convoy Off Norway Bombed

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—Beaufighters of the Royal Canadian Air Force attacked an enemy convoy off the coast of Norway today and left a coastal ship and an escort vessel enveloped in smoke, an Air Ministry communique tonight said.

End Of War Not Seen: Kurusu

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy who was in Washington conducting "peace negotiations" two years ago today when Pearl Harbor was attacked, had this to say of the war today in a Tokyo interview broadcast by the Berlin radio:

"It is a fallacy to believe that recent defeats have increased war weariness of certain classes in the United States to such an extent as to lead them to lay down arms.

"As long as President Roosevelt is holding the reins of government, the end of the war is not in sight.

"The war against Japan seems to have been considered a kind of an experiment in the United States. They didn't seem to have realized the war against China, far from exhausting Japan, actually increased her war production. Both Anglo-Saxon powers underrated Japan."

Marshall Favored As Invasion Boss

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, United States chief of staff, who generally is favored to run the potentially toughest seaborne invasion of all time—the assault on Fortress Europe—is expected to detail specific tasks to American aides in staff conferences which will be his last on that side of the ocean before the big showdown.

In the list of potential invasion commanders-in-chief who attended both the Cairo and Teheran conferences Marshall is regarded as the only one of proper caliber for directing the immensely complicated job from Great Britain.

Lady Astor's Day Tough; Suffers Hoots and Jibes

But Viscountess Has Last Word in House of Commons Spats

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP).—Viscountess Astor had one of the roughest days of her long Parliamentary career today.

Workers demonstrating in the lobby of the House of Commons this morning against the release from prison of Sir Oswald Mosley, pre-war Fascist leader, hooted her into retreat with angry shouts when she said they were shirking the war effort.

Later, when the Virginia-born viscountess began a series of interruptions during debate, Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite, exhorted: "Throw her out. Something ought to be done about her, you know."

Several members protested against her repeated interjections. Sir George Davies, Conservative, complained, "We've had to put up with it for twenty years."

Again, when Lady Astor applauded a point, saying "Hear! Hear!" a Laborite member glared at her and cracked: "Some of us would like to try." The House cheered.

The viscountess got in the last word, however. A few minutes later, when a hubbub broke out on the Labor benches, and members called "Order! Order!" she rose and said tartly: "They are making much more noise than I am, but no one says anything to them."

KING GEORGE IS ILL

London, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—King George VI has been stricken with an attack of influenza and will be confined to his rooms for several days, Buckingham Palace announced today.

The King joined a growing list of sufferers from the malady, which has been spreading throughout the country in recent weeks. Latest figures released yesterday showed that 376 persons had died of influenza in London and other large cities during the week ending November 27.

It was understood that the King's attack was not serious. His last public appearance was last Thursday, when he spent the day in the field watching British officer candidates go through their paces.

GEORGE VI AWARDS MEDAL TO WOMAN

London, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—The courage of Mrs. Margaret Hope Maberly Gordon, who survived fifty-two days in an open boat after her ship was sunk by an enemy submarine, was recognized by King George VI today with the award of the British Empire Medal.

The citation said that Mrs. Gordon—whose address was listed as care of Mrs. H. I. North, 124 Central avenue, Sea Cliff, L. I.—left a torpedoed vessel in a lifeboat commanded by Third Officer James Whyte and endured "great sufferings and hardships."

She and Whyte were the only survivors when the lifeboat was picked up at sea.

"Mrs. Gordon showed exceptional qualities of fortitude and endurance," the citation said. "When the occupants of the boat died one by one she did all in her power to allay the sufferings. Toward the end of the voyage she kept watch and watch (alternated) with the third officer in sailing and steering."

Fifteen of the seventeen original occupants of the lifeboat in which Mrs. Gordon and her companion sailed about 3,000 miles before being picked up, died from exposure and drinking salt water. The two survivors subsisted on about six ounces of water a day and concentrated food tablets. They weren't able to replenish their water supply with rainfall until the last day.

Mrs. Gordon could not be reached today at her Long Island home, but her aunt, Mrs. Harry I. North, with whom she lives, said that they had received no official word of the award and only knew what they had read about it in the papers.

Named U. S. Naval Air Attache

London, Dec. 7 (AP)—Capt. Harold B. Miller, Washington, D. C., navy pilot, arrived in London today to take over the post of United States Naval Attache for Air. He succeeds Capt. A. I. Malstrom who left for the United States.

6 AIRDROMES FOR U.S. READY

HERALD

Lieut. Gen. Devers Dedicates $40,000,000 Investment In Great Britain

DEC 8 43

A United States Bomber Base in England, Dec. 7 (AP)—Six great new airdromes for the United States Air Forces were dedicated today by Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, who declared "Germany must surrender unconditionally or be annihilated."

At ceremonies held on the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor the commanding general of American forces in the European theater of operations said planes from the new bases and from approximately one hundred other American airfields in Britain would blacken the skies over enemy territory.

"Epitaph Of Axis Written"

"We are building airports so that our fighting planes and bombers may assist in carrying out the world strategy recently coordinated decisively at Cairo and Teheran," Devers said, asserting that the epitaph of Germany and Japan is already written.

"In effect, they have been given an election between annihilation and unconditional surrender. And this ultimatum shall be written by Allied and United Nation air forces in the sky, by the combined navies on the waters of the sea, and by land forces on the ground," Devers said.

Four of the new airdromes became heavy-bomber bases while the fifth became an advanced heavy-bomber repair depot and the sixth an advanced fighter repair depot.

Fields Cost $40,000,000

Altogether they represent a $40,000,000 investment, with 2,100 buildings and mass concrete runways equal to a two-lane highway from New York to Baltimore.

Philip D. Reed, British lend-lease administrator, pointed out at the ceremonies that while labor and machinery to build the bases came from the United States, sites and building material were furnished by Britain.

"America and Britain are partners in this war . . ." he said. "Each helps according to its utmost ability. Whether the total be great or small, whether the exchange of the pair is in or out of balance, is of no real significance provided each contributed freely and fully to the limit of ability."

Built By Army Men

All the airdromes were constructed by army engineer and aviation troops and one by battalions composed entirely of Negro soldiers.

A scroll commemorating the cooperation between the engineers and air force was presented by Staff Sergeant Hugh W. Grimes, Council Bluffs, Iowa, of the engineers to Sgt. Wilbur M. Brown, Jr., Hollywood, Cal., of the air force.

The value of the engineering job was emphasized by Maj. Gen. Idwal H. Edwards, Devers' chief of staff, who said, "one and a half million man hours of good, hard work goes into the building of each of these new fields. During November bombers of the Eighth Air Force dropped about 15,000,000 pounds of bombs on targets in Europe—ten pounds of destruction for every one of those tough hours."

Traveler Tells Of Bremen Raids

Stockholm, Dec. 7 (AP)—Allied aerial bombardments have badly damaged seventy per cent. of Bremen, and its harbor districts cannot be restored to normal for three years, a traveler returned from that German port said today.

For days after the last American daylight raid November 29, he said, no ships could sail up the Weser river into Bremen, all being halted forty miles away at the mouth of the Weser at Bremerhaven.

The traveler said a Nazi official told him between 6,000 and 7,000 persons had been killed in the raids and 20,000 wounded.

"Despite the raids," he said, "American and British airmen are not unpopular. People wonder why they did not come sooner."

1,200 Youths Reported Deported To Germany

Stockholm, Dec. 7 (AP)—An Oslo dispatch censored by the Germans said today that 1,200 students and 20 professors at the University of Oslo, who were arrested a week ago, probably would be deported to Germany Thursday.

The university, with an enrollment of about 3,000, has been closed since the Nazis began rounding up students whom they accused of illegal activities. Some women students were arrested, but all have been released and sent to their homes, the dispatch said.

There has been no further Swedish official reaction to the curt German rejection of Swedish protests against the deportation.

SKELTON'S PLANE SCORES

MOSCOW, Dec. 7.—(AP) The newspaper Red Fleet reported today that an airplane given to the Soviets by Red Skelton, American movie actor, had sunk two big German transports.

Mussolini Reported Virtually Paralyzed

Berne, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Italian informants from Zurich said today that Benito Mussolini now is virtually paralyzed and his condition worsening steadily as the result of an outbreak of an old disease contracted in his youth.

The newspaper Le Democrate of Delemont, Switzerland, said Mussolini now is under the care of three German specialists at his villa on Lake Garda.

BERLIN TOLL SOARS

Berne, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—The Gazette de Laussanne, in a dispatch from Basel on the German border, asserted today that recent Allied bombings of Berlin

had resulted in the deaths of 250,000 persons. The number of injured cannot be estimated it was said.

Previous unconfirmed reports relayed through Sweden put the Berlin death toll at 25,000. Germany never has given any official figure.

Pope Asks Catholics To Offer Peace Prayers

Bern, Dec. 7 (AP)—Pope Pius XII has asked all Catholics to hold public prayers for peace tomorrow on the occasion of the Feast of Immaculate Conception, the Swiss telegraphic agency reported today in a dispatch from Rome.

The Pontiff sent his "urgent exhortation" to the faithful throughout the world "scrupulously to observe the law of God," the dispatch said.

NAZIS LET PARIS AIDS CARRY ARMS

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Madrid, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—German authorities in Paris have given oral approval for five pro-Nazi organizations there to arm their members, it was learned today.

No written or public authorization has been issued, nor have the Germans themselves distributed arms to the groups, apparently preferring to give the permission secretly because of the possibility of civil strife if the order were announced officially.

The heavily censored Paris press has been carrying references in the past week to the fact that collaborationists replied with fire to terrorists when attacked.

Border reports say that armed bands of collaborationists, notably Marcel Ducard's Francists and members of the so-called Aryan League, have been conducting an increasing number of terror raids against Jews in Paris.

Recent arrivals have reported a number of quarrels on Paris boulevards involving elaborately uniformed Francists, German soldiers and French Jews.

SPAIN FINALLY GETS U. S. REPORTS

Madrid, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—The first American reports from the world battlefronts to appear in the Spanish press were published over the week end.

The first Washington dispatch credited to Sena (Spanish initials for special service American news) concerned an account of the Tarawa battle written by William Hipple of the Associated Press.

Heretofore the only eyewitness stories from the fronts published in Spain have come from German sources.

Sena is distributed in cooperation with the American embassy.

ITALIAN POLITICAL GROUP IS WARNED

Told By Allied Spokesman Politics Must Not Impede War Efforts

MORTAI

Naples, Dec. 6 (AP)—Delayed—A formal warning that the Italian political situation must not be permitted to reach a point where it interferes with the military campaign in Italy was issued today by Col. E. E. Hume of the Allied military government to the Naples Committee Of National Liberation.

The committee is composed of representatives of the six major Italian political parties.

Colonel Hume said the Allies do not intend to curtail freedom of speech or assembly, but he warned the members of the committee, who met for two hours with him, that political rivalries must not interfere with the Italian war effort nor impede the Allied military operations behind the line.

Basso Asked To Head Party

Bitterness between the groups demanding the abdication of King Vittorio Emanuele and the small but powerful monarchistic elements has been increasing.

Gen. Antonio Basso, commander of the Italian armed forces, was reported to have been asked to head the Blue party, a newly organized monarchistic group. Basso has an estimated 240,000 Italian troops under his command.

Adding to the unrest, a series of anti-monarchial articles entitled, "The King of the Sahara," have been appearing in the Naples newspaper, *Risorgimento*, recently. The writer, Emilio Scaglione, a widely known editor, set forth the argument that the King has lost all support from the masses of Italian people and that he is the sovereign of a political desert. He therefore called upon the monarch to abdicate.

U.S. Bombers Raid Athens Area

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 7 (AP).—American heavy bombers smashed at two airfields in the Athens area yesterday, shooting down ten German fighters, it was announced today.

FRENCH FLIERS RETURN FROM RUSSIAN FRONT

ALGIERS, Dec. 7. — (AP) A French flier just back from the Soviet front, where his squadron of 28 French airmen was cut down to seven in a year of fighting for the Russians, said today fully 80 per cent of the Germans on that front believe Germany has lost the war.

Quoting Alsation deserters, Maj. Pierre Pouyade said only a fifth of the Nazis still cling to hopes of victory.

The Flying Frenchmen, called the Normandie aerial squadron, were sent to the Russian front by Gen. Charles de Gaulle. After a brief leave in Algiers, Major Pouyade plans to return with another and perhaps two squadrons of Free French aviators.

The Normandie squadron is credited officially with 77 German planes shot down, 10 probably destroyed and 15 others damaged. Major Pouyade is credited with five kills.

DO CHRISTMAS BOMBING EARLY

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. J. H. Atkinson of Dalhart, Tex., commanding a Fortress wing, sent his crews out yesterday with the admonition to do a particularly good bombing job because "there are only nineteen more bombing days before Christmas."

'WAR GOING WELL,' CHURCHILL SAYS

Prime Minister Voices Optimism During Review Of His Old Regiment In Africa

By CHARLES A. GRUMICH

Somewhere in North Africa, Dec. 3 (AP)—Delayed—Prime Minister Churchill climbed onto a jeep before his old regiment today and in confident tones said he hoped the enemy would be brought to bay in 1944.

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Wearing a snug, light khaki uniform with three rows of campaign ribbons, a crown and the two pips of a colonel (honorary), and carrying a stick and gloves, the Prime Minister told the regiment—the Queens Own Hussars, now tank troops instead of cavalry—that the war was proceeding satisfactorily but the tenacity of the enemy must not be underrated.

Twice before Churchill had inspected the regiment, which is 250 years old and has seen some of the toughest action—in Greece, Crete and the desert. He reviewed them when the Hussars were "few and far between before El Alamein," and in Cypress at the time of the Casablanca conference.

"War Is Going Well"

"The war is going well," he said. "But we must not underrate the tenacity of the enemy, who fights with his usual veteran skill, and of course when he is beaten he will not have a good time of it, so he will be tenacious to the end.

"But I hope that in 1944 we shall bring him to bay."

The Prime Minister said he had come to North Africa to confer "with some very important people," but gave no hint as to whom those people were—which was hardly necessary, anyway.

In reference to the enemy, he did not mention Japan as among those who would be brought to bay next year.

Arrived In Convoy

Churchill arrived in late forenoon in an eight-car convoy, with jeeploads of M. P.'s fore, aft and mid-column.

With the Prime Minister were his daughter and aide-de-camp—Mrs. Sarah Oliver, a WAAF section officer—and his son, Capt. Randolph Churchill, and Commander C. R. Thompson.

During the interim while the black-bereted regiment was mounting vehicles for the dusty parade, Churchill plodded across the sand, waving a stick, toward the war correspondents.

Churchill bore down on me—I was the handiest plainly labeled correspondent. The Prime Minister grabbed my hand, grinned and said "good morning."

I gave my name and affiliation and said "I'm glad to know you, sir."

King Of Egypt Returns To Palace From Hospital

Cairo, Dec. 7 (AP)—King Farouk I, apparently fully recovered from a hip injury suffered November 15 in an automobile accident, returned to Abdin Palace today from the Kassassin Military Hospital.

During his absence Cairo was the scene of a series of strategic conferences between Allied leaders. The King was accompanied by his Queen, Farida, who is expecting the birth of a baby soon. The two now have two small daughters.

Farouk, wearing a field marshal's uniform, stood in the tonneau of the pale-green royal automobile and saluted the crowds which lined the main thoroughfares. The troop-lined streets were decorated with flags. Egyptian air force planes flying overhead dropped candies and flowers.

Troop Movements Unconfirmed

CAIRO, Dec. 7 (AP).—High British sources took cognizance today of a Stockholm report that German and Bulgarian troops were massing along the Turkish border, and stated flatly that there was no confirmation.

Chinese See Defeat Of Axis Hastened

Chungking, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—China remembered Pearl Harbor today with the conviction that the defeat of the Axis has been hastened by the Allied Cairo and Teheran conferences.

The Army publication Sao Tang Pao, said the Japanese had passed from the offensive to a state of "defensive disorganization in more and more of the territories she invaded and occupied."

JAP SUPPLY BASES RAIDED BY ALLIES

Bombers Smash at Enemy Centers Along New Britain Coast.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Wednesday, Dec. 8.—(AP) Heavy and medium bombers together with divebombing fighters blasted and shot up the northern arc of Japan's New Britain coast and nearby islands Monday in a relentless assault on the enemy's staging points and supply centers.

The attack was concentrated on the Cape Gloucester area at the western tip of the narrow island. Liberators and Mitchells in strong force scattered 150 tons of bombs over a variety of targets, bringing to 738 tons the load dropped there in eight days.

100 Planes in Attack

More than 100 planes participated in the aerial strikes which extended from Cape Gloucester eastward to Cape Hoskins, in the north central part of the island across from Gasmata, and northwest to the Vitu islands in the Bismarck archipelago.

A spokesman said these points, together with the other targets of Rain bay, Borgen bay and Cape Busching, represented centers from which the enemy has distributed troops and supplies by barge or were junction points on the overwater haul from Rabaul, Japan's once-formidable sea and air base on New Britain.

The bombing was augmented by fierce strafing and the results were described as wholly satisfactory.

Aerial observation, the spokesman said, indicated that use of Rabaul harbor by Japanese naval craft was extremely limited and that the air fields there contained somewhat over 200 planes, preponderantly fighters.

(Rabaul has been chiefly a bomber base in the past and the presence of large numbers of fighters could be taken as an indication that operations there were switching from offensive to defensive.

("The drop in naval craft using Rabaul brought attention to the observation by Rear Admiral Robert Carney that the big New Britain base no longer is tenable for the Japanese and "we have complete control of the waters.")

Ground fighting has subsided in the Empress Augusta bay area on Bougainville, where the Americans have enlarged their beachhead to seven miles wide and five miles deep. Here our bombers hit a Japanese supply line and exploded 48 tons of bombs on an ammunition dump.

Single enemy planes made ineffectual raids on Allied positions in the Finschhafen and Lae areas of New Guinea.

Sharp fighting was in progress in the Australians' tank-supported drive on Wareo, New Guinea, and the Japanese positions there were thoroughly bombed and strafed. The Australians are striving to clear the enemy from the Huon peninsula which overlooks Dampier strait between New Guinea and New Britain, a possible invasion channel.

NEW YORK TROOPS ORGANIZE GRIPING

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Somewhere in New Guinea (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—In defense of the soldier's inalienable right to criticize the weather, the food and the general state of the universe, men in advanced headquarters of the Sixth Army have come up with a new organization—the "Gripe Club."

Any one who has a gripe to air can do so at the club's nightly meetings—and that goes for non-members as well as members.

"In this manner," said Staff Sergt. P. W. Brinante, 190 18th street, Brooklyn, club general manager, "we localize gripes and men don't go squawking all over the outfit to men busy with their own gripes.

"When a guy gripes about the food, we prove to him that we have the best cook in all these jungles, and it isn't his fault we don't have steaks and fresh vegetables every day. Sometimes we just listen and give him Gripe 1-A: 'War is certainly hell.'"

When the griping business is lax the club organizes baseball leagues, arranges musical programs, operates motion picture equipment, arranges for the relay of personal messages to men in other units and swaps toothpaste for tooth powder and so forth.

Other members of the club are:

Corp. Arthur Delvecchio, vice-president, 6812 Tenth avenue, Brooklyn; Staff Sergt. I. Kaplan, chief clerk, 358 Montgomery street, Brooklyn; Staff Sergt. Gene Lemmo, president, 136-47 Thirty-seventh avenue, Flushing, Queens; Pfc. Herbert DeGiovine, sergeant-at-arms, 32-25 101st street, Corona, Queens; Pfc. William C. Grant, secretary, 114-06 Linden Boulevard, Richmond Hill, Queens, and Private Bill Schwarick, recorder, 246 Henry street, South Amboy, N. J.

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Yule Gifts Reach Pacific Units

(This story was written by Staff Sergeant William S. Frank, of Washington, D. C., a Marine Corps combat correspondent, and distributed by the Associated Press.)

New Georgia Island (Delayed)—Santa Claus climbed down the tent poles today and filled the stockings of crack marine anti-aircraft gunners here ahead of schedule.

The navy, playing Santa, arrived here with 130 bags of packages—the vanguard of the Christmas rush—for the fighting leathernecks.

The tents took on a festive appearance as the hundreds of packages were immediately distributed and opened. It was tangible proof that the folk back home are cooperating with postal officials in mailing Christmas packages to the men overseas early.

Food, Candy, Too

Wrist watches, pipes, identification bracelets and photographs of the folk back home were the most popular of the premature Christmas gifts. Large quantities of food and candy arrived.

The remarkable speed in which these packages arrived testifies to the efficiency and hard work of the postal employes and the navy in facilitating the mailing and forwarding of the Christmas gifts.

The packages are arriving in anywhere from forty-five to sixty days—fast time in comparison with last Christmas on Guadalcanal, when these same marine gunners were receiving packages three to four months after they were posted.

Little Breakage

The cooperation between the people and the postal officials is further demonstrated by the condition in which the packages are arriving. In the 130 sacks of presents, only five packages were damaged beyond possibility of identification. Navy mail clerks are tracking down their owners by clues offered in enclosed messages and by postmarks.

In addition, letters are arriving at this front-line station in incredibly fast time. Air-mail letters are being received in anywhere from twelve to twenty days and, in rare instances, in nine or ten days.

Mail Gets Home Quicker

Outgoing mail, sent by air, reaches the addressee in faster time, taking ten to fifteen days to reach destinations in the States, with records set at seven and eight days.

Postoffices are experiencing a brisk business in outgoing Christmas presents for those back home. Jap souvenirs obtained from the defeated enemy garrisons on New Georgia Island and on Kolombangara are the most popular.

Makes Gifts

Marines handy with saw and file are making their own Christmas presents for their folk. Bracelets made out of metal from crashed Zeros and ash trays fashioned from empty Jap shell cases are the most popular.

Thus far the marine postoffice has sold $27,000 in money orders, with another pay day scheduled in the near future.

COLGATE PLAYER STARS IN PACIFIC

[This story was written by Sergt. William S. Frank of Washington, D. C., a Marine Corps combat correspondent, and distributed by the Associated Press.]

New Georgia Island (Delayed).—A former Colgate University football star is gun captain on one of the Marine anti-aircraft guns credited with downing three Jap planes over Rendova and New Georgia Islands.

He is Sergt. William H. Deming of Utica, N. Y., who led Colgate's undefeated freshman team in 1940 and was quarterback on the 1941 squad.

The versatile, 23-year-old athlete, a veteran of bombings on Guadalcanal, landed at Rendova Harbor on June 30—the opening day of the New Georgia offensive—and set up his gun. There and at Munda he experienced innumerable Jap bombing attacks, during which he contributed his share to bringing down forty-six enemy aircraft shot down by the Marine anti-aircraft. Once a night raider over Munda dropped bombs that missed Sergt. Deming's gun position by a few feet, but did no material damage.

A few weeks ago when a fighter pilot, seriously wounded, crashed his plane onto a coral reef just off Munda Point, it was Sergt. Deming and another Marine who waded and swam the 200 yards out and rescued the wounded man just before the plane sank.

Sergt. Deming attended Colgate until shortly after Pearl Harbor, when he joined the Leathernecks.

LIBERATORS POUND JAP BASE ON MILI

WITH THE SEVENTH AMERICAN AIRFORCE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, Dec. 4—(Delayed)—(AP) The largest fleet of heavy Liberator bombers ever assembled in the central Pacific today struck Mili, southern anchor of the Japanese defense chain in the Marshalls.

(This raid, announced Sunday by the U. S. Navy department in Washington occurred on the same day but prior to a heavy assault on the Marshalls by strong carrier task forces).

Tons of light and heavy bombs were poured into Japanese barracks, warehouses, coastal installations and gun emplacements by the Seventh A.A.F. planes, which also went after enemy shipping in the lagoon, bombing and strafing at masthead height.

The Liberators were over Mili for almost an hour at mid-day. Mili has been used by the enemy as an aircraft staging area for Japanese raids on facilities of American land-based planes in the Ellice islands. Mili also offers an air threat to newly-won American holdings on Makin and Tarawa, 200 and 400 miles respectively southward in the Gilberts.

Constant attacks were made on Mili preceding and during the Gilberts campaign by carrier-based dive bombers and Seventh A.A.F. Liberators.

CHAPLAIN IN THICK OF GILBERTS FIGHT

[The following story, written by Tech. Sergt. Gene Ward of New York city, Marine Corps combat correspondent, was distributed by the Associated Press.]

Tarawa, Gilbert Islands, Nov. 21 (Delayed).—In the boat next to mine and among the fist wave of Marines to land on the fire-riddled beach of Tarawa, was Lieut. W. Wyeth Willard, U. S. N., Chaplains' Corps, of North Scituate, Mass.

It was nothing new to Chaplain Willard, veteran of the Guadalcanal campaign, who spent more time in the Solomons area than any other Navy chaplain. He was there with the Marines from start to finish and recently refused to return home when he became a victim of malaria. He told other doctors, "Malaria or no malaria, there's a campaign coming up, and I'll stick with the Marines. . . ."

This was the campaign. He picked a lulu.

Chaplain Willard was aboard my transport. During the weeks at sea preceding the landing he preached a sermon every day, talked personally with close to 100 Marines each day, baptized sixty-one.

He is a graduate of Brown University, 1927, and of Princeton Seminary, 1931. He was for six years pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church, in Newark.

Mrs. Willard at present is supervising the running of the two camps for children, Camp Good News and Camp Good Cheer, which Lieut. Willard founded at Forestdale, Cape Cod.

Pup Born In Shellhole Is Adopted As Masco

Betio Island, Tarawa, Nov. 2 (AP)—Delayed—"Nip," a little mor grel pup, born in a shellhole dur ing the Tarawa invasion, has beer adopted as a mascot by a group o naval hospital corpsmen.

The pup was found the third day of the battle after it had beer blown from a shellhole, its eyes still unopened. Its mother and the rest of the litter were never found

Nip now lives in a Japanese medicine case and eats from an eyedropper.

AIRMEN BLAST NEW BRITAIN AND MARSHALLS

Heavy Offensive Blows Give Hint of Early Thrusts at Japanese.

CARRIER FORCE HITS ISLANDS

MacArthur's Flyers Soften Up Defense of Rabaul in Growing Attacks.

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Two years after Japanese planes touched off the Pacific war at Pearl Harbor, America's expanding air force is raining heavy offensive blows which hint at early invasion of the Marshalls and New Britain, two vital links in the enemy's chain of outpost defenses for Japan and the Philippines.

Tersely, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that strong aircraft carrier task forces smashed hard Saturday at the Marshalls—the same type of attack which immediately preceded the successful, albeit bitterly-waged, conquest of the Gilberts only two weeks ago.

Enemy air and shipping bases in the Marshalls 2,000 miles southwest of Hawaii and about 300 miles northeast of the Gilberts, form stepping stones on what Navy Secretary Frank Knox has termed "the more direct route to Japan."

New Britain Hammered.

Nearly 2,000 miles to the southwest of this action, New Britain Island, whose capture would burst open the sea lanes to the Philippines, was blasted Saturday night and Sunday from Rabaul on the east to the air base of Cape Gloucester on the west, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

Within two weeks, planes have dropped 1,000 tons of bombs on New Britain. The bulk of that tonnage has fallen on supplies and installations at the western end which is separated at the closest point by only seventy miles of water from Gen. MacArthur's ground forces on New Guinea's Huon Peninsula.

[Japan's ability to supply and reinforce invasion-menaced areas has been further impaired by new American submarine successes. The Navy reported in Washington that eleven more enemy cargo ships have been sunk, bringing to 516 the grand total of Japanese vessels destroyed in two years of war.]

Japs Make Big Claims.

The necessity for radio silence, in order to protect the movements of the task force, limited Admiral Nimitz's announcement on the latest Marshalls attack.

Tokio radio, whose claims frequently are issued for the purpose of obtaining information, said a carrier and cruiser were sunk, a carrier and another warship damaged and twenty planes were shot down out of 100 attacking the Marshalls. It conceded damage to the Marshalls.

Gen. MacArthur's potential invasion springboard on New Guinea was expanded by Australians pushing, with the aid of tanks and planes, along the coast of Finschhafen.

Gains in Solomons.

In the northern Solomons, while American invasion forces on Bougainville sent out patrols which were unable to contact the backtracking Japanese, Admiral William F. Halsey's planes flew 200 sorties, dropping more than 2,000 bombs and encountering only one enemy plane which kept at a safe distance.

His destroyers poured shells on Japanese bypassed to the south of the Empress Augusta Bay beachhead and on other enemy forces on Choiseul Island.

of aircraft carriers and escorting warships he had sent out to bombard the Japanese in the mid-Pacific Marshalls.

From his bombproof headquarters, built since the Pearl Harbor raid, he had seen most, if not all, of those ships pass within his view in recent months. Most of them were built since Pearl Harbor.

Probably all of them had participated in the recent series of raids on Marcus, Mauru, Wake and in the assaults which resulted in capture of the Gilberts. They are carrying out his Armistice Day declaration: "Our time has come to attack. . . . The Jap has dug himself in. We must land and dig him out."

The Admiral could look out upon evidences of the Navy's growing strength. What many of these evidences are cannot, of course, be reported.

Two years ago, any one looking over the harbor could see only the wreckage of battleships, destroyers and other craft. Huge clouds of black smoke from oil fires rose from the harbor. At nearby Hickam Field and John Rogers airport wrecked planes were strewn on the runways. Hangars and barracks were bomb-damaged.

Installations over Oahu Island bore evidence of attack. The wounded overflowed the hospitals.

Today the picture looked bright with the United States on the offensive. Lieut.Gen. Robert C. Richardson, commander of the Army's Hawaiian Department, recently warned that another sneak attack was possible. Confidence prevails, however, that it would be repulsed without too great

Pearl Harbor 2 Years Later

Rebuilt Naval Base Bears Few Scars of Japs' Sneak Attack.

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—Just two years ago the Japanese left a surprised Pearl Harbor battered and burning, the Pacific fleet badly wounded. Today, with the enemy on the defensive, a rebuilt Pearl Harbor awaited details of the newest phase of the accelerating American offensive.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, sat today in his office overlooking Pearl Harbor. He awaited fresh reports from the great force

damage if it should come.

Admiral Nimitz's schedule today included attendance at a public Catholic memorial Mass with Gen. Richardson and several other high Navy and Army officers.

Badly Injured Marine Tries To Keep In Fight

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7 (AP)—William Hipple, Associated Press war correspondent returning from the battle of Tarawa, describes this as the most touching battle scene he witnessed during the assault:

A young Jewish marine private was in a shellhole, badly injured. A navy hospital corpsman crawled over to give him morphine to relieve his suffering.

When the marine say what the corpsman was going to do, he cried, "Please don't give me morphine. I won't be able to do any more fighting." The corpsman finally held the marine down and administered the pain killer.

LARGE CONVOY REACHES BRITAIN WITH TROOPS

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Dec. 7—(AP) The arrival in Britain of fresh thousands of Canadian and Allied land, sea and air reinforcements who sailed from this port recently was announced tonight.

The largest part of the movement was made up of a large draft of R.C.A.F. air crew and ground crew personnel, recruited from all parts of the dominion.

Allies "Don't Frighten Us." Goebbels Says

New York, Dec. 7—The Berlin radio tonight quoted Nazi propaganda chief, Paul Joseph Goebbels, as declaring "all that our enemies can do to us they will do anyway" and "therefore, their threats do not frighten us."

The remark, addressed to a mass meeting marking "the day of German railway workers" in Berlin, suggested that Goebbels might be embarking on a new line of propaganda to harden the German people against coming defeats.

However, like the old Goebbels, he asserted that "under no circumstances will Germany's home front be split, least of all by speeches and proclamations."

"That," he declared, "is all we have to say about the Teheran conference."

French Catholic Leader Dies

New York, Dec. 7 (AP)—The death of Georges De Grand Maison, 78, French Catholic leader and former Senator, was reported last night by the Nazi propaganda agency.

Japs Discount Parley Effect

New York, Dec. 7 (AP)—In the first reported Japanese reaction to the declaration of Teheran, a Domei dispatch broadcast by the Tokyo radio said today that the document "doesn't in the least affect Japan's determination to crush the United States and Britain."

Asserting that this "attempt to destroy German morale . . . will be futile," the broadcast, which was recorded by United States Government monitors, described the declaration as "a grandiose propaganda campaign by Roosevelt and Churchill in attempt to impress the neutral powers such as Turkey, Spain, Argentina and others that they have already won the war."

Allied Losses—Jap Version

New York, Dec. 7—The Tokyo radio quoted an imperial headquarters communique today as making the fantastic claim that the Japanese army had killed or disabled 193,000 Allied soldiers on the South Pacific and Aleutian fronts from December, 1942, through November of this year.

The broadcast, recorded here by the Associated Press, asserted, moreover, that 2,728 Allied planes were destroyed on those fronts during the same period and 158 ships were "accounted for." The communique was represented as saying the Allies had a total strength of 400,000 men in those areas.

The Japanese losses for the period were placed at 32,962 killed and 313 planes lost.

The broadcast made even more exaggerated claims of losses inflicted on the Chinese.

Jap Named As Burma Adviser

New York, Dec. 7 (AP)—A Japanese news agency Domei broadcast recorded by the FCC said tonight that Maj. Gen. Gotaro Ogawa, former Japanese Minister of Commerce and Railways Minister, had been appointed Japan's supreme adviser to the government of Burma.

Post-War Use of Islands To Guard Panama Urged

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. — (AP) A recommendation that the United States seek continued use of Ecuador's Galapagos islands after the war as a defense outpost for the Panama canal came today from a House committee which urged also that understanding be reached now on post-war commercial use of other bases this country has built in Latin-America.

Just back from a flying inspection tour of such bases, the group headed by Representative Merritt (D., N. Y.) reported the "good neighbor policy has been highly profitable to our friends and advantageous to us" but that there had been "poor planning" by some Federal agencies and "bungling tactics by amateur goodwill emissaries."

Differ From Butler Report

Its general findings contrasted with the complaint of Senator Butler (R., Neb.), also recently returned from South America, that the Administration is throwing away billions of dollars below the border and that most Latin-Americans regard this country as a "sucker."

Administration officials have denied the substance of Senator Butler's report and Senator Guffey (D., Pa.) took him to task in the Senate today. Senator Guffey, noting that Reader's Digest published an article on Senator Butler's findings before the Nebraskan presented them to the Senate, said Senator Butler's tour was sponsored by the magazine.

Senator Guffey said the editors of the magazine owed an apology to Senator Butler "whom they have made to appear an international fool," and to the Senate, the governments and the people of all the American nations.

Senator Butler told reporters he wished to make no reply to Senator Guffey at the moment "and I don't know that I ever will."

"I cast no slur on anyone in Latin-America," he added.

Traveled 14,567 Miles

The House group, a sub-committee of the Military Affairs committee, made a 14,567-mile trip last month to bases as far south as Rio de Janeiro. Reporting to the full committee, it said defense of the western hemisphere "has been effectively and zealously carried out" with 'an encouraging degree of cooperation x x x from our neighbor republics x x x", but added:

"We must stress the fact that the unsettled questions about the future utilization of American-built bases are vital and pressing ones whose disposition should not longer be delayed."

It also recommended that:

1. Mexican troops be sent into active war theaters, "for in no other way can the Mexican people feel that they are active participants and full fledged Allies in the global struggle."

2. The bomb-proofing of Panama canal lock machinery be completed.

3. American troops on duty at Caribbean island and South American bases be transferred or given furloughs after 12 months of service.

4. Joint economic councils be established by this country "and several of the Central and South American republics to foster trade and understanding in peacetime."

5. American troops throughout the area be provided with news broadcasts directly from this country.

settled questions about the future utilization of American-built bases are vital and pressing ones whose disposition should no longer be delayed." This was accompanied by a recommendation that the United States act now toward "getting its house in order for post-war commercial enterprise."

Advantageous to United States.

The report, stating that "the good neighbor policy has been highly profitable to our friends and advantageous to us," followed by less than two weeks a statement by Senator Butler (R.-Neb.) that United States aid to Latin American countries was "naively conceived and badly coordinated boondoggling."

Senator Butler, who made an independent 20,000-mile tour of Central and South American countries, told the Senate that the good neighbor policy was based on sentimental dreams; that in some Latin countries "they laugh at us for being suckers."

Mr. Merritt's group criticized some United States Federal agencies "which in nearly every country appear to get under each-other's feet in the scramble to advance their respective interests" and noted at one point:

Would Co-ordinate Effort.

"There is a great need for co-ordination of effort and singleness of purpose. Bungling tactics by amateur goodwill emissaries who bid against each other have created confusion and injured American standing.

"As one illustration of poor planning, the sub-committee was advised that the BEW (Board of Economic Warfare) once sought to develop a number of airports for the rubber trade, bringing in great quantities of supplies and high priority equipment for this purpose.

"Actually the development of airports along the upper reaches of the Amazon is a tremendous undertaking, and not at all necessary. If airplanes are required in these operations, the use of seaplanes, to take advantage of Brazil's great natural waterways, eliminates the time and cost required for airport constructions.

Some Equipment Not Used.

"Information reaching the committee indicates that much of this equipment has never been put to use.

"Informed persons speak highly of the work done by the field men and prospectors sent out by Federal agencies. Their criticism is directed at the officers and technical experts sent out by Washington, at the regulations and paper requirements, and at the frequent changes in personnel."

The Merritt committee, which left Washington on November 3, traveled 14,567 miles in three weeks by air, going as far south as Rio de Janeiro.

Its report was turned over to the full military committee today. The comment was prepared jointly by all members of the trip—Representatives Costello (D.-Cal.), Brooks (D.-La.), Durham D.-N. C.), Sikes (D.-Fla., Winstead (D.-Miss), Short (R.-Mo.) and Leroy Johnson (R.-Cal.).

Finds 'Good Neighbor' Gain

DEC 8 1943

But House Committee Reports Amateur Emissaries Hurt U. S. Standing.

Washington, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—A congressional committee just back from a flying tour of United States military bases in Central and South America reported today that the Good Neighbor policy had produced mutual benefits throughout the Western Hemisphere, but stated that bungling tactics by amateur good will emissaries had in some instances injured American standing.

The lawmaker-inspectors laid great emphasis on a suggestion for immediate planning for post-war commercial relationships with the countries to the south.

The group, a House military affairs sub-committee headed by Representative Merritt (D.-N.Y.), found that hemisphere defense plans had been "effectively and zealously carried out," and that "an encouraging decree of co-operation has been received from our neighbor republics in this work."

But, said the committee, "we must stress the fact that the un-

House proviso extending the statute of limitations to one year after the Japanese war ends, and made it instead six months from today. The House approved the revised version.

Senator Clark, a regimental officer in the Army of World War One, said in the Senate that Secretaries Stimson and Knox were guilty of "a disgraceful dereliction of duty" in postponing courts martial of Admiral Kimmell and General Short. The commanders were relieved of duty soon after the Japanese attack.

Clark protested that there still was time—today—to bring formal charges against the two commanders. Referring to Secretaries Stimson and Knox, he added:

"If they continue to fail to perform their duty they should be impeached."

The House resolution said both Admiral Kimmel and Gen. Short had agreed to waive the statute of limitations and would stand trial when the military heads deem it advisable. There was a question raised, however, whether either had the right to waive a legal provision.

Asserting that "there is apparently a New Deal conspiracy aimed to prevent any criticism of our foreign policies", Representative Fish (R.-N. Y.) called for an immediate court martial of Admiral Kimmel and Gen. Short.

"Why is the Administration afraid to start court martial proceedings unless higher-ups are afraid of being involved in the testimony x x x?", he asked. "In the spirit of fair play, x x x I urge that they (Kimmel and Short) be permitted to appear before a court-martial in open session and defend their own actions — let the chips fall where they may."

In an impassioned plea for "unity of purpose," Representative Priest (D.-Tenn.) called for rekindling of the spirit of co-operation displayed in Congress in the period following Pearl Harbor.

He suggested that members of Congress, with the next elections a year away, "refrain from holding daily sessions of the Republican and Democratic national conventions" on the floor of the House and Senate.

Pearl Harbor Trials Delayed, Senator Assails Knox, Stimson

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 — (AP) Congress passed a resolution today permitting a further delay of six months in the courts martial of the men commanding at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese struck exactly two years ago.

The resolutoin extended the two-year statute of limitations by a half-year. Officials had said information of value to the enemy might be divulged if Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Major General Walter C. Short were brought to trial now for alleged neglect of duty.

During today's debate Senator Clark (D.-Mo.) urged the impeachment of Secretary of War Stimson and Navy Secretary Knox unless they ordered immediate courts martial.

The Senate made one concession to Senator Clark. It struck out the

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Axis Medals Wasted

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Commodore William A. Sullivan, the navy's salvage expert, likes to remember the hold full of medals his men recovered from one vessel because they are tokens of Axis failure.

Back in this country from the Mediterranean area for a visit, Sullivan told this story:

When the Allies took Ferryville, on the Tunisian coast, they found among other wreckage in the harbor the Italian ship Ombrina. An Allied air raid had detonated her cargo of T. N. T., with entirely satisfactory results. But, by some chance, the cargo in the afterhold remained intact—thousands of medals and a supply of brandy, with the bottles unbroken by the blast that blew the ship to pieces.

The medals were intended for presentation to Axis soldiers when they completed the conquest of North Africa. Sullivan wasn't sure what the brandy was for.

Filipinos Still Loyal To U. S., Official Says

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Japanese "liberators" aren't making any headway with Filipinos, who are so loyal to the United States they were betting two months ago that American troops would be back in Manila by the end of this year.

This was disclosed today by Nathaniel P. Davis, of Princeton, N. J., State Department officer who was repatriated on the Swedish exchange liner Gripsholm after twenty-one months of internment in Manila.

Hull Asks House Action On Funds For UNRRA

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, urged Congress today to authorize funds "for full and effective participation by this country" in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

"This organization must begin its work close upon the heels of the armies of the United Nations," he said, "not only to assure that the liberated peoples will live and be strengthened for the tasks of peace, but to assure that the end of the fighting brings peace and not disorganization and further conflict."

Hull's statement was contained in a letter read to the House Foreign Affairs Committee by Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, at the opening of hearings on a measure setting up legislative machinery for this nation's participation in the UNRRA.

Congressman Warns Of Big U. S. Casualties

Washington, Dec. 7 (AP)—Representative Bender (R., Ohio) interpreted the United Nations strategy conferences today as meaning that a "gigantic offensive will be launched against Europe in the not far distant future," and said that American dead in the next six months may run close to half a million.

"Our wounded," he told the House, "will be counted not in the tens of thousands but in the hundreds of thousands."

MRS. BROWDER FAILS TO HALT DEPORT ORDER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—(AP) Mrs. Raissa Irene Browder, wife of the general secretary of the Communist party in this country, today lost another plea for suspension of a deportation order against her.

In denying her second plea, the Board of Tax Appeals said no evidence had been presented to dispel the "doubts and evasions" raised in the board's 1940 decision holding her to be deportable.

"The respondent has persisted in her failure to remove these doubts and evasions," the board commented. "For this reason, we must again deny her application."

The deportation warrant has not been caried out because of difficulties in arranging for Mrs. Browder's return to her native land, Russia, and because of the hazards of present day oceanic transportation, the board said.

Her husband, Earl Browder, a native-born American, was three times the Communist nominee for president.

She and Browder were married in Moscow in 1926 and they have three children. In the deportation proceeding Mrs. Browder testified that she assisted her husband by doing research for his writings and speeches but that she was not a member of any political party in this country and that she never gave any thought to subscribing to the tenets of the Communist party. The board observed at that time that the testimony, coming from the wife of the leading representative of the Communist party in this country, was "hardly credible."

Browder served 14 months in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, following his conviction in 1940 of charges of falsification in obtaining a passport. President Roosevelt commuted his four-year sentence last year with the assertion it would "promote national unity."

GUM SAVED BOMBER

Washington, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—A chewing gum patch, held in place with adhesive and gauze, helped to bring a medium bomber safely back to its North African base.

The Martin B-26 Marauder Old Ironsides was damaged by flak over a target in Italy, the War Department reported today, and hydraulic fluid was leaking from a partially severed line in the radio compartment.

With visions of a useless landing gear and a dangerous belly landing, Staff Sergts. Wayne C. Armstrong of Urbana, Ill., and Robert L. Weldon of Elmhurst, Queens, N. Y. city, opened a first aid kit, chewed a couple of sticks of gum, plugged the broken line, applied adhesive tape, and then wrapped it with gauze bandage.

The patch held, and Second Lieut. D. L. Gibson of Los Gatos, Cal., piloted the plane to a safe landing.

STEEL MILLS TOLD TO PRODUCE MORE PLATES FOR SHIPS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—(AP) The War Production board tonight issued a hurry-up call for vast quantities of steel plates and sheets to build invasion craft for "further attacks on German and Japanese areas."

Record-breaking production of plates and sheets is "vitally needed," in December and January, WPB said, for "troop carriers, landing craft of all kinds and other equipment."

"Stepped-up attacks would require larger quantities of these products," WPB said.

The announcement followed by only a day the disclosure that all types of landing craft had been given an overriding priority over all other munitions, and that completion dates on the new barges and landing ships had been advanced about 2 1-2 months.

John T. Whiting, director of WPB's steel division sent the appeal for stepped-up output to managers and workmen in steel mills producing plate and sheet.

"Increased output of plates and sheets is essential to meet the demands of the war program," the telegram to steel mill presidents said. "We are expecting a new record of plate shipments from your company and the entire industry in December and again in January. Please notify your organization accordingly."

A similar telegram went to Philip Murray, president of the C.I.O. and of the United Steel Workers of America.

Plate producers, now reporting their November output, have notified WPB that production last month — 1,141,140 tons—was the highest in history for any 30-day month. Only the March and October plate production was higher. In November a year ago production was 1,014,000 tons.

CONGRESS HAILS WRIGHT BROTHERS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 — (AP) Congressional action was completed today on a resolution formally recognizing the Wright Brothers' Historic flight at Kitty Hawk, N. C.—a resolution to which Senator Clark (D-Mo.) objected with the assertion that the event probably was "the greatest disaster that has ever happened to mankind."

The resolution notes that Dec. 17 is the 40th anniversary of the Wright brothers' flight and expresses the nation's "gratitude and respect for this signal and astounding contribution to the progress of the world." It directs that an engrossed copy be sent to the surviving brother, Orville Wright of Dayton, O.

The House, completing congressional action on the resolution, accepted Senate amendments which struck out preambles, including one reading: "Whereas this achievement of the Wright brothers has been of incalculable value to mankind."

Senator Clark had objecteed to the phrase, asserting, in effect, that the airplane has been a curse instead of a blessing.

"In my opinion," he told the Senate, "it (the Kitty Hawk flight) is probably the greatest disaster that has ever happened to mankind.

"I do not think there is any question that the Wright brothers, high as were their motives, probably contributed more to the disasters of mankind than any other two men who ever lived in the history of the world."

HEARING CALLED TODAY ON MUSTERING-OUT PAY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—(AP) Urged by the Democratic and Republican House leadership to expedite action on mustering out pay for the armed forces, the House Military committee announced it would start hearings on Administration-backed legislation tomorrow.

Chairman May (D-Ky) added that he expected the House to act Friday. Previously, he had said there was little likelihood of committee action before the first of the year because of the absence of committee members.

The legislation under consideration provides for payment of $100 upon discharge to men and women who have been in uniform less than three months, $200 for those with from three to six months service, and $300 for more than six months service.

WAR ON INFLATION URGED BY BYRNES

Upholds Subsidies, Opposes Wage Demands by 'Pressure Groups.'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—(AP) Americans, having shown the world how to mobilize quickly for war, must now beat down a threat of inflation with the same dispatch or risk an unstable future, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes declared tonight.

Mr. Byrnes, in a Pearl Harbor anniversary radio speech, mixed high praise for the job done in two years with warnings that:

1—Government subsidies, attacked in Congress, must be maintained or food prices will leap seven per cent.

2—Efforts of "pressure groups" to jam through wage increases violating the hold-the-line policy against inflation must cease. The government must say to the wielders of such "political pistols," that they must "lay that pistol down."

3—Greater savings and greater taxes are imperative.

Prospect Not Bright

"The prospect of a stable, peaceful and prosperous America is far from bright simply because the American people apparently do not realize the supreme importance of holding the line against inflation," Mr. Byrnes said.

The unity displayed by the four great Allied nations in their conferences just completed should inspire unity at home, Mr. Byrnes asserted, and he added:

"I know the power of the leaders of labor, agriculture and industry. I also know their patriotism. I appeal to them to exercise their great influence in support of the wise restraints we have imposed upon ourselves. I appeal to them to help their government hold the line so that we will not lose the peace while our boys win the war."

Mr. Byrnes said he was happy to announce for the benefit of Hitler and Hirohito that our "150,000th airplane came off the assembly line today," that results of full mobilization have been tremendous.

"But we cannot afford to rest on our oars," he warned.

Critical Battles Ahead

The most critical and the bloodiest battles of the war are ahead of us, he said, and "this is not the time for us to take our eye off the target."

Mr. Byrnes said that War and Navy review boards, working with his office, have been able to eliminate or reduce certain programs by "the staggering amount of $16,000,000,000," but this, he added should not be construed as reason for any letdown.

"There is not the slightest ground for believing that the cut backs in our production program or any other possible economies will relieve the urgent need for greater savings and greater taxes in the near future."

"We obviously have failed to adopt a tax program adequate for our war needs," he said, without mentioning the House-approved bill now before the Senate Finance committee to raise slightly in excess of $2,000,000,000, one-fifth of the amount asked by the Administration.

Other pending bills against which he inveighed were those to grant a flat raise of eight cents an hour to non-operating railroad workers, and to raise the prices of milk and oil.

"It is truely impossible," he said, "for any administration to attempt to administer equal justice under law if special groups, be they oil or coal producers or coal miners or railroad employes, can get special treatment."

Hits Strike Threat

"No group has a right to hold a political pistol at the head of the Congress or any administrative agency and say that they will strike. Any group that threatens to strike in wartime unless the executive or legislative branch of the government meets its demands, is using a political pistol. The government must say to any such group 'lay that pistol down.'"

Mr. Byrnes said the primary issue before the American people today is whether we are going to keep down the cost of living. He said the general cost of living is risen only about five per cent during a year of "drastic readjustments," but food has gone up 22 per cent in two years. Asserting that this was a great hardship to people with fixed incomes, he said if Congress kills subsidies and raises the price of bread and butter, meat and milk, sugar and other staples, these people will suffer even more.

Asserting that there are those who say that wage increases should be granted because the Administration "has already yielded to the coal miners," he denied the wage boosts granted the miners constituted a general raise in excess of the little steel formula. He also denied assertions that Secretary Ickes gave the miners the increase by direction of President Roosevelt declaring, "The secretary says that the agreement was not known to anyone other than the conferees until after it was agreed to."

DEWEY IS HAILED BY ALF LANDON AS

NOMINEE IN 1944

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 — (AP) Former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee, conferred today with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and then hailed him as "the outstanding Republican possibility for the Republican nomination next year."

Gov. Dewey declined comment.

Mr. Landon said the conference was "non-political," with talk devoted chiefly to post-war business and employment and to the present and future oil situation.

Asked at a press conference which followed whether he would support Gov. Dewey for the G.O.P. nomination, Mr. Landon replied:

"I don't think I need to comment on that now but you are safe in saying that along with preponderant sentiment, I recognize him as the outstanding possibility."

Mr. Landon earlier today asked that Wendell Willkie, the 1940 G. O.P. nominee, "make it clear as crystal on what ticket he aims to run."

The Kansan made the observation in calling upon Willkie to make "a frank statement" as to how his views differed with Mr. Landon's regarding the Republican party.

Mr. Willkie had said yesterday that if Mr. Landon's recent speeches represent the thinking of the party some one other than Mr. Willkie should be the 1944 leader.

Discussing his conference with Gov. Dewey, Mr. Landon said:

"I remarked that one outstanding difference between Administration thinking and business thinking is that the Administration thinks in terms of public works while business is thinking of full employment for everyone in private enterprise."

Asked whether Gov. Dewey had agreed with this view, Mr. Landon said, "I did most of the talking."

Mr. Landon said Gov. Dewey seemed interested in natural resources, especially oil, and that "I said it was not so much a question of transportation, which has been the problem, as the problem of the supply of the raw oil itself."

Southern Democrats Threaten To Form New Political Party

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—(AP) A threat that southern Democrats may form their own party was voiced by Senator Bailey (D.-N. C.) today in a bitter row with Senator Guffey (D.-Pa.).

The clash on the Senate floor developed from Senator Guffey's recent charge that Democrats and northern Republicans formed an "unholy alliance" to defeat Federal absentee voting by those in the armed services.

Waving his arms, the scholarly-looking Senator Bailey declared "there can be an end to insults."

"By the Eternal God," he shouted, "there are men in the south and women, too, who will not permit men in control of our party to betray us. We are capable of asserting ourselves. We will vindicate ourselves. If we are in a party where we are scorned as southern Democrats, we will find a party."

A party of southern Democrats, he added, would hold "the balance of power in the nation."

The angry exchanges began when Senator Byrd (D.-Va.), indignation in his voice, startled the Senate by suddenly demanding that Senator Guffey resign as chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign committee.

Senator Byrd said Senator Guffey "struts around like a pouter pigeon," asserted there was "not one iota of truth" in the Pennsylvania's charge, and declared that unless he resigned "I'll have a good deal more to say."

Senator Guffey gripped his desk and arose with pale face. "No threat is going to scare me from doing my duty," he said. "I'll be glad to give the senator from Virginia my history."

He went on to refer to his indictment by a New York grand jury years ago on a charge of embezzling public funds while he was alien property custodian in World War I.

"It was nolle prossed without my ever having to employ a lawyer," he added.

Senator Guffey's original charge that southern Democrats combined with Republicans to defeat legislation for a Federal war ballot among armed service personnel was made in a statement Saturday. He called it "an unholy alliance to deprive the armed forces of America of the right to vote," and said it was under the leadership of Joseph Pew and Senator Byrd.

Mr. Pew, a Pennsylvania oil man, long has been active in national Republican circles.

Defeated by 42 to 37 Vote

The service vote legislation was defeated last Friday when the Senate adopted, 42 to 37, a substitute offered by Senators McKellar of Tennessee, McClellan of Arkansas and Eastland of Mississippi, all Democrats, which in effect simply recommended that the states afford absentee voting for service personnel. Twenty-four Democrats and 18 Republicans voted for the substitute.

Senator Guffey, in his statement, threatened to resign as head of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign committee which is to aid in the campaigns of Democratic nominees for the Senate.

One Republican previously had replied to Senator Guffey. Senator More (R-Okla) said in a statement yesterday that those who voted against the original bill were heading off "the most gigantic vote stealing in history" which he said was planned by "the White House palace guard."

Senator Byrd told the Senate he had reliable information that Senator Guffey's statement would be sent to servicemen overseas "under the guise of information to the soldiers." As for Senator Guffey's assertion that Senator Byrd and Mr. Pew lined up the votes against the bill, the Virginian said he did not even know the oil man.

Senator Guffey replied that "Joe Pew's agent, a former senator, was on the floor working against the bill."

When Senator Bailey raised the threat of southern secession from the present Democratic party organization he said he was not replying to Guffey's charges—that he would make no attempt to, because of "the source."

"I have never been indicted and the senator from Virginia has never been indicted," he remarked.

Senator Guffey gave the Senate this account of his indictment:

"In 1918, when the Republicans took possession of the Senate, they appointed 35 smelling committees. The House appointed about 80. The committees investigated and smelled and smelled."

These efforts, he said, "obtained nothing," adding:

"But Harry Dougherty (attorney general under President Harding) and his gang took possession in the government. Three grand jury investigations were held, one in Washington, one in Boston, and finally a grand jury in New York voted 12 to 11 to indict me.

"I was indicted for the alleged embezzlement of $400,000, which I had paid to the government when I resigned as alien property custodian on March 8, 1921. The indictment was found on the 28th day of December, 1921.

"During the next two or three years in which Dougherty was attorney general he sent a special assistant attorney general to see me and offered to nolle prosse the case if I would give him some information in regard to Mitchell Palmer (alien property custodian under President Wilson), or Francis P. Garvin, (another former alien property custodian). I replied that I would not, and I did not, because there was nothing to give.

"Six or seven years later the case was nolle prossed. I never engaged a lawyer. I filed a bond. At one time a lawyer came down from Pittsburgh to see me and offered the sum of $25,000 to have the case nolle prossed. I never passed a cent to anyone in that connection."

Senator Guffey said that if Senator Byrd was interested in his "financial successes or reverses" he would also furnish him with that information."

Senator Revercomb (R-WVa) told the Senate that Senator Guffey's charges of an "unholy alliance" were "false and vicious" with "not a semblance of truth," and added:

"My vote was cast on my own judgment," he said. "No member tried to induce me or persuade me. So far as I know there was no 'unholy alliance'.

"The conduct of the senator from Pennsylvania leads me to believe that he is not so much interested in soldiers and sailors voting as he is in voting soldiers and sailors."

ENEMY-OWNED PATENTS TO BE USED AFTER WAR

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 — (AP) American manufacturers licensed to use enemy-owned patents may continue their use after the war ends.

Approximately 45,000 such patents, representing the finest research achievements of the Axis, are now available on a non-exclusive basis to industry. They cover some of the latest achievements in the production of dyestuffs, plastics, pharamaceuticals, electrical goods and textiles.

The trend towards post-war production is shown in the requests made to the Patent library of the Alien Property custodian at the exposition of chemical industries, now in progress at Madison Square garden. Attendants report that the greatest interest is in patents in the chemical field.

NAVY LAUNCHES SUPER-WARSHIP

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PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—(AP) The Navy floated its newest superbattleship, the Wisconsin, on this second anniversary of Pearl Harbor—and pointed it straight at Tokyo.

Signal flags rippling gaily against a blue sky, the sleep, high-snouted dreadnaught, under construction more than 33 months at a cast of $90,000,000, was launched "as an answer to the surprise attack which came to us two years ago today," in the words of Assistant Secretary of Navy Ralph A. Bard.

More than 30,000 Philadelphia Navy yard workers cheered and the band struck up "On, Wisconsin," as the mighty ship, probably the most powerful battle unit now afloat, slid majestically into the sun-spangled Delaware river.

Dedicated To War

"She will be an instrument of retaliation," Bard declared, speaking on a great bunting-decked platform that the Wisconsin's immensity dwarfed. "She is dedicated to war—a war to the finish—a war that will end only with terms of unconditional surrender. I hope she is destined to sail some day into the harbors of Germany and Japan."

Sponsor of the Wisconsin—which with the New Jersey and the Iowa comprises the Navy's largest battleship class — was Mrs. Walter S. Goodland, wife of the Badger state governor. She shattered the champagne bottle against the bow, which towers higher than a five-story building, nearly a minute before the ship began its 50-second descent along the greased ways.

Court's Suspicion Of Spies Effective

Philadelphia, Dec. 7 (AP)—A 44-year-old French woman and her husband, 30, a former Austrian soldier who said he was a fugitive from a Nazi concentration camp, were sentenced to three years in prison today after United States District Judge George A. Welsh said he suspected they were spies.

The couple had pleaded no contest to a charge that they made false statements to obtain a British passport in Lisbon to enable them to get into the United States.

They were booked as Peter Henry Ertler and Jacqueline Maria Ertler.

10,000 Troops Fly to Attack in Vast Maneuver

Planes and Gliders Used in Amphibious Night 'Blow' at North Carolina 'Beach'

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CAMP MACKALL, N. C., Dec. 7 (AP).—The Army launched its greatest mass movement of soldiers by air in American military annals tonight with 10,000 fully equipped troops moving by plane and glider in a simulated amphibious assault.

A 2,500-square mile maneuver area in this rolling sandhill country provided the theater for the operation, which is a joint 1st Troop Carrier Command and Airborne command undertaking. It revolved around the winter resort area embracing Pinehurst and Southern Pines. A complete blackout was ordered for the period of the night operation.

The program called for transfer of nearly 60 per cent of the total attacking force within two hours, with the remainder to be flown in by glider and dropped from transports tomorrow.

During the maneuver period, which is scheduled to end Friday, the troops in the field will be supplied entirely by air. Their food, ammunition, reinforcements and necessary added equipment will reach them over a theoretical ocean arm two hundred miles wide.

All ranks, from Major General Joseph M. Swing, commanding the attacking blue forces, to private, were to be flown over the imaginary ocean.

The problem given General Swing's forces was to cross this stretch of "water" by air and land in selected areas to prevent red forces from strengthening their "beach" defenses. Major General William L. Miley is commander of the red forces.

Colonel Reed G. Landis, a first world war ace and deputy director of the maneuver, described the night attack as "probably the most difficult aeronautical operation ever undertaken in warfare."

During the early phase of tonight's action, arrangements were made to cut loose some 200 fully loaded gliders over their objectives within the space of little more than half an hour.

Big transport planes each fully loaded with paratroopers, and each hauling two gliders carrying troops and equipment, took off from departure fields at Maxton, Fort Bragg, Lumberton and Florence for the attack.

Officers said this was the first time an entire airborne division had even been ordered transported in one operation in addition to the infantry division. A battalion of paratroopers was attached to the attacking forces.

Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of the Army ground forces, was among the high officers who observed the maneuvers. High ranking officers from British and other Allied armies were among the observers.

100 Turkish Army Officers Study In U. S.

Miami, Fla., Dec. 7 (AP)—Nearly a year before President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met with President Ismet Inonu of Turkey, Turkey sent approximately one hundred army officers to the United States to examine this nation's war potential and methods.

This fact, long known in Miami, where the Turkish military men first landed in small groups after flying the Atlantic, was authorized by the army for publication today.

One important military authority here declared:

"The United States has replaced Germany as the military training center for Turkish officers studying foreign methods of warfare."

Memphis Belle, Her Face Lifted, Will Fight Again

Returning to Action as One of Latest Fortress Types

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 7 (AP)—The famed Memphis Belle, the first 8th Air Force bomber to be retired from active service in England and flown back home, is ready for the wars again. An early-type Flying Fortress, she returned to the States bearing many wounds of battle. She underwent a complete transformation here and will go back into action as one of the latest types of Fortresses.

Captain Robert K. Morgan, of Asheville, N. C., her former pilot, named the ship for his fiancee. It's up to the new crew whether she

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continues as the Belle. The gorgeous figure of a bathing beauty was left on the fuselage, just in case.

ADD LONDON (LONG) XX HANDS

THE DNIEPER BEND SUCCESSES OF THE RED ARMY, HOWEVER, THREATENED TO ISOLATE TWO LARGE UNITS OF THE GERMAN UKRAINIAN ARMY, MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID IN REPORTING THE BATTLE FOR ZNAMENKA NEARING A DECISION.

THE RUSSIANS HAD ACHIEVED A MAJOR BREAKTHROUGH YESTERDAY PERILLING THE GERMANS REMAINING IN THE DNIEPER BEND AND CASTING A SHADOW ON THE ENTIRE NAZI ARMY AS FAR SOUTHWESTWARD AS ODESSA. THE RUSSIANS IN THIS AREA WERE LESS THAN 140 MILES ACROSS THE FLAT STEPPE FROM THE ODESSA-LWOW RAILWAY, KEY TO ALL GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS IN THE UKRAINE. FARTHER NORTH, AT CHERNYAKHOV, THEY WERE ONLY 120 MILES AWAY.

THE BREAKTHROUGH WON THE FIRST ORDER OF THE DAY FROM STALIN SINCE HIS RETURN FROM THE TEHERAN CONFERENCES WHEN HE PRAISED THE TROOPS WHO CAPTURED ALEXANDRIYA. TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORY HE AUTHORIZED THE UNITS WHICH CAPTURED THE TOWN TO BEAR ITS NAME.

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SERTORIUS TOOK A GLOOMY VIEW OF THE RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN THE DNIEPER BEND, WARNING HIS RADIO LISTENERS "IT MUST BE KEPT IN MIND THAT IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE EASTERN FRONT HEAVY RAINFALL HAS PLACED ROADS IN A STATE WHICH MAKES SUDDEN AND RAPID SHIFTING OF LARGE FORCES EXTREMELY DIFFICULT IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE."

THE RUSSIANS, HE SAID, BROUGHT UP FRESH FORCES WHICH RENEWED THEIR ATTACKS AGAINST GERMAN FORCES WHICH HAD BEEN HOLDING OUT FOR TWO MONTHS WITHOUT REST.

"THE ENEMY'S OPERATIVE PLANS, TO ALL APPEARANCES, AIM AT CARRYING OUT A PINCER MOVEMENT AGAINST KRIVOI ROG (IRON ORE CENTER 75 MILES SOUTH OF ZNAMENKA) BUT X X X ENEMY PLANS WERE FRUSTRATED FROM THE VERY BEGINNING AFTER A SERIES OF VERY EMBITTERED FIGHTS."

RW554PEW

ADD [redacted] LONDON [illegible] ENTAILS

IF TURKEY SHOULD CAST HER LOT WITH THE ALLIES, SHE COULD PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE OFFENSIVE WHICH STALIN, ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL PLOTTED AT TEHERAN TO CRUSH GERMANY FROM THE EAST, WEST AND SOUTH. ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY ALREADY ARE MOVING TOWARD GERMANY FROM THE SOUTH. BUT TURKISH PARTICIPATION WOULD OPEN THE WAY FOR A FULL-SCALE ASSAULT ON THE BALKANS, ALSO FROM THE "SOUTH."

TURKEY'S ENTRY WOULD PROVIDE THE ALLIES WITH A SHORTER WATER TRANSPORTATION ROUTE TO RUSSIA AND WOULD ALSO GIVE BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES AN OPPORTUNITY OF JOINING THE RED ARMY ON A COMMON FRONT IN BULGARIA OR RUMANIA.

GRANTING OF TURKISH AIR BASES TO THE ALLIES WOULD PAVE THE WAY FOR RECAPTURE OF THE DODECANESE ISLANDS AND WOULD FURNISH AIR COVER FOR ANY INVASION OF THE BALKANS.

JR422AFW

LONDON--SECOND ADD ~~SECOND~~ NIGHT LEAD TURKISH (BY WERNER) XX FORCES ~~NEXT WEEK.~~

DEC 8 1943

A NEW MOVE BY TURKEY WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS GIVING CLEAR-CUT IMPLICATIONS TO THE CAIRO MEETING WAS PREDICTED BY LONDON'S MORNING NEWSPAPERS.

WHILE SOME PAPERS WERE MORE ENTHUSIASTIC THAN OTHERS, FEW SUGGESTED THE TURKS WOULD TAKE UP ARMS AGAINST THE NAZIS AND THE DAILY HERALD SAID "IT IS POSSIBLE THAT, RELUCTANT AS THE GERMANS ARE FOR ANY FURTHER COMMITMENTS, THEY MAY, IF THEY FEEL REALLY SURE

TURKEY MEANS TO JOIN IN, STRIKE FIRST."

THE U.S. ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES SAID "PARLEY BRINGS TURKEY TO BRINK OF WAR."

THE DAILY MAIL POINTED OUT TURKEY'S POSITION "CAN ONLY BE CLARIFIED BY A NEW DECLARATION FROM THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT," AND ADDED THAT SUCH A DECLARATION "DEFINITELY IS EXPECTED TO COME FROM ANKARA IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS."

THE EXPRESS NOTED "THE SMALLEST OF THE THREE CONFERENCES HAS AROUSED THE GREATEST REACTION FROM THE ENEMY."

DEC 8 1943

THE GERMAN, ETC A). X THIRD GRAF AS AFORE.

WM959PEW

A-RR LONDON - SHAWKING X+ AIM

BEHIND THE OPPOSING ALLIED STRENGTH, READY AND SHAPING, STANDS BOMB FREE AMERICAN INDUSTRY, ONLY NOW REACHING THE PEAK OF PRODUCTION IN THE HANDS OF A PEOPLE STILL RELATIVELY UNTOUCHED BY WAR, IN CONTRAST TO GERMANY WHOSE PRODUCTIVE BODY AND MIND ARE BEING SCORED DEEPER DAY BY DAY.

THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT GERMANY IS NOT FORMIDABLE AND CAPABLE OF PUTTING UP A FIGHT THAT WILL TEST ALLIED STRENGTH TO THE UTMOST, BUT THE BALANCE SHEET SHOWS THAT--GIVEN A CONTINUATION OF THE UNITY AND DETERMINATION SO DRAMATICALLY AFFIRMED AT TEHERAN--THE DEFEAT OF HITLER IS AS INEVITABLE AS THE TIDES ALONG THE FRENCH COAST.

FEW HERE DARE TO HOPE THAT GERMANY WILL ACCEPT THE INEVITABLE WITHOUT SUBMITTING THIS ALLIED UNITY AND DETERMINATION TO AT LEAST ONE GREAT TEST OF BATTLE.

BUT MANY FEEL THAT IF THE GREAT WORDS OF THE CONFERENCES ONCE ARE TRANSLATED INTO HARD REALITY AND THIS GREATEST MILITARY POTENTIAL OF ALL TIME MAKES ITSELF FELT IN A SINGLE SMASHING DEFEAT OF THE GERMANY ARMY--OR IN A SERIES OF THEM FROM EAST, SOUTH AND WEST--THE END MIGHT COME VERY QUICKLY.

JR322AEW

LONDON, DEC.7-(AP)-AN ORDER OF THE DAY BROADCAST BY MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR SAID TONIGHT:

THEINIGHTING FORTHE

CAPTURE OF

DEC - 8 1943

MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR SAID TONIGHT:

IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIYA DISTINCTION WAS WON BY TROOPS COMMANDED BY LT.GEN.ZHADEV, COL.-GEN. OF TANK FORCES ROTNISTROV AND AIRMEN UNDER LT.GEN. OF AVIATION GORYUNOV.

TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORY FORMATIONS AND UNITS WHICH DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIYA WILL BEAR THE NAME OF ALEXANDRIYA.

THESE UNITS INCLUDE THREE INFANTRY DIVISIONS, ONE MECHANIZED CORPS, ONE TANK BRIGADE, ONE HOWITZER REGIMENT, ONE ARTILLERY BRIGADE, ONE ANTI-TANK ARTILLERY REGIMENT, ONE MORTAR REGIMENT, ONE SAPPER BRIGADE AND ONE FIGHTER AIR DIVISION.

(SIGNED)

SUPREME COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION

STALIN.

30-24-10819

LONDON DEC 7 (AP) A DNB BROADCAST FROM BERLIN TONIGHT QUOTED AN OFFICIAL TURKISH DISPATCH FROM ISTANBUL AS SAYING THE CAIRO MEETING OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND TURKISH PRESIDENT ISMET INONU RESULTED IN STRENGTHENING THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TURKEY AND ENGLAND IN REGARD TO THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

ACCORDINGLY THE BROADCAST CONTINUED THE DISCUSSIONS IN CAIRO HAVE BEEN MOST USEFUL AND MOST FERTILE FOR THE FUTURE RELATIONS OF THE FOUR COUNTRIES CONCERNED

DEC 8 1943

THE ACCORDANCE OF INTERESTS AND OF THE CONCEPTION OF THE AMERICAN DEMOCRACIES WITH THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AS WELL AS THE TRADITIONAL RELATIONS OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THESE GREAT POWERS AND TURKEY HAVE FOUND THEIR CONFIRMATION IN THE COURSE OF THE CAIRO CONFERENCE

ALL PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN STUDIED IN A SPIRIT OF FULL UNDERSTANDING AND COMPLETE LOYALTY AND THIS LED TO THE RESULT THAT THE CLOSEST LINK EXISTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TURKEY AND ENGLAND IN REGARD TO THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

THE PARTICIPATION OF THE TURKISH STATE PRESIDENT IS A SENSATIONAL MANIFESTATION OF THE TREATY UNITING GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY AND OF THE FIRM FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE TURKISH REPUBLIC THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

PRESIDENTS ROOSEVELT AND INONU AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAVE SURVEYED THE GENERAL POLITICAL SITUATION AND PRIMARILY HAVE DEALT WITH THE POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THEIR RELATIONS AND WITH THE MUTUAL INTERESTS OF THE THREE COUNTRIES

RN&KK757PEW

LONDON, DEC 7-(AP)-VISCOUNT SIMON, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INVESTIGATION OF WAR CRIMES, TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY THAT NO CRIMINAL WHO TAKES REFUGE IN A NEUTRAL STATE WILL HAVE ANY LEGAL RIGHT TO SAY: "HERE I AM AND HERE I STAY."

"THERE IS NO SUCH THING IN INTERNATIONAL LAW AS A RIGHT OF ASYLUM ATTACHING TO AN INDIVIDUAL," HE DECLARED. "IT IS PART UNDOUBTEDLY OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF ANY STATE TO ADMIT SUCH FOREIGNERS, BUT THE STATE IS AT PERFECT LIBERTY TO EJECT THEM AGAIN."

SIMON DISCLOSED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION HAD BEEN SET UP IN LONDON AND THAT MEETINGS ALREADY HAD BEEN HELD AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

HIS PRONOUNCEMENT FOLLOWED A DENUNCIATION BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK OF THE HORRORS HE SAID HE HAD SEEN WHILE IN RUSSIA.

"WE WANT TO GET AT THE MEN WHO HAVE CORRUPTED AND PERVERTED THE YOUTH AND MANOOD OF GERMANY AND WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THESE CRIMES," THE ARCHBISHOP SAID. "IF HITLER MANAGED TO ESCAPE IT WOULD BE A MONSTROUS OUTRAGE AGAINST JUSTICE."

LORD VANSITTART OPENED DEBATE ON THE SUBJECT BY ASKING IF THE GOVERNMENT INTENDED TO INSURE THAT NO GERMAN WAR CRIMINAL SHOULD FIND ASYLUM IN A NEUTRAL COUNTRY. HE RECALLED THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE HAD PLEDGED THAT SUCH CRIMINALS WOULD BE PURSUED TO THE UTTERMOST ENDS OF THE EARTH, AND ADDED:

DEC 8 1943

"IT WOULD BE UNGENEROUS NOT TO INCLUDE NEUTRAL COUNTRIES IN SO WIDE A DEFINITION."

M154AEW

LONDON, DEC.7-(AP)-- A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM ZURICH TODAY SAID THAT FIVE LEADING OFFICIALS OF THE VICHY FRENCH EMBASSY ~~HXD~~ IN BERN HAD RESIGNED IN PROTEST AGAINST THE ~~ZREAZNENZXEGZGZX~~ ATTITUDE WHICH GERMANY HAS EXHIBITED LATELY TOWARD CHIEF OF STATE MARSHAL PETAIN.

(DISPATCHES FROM MADRID AND OTHER NEUTRAL SOURCES RECENTLY HAVE INDICATED THAT THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN HIGHLY CRITICAL OF PETAIN FOR FAILURE TO ~~CGERZZGGREZGOKE~~ COOPERATE WITH THEM TO THE MAXIMUM DEGREE. SOME REPORTS HAVE SAID THE GERMANS EVEN HAVE GONE SO FAR AS TO TELL PETAIN TO CHANGE ~~K~~ HIS ATTITUDE OR RESIGN.)

DEC 8 1943

LONDON, DEC 7-(AP)-THE VICHY RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT SPECIAL SECURITY MEASURES WERE INVOKED IN GIBRALTAR YESTERDAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ARRIVAL OF THREE BIG PLANES BELIEVED BRINGING BACK MEMBERS OF THE TEHERAN AND CAIRO CONFERENCES.

RN1052PEW

BY RUTH COWAN

LONDON--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--THE U.S. ARMY ISN'T AFRAID WOMEN CAN'T KEEP A SECRET.

THE ARMY IS DEMONSTRATING THIS BY ASSIGNING RECENTLY ARRIVED WACS AS MAP-MAKERS, TRANSLATORS, FILE-CLERKS AND SECRETARIES, TO THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION--MORE COMMONLY KNOWN AS G-2--WHICH IS THE VERY HUSH-HUSH BRANCH OF THE SERVICE.

ONE OF THE JOBS OF THIS SECTION IS TO FIND OUT WHAT THE ENEMY IS UP TO--NOW, WHEN, WHERE AND WHY HITLER IS MOVING TROOPS. TO IT GO REPORTS ON THE MORALE OF AMERICAN TROOPS. IT IS CONCERNED WITH SECURITY, AND CENSORSHIP IS ONE OF ITS TASKS.

TO IT COME REPORTS--REPORTS THAT WACS ARE FILING--ON HOW STRONGLY HITLER HAS FORTIFIED THE WESTERN EUROPEAN COAST. IT IS CONCERNED WITH INFORMATION ON ANY NEW WEAPONS OF THE ENEMY.

IT IS QUITE LIKELY THAT A FEW IMPORTANT HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS IN G-2 KNOW THE ANSWER TO THAT QUESTION THAT IS GIVING HITLER NIGHTMARES: "WHEN AND WHERE WILL THE ALLIES INVADE THE EUROPEAN FORTRESS?"

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THUS IT CAN BE SEEN THAT WACS SELECTED FOR WORK IN G-2 MUST HAVE A LITTLE EXTRA ON THE BALL IN INTELLIGENCE, DISCRETION AND IN A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY. THERE MUST BE NO DOUBT OF THEIR LOYALTY. THEIR ASSIGNMENTS ARE A PERSONAL HONOR.

THE WACS REALIZE THIS. THAT WAS QUITE EVIDENT WHEN, ACCOMPANIED BY LIEUT. RUTH SAWYER OF HASTINGS-ON-THE-HUDSON, N.Y., G-2 PERSONNEL OFFICER, AND CAPT. HENRIETTE HORAK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., WAC PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, I WENT AROUND THE SECTION--AND SOME PLACES ONLY GOT INSIDE THE DOOR--TO SEE HOW THE WOMEN SOLDIERS WERE GETTING ALONG.

THEY HAVE CONVINCED MEN ARMY OFFICERS OF THEIR TRUSTWORTHINESS AND ABILITY. ONE LIEUTENANT COLONEL AT HEADQUARTERS, WHOSE NAME CANNOT BE GIVEN, SAID HE HAD BEEN AGAINST THE USE OF WACS AT FIRST. "BUT NOT I WISH WE HAD MORE."

LIEUT. SAWYER, A SLIM ATTRACTIVE BRUNETTE, REPLACED A MAN OFFICER IN CHARGE OF PERSONNEL. THROUGH HER HANDS PASS RECORDS GIVING THE BACKGROUND AND PRESENT ASSIGNMENT OF EVERY MAN AND WOMAN IN THE SECTION. SHE IS THE DAUGHTER OF DR. AND MRS. W.A.SAWYER.

THE G-2 SECTION IS INTRIGUING TERRITORY.

30.24—10821

OUTSIDE ONE DOOR THERE IS A SPECIAL PROMINENT BELL WITH A NOTICE 'RING BELL FOR ADMITTANCE.' PRESUMABLY THAT GIVES THOSE WITHIN TIME TO ROLL UP MAPS AND HIDE SECRET PAPERS. A WAC OPENS THE DOOR. SHE IS PRIVATE HELEN FOOTE OF ANAMOSA, IA.

SHE IS ONE OF THREE GIRLS IN THE FAMILY OF MR. AND MRS. GUY FOOTE. BEFORE JOINING THE WACS--AND SHE SAID SHE JOINED BECAUSE SHE HAD NO ONE IN THE SERVICE--SHE TAUGHT IN A RURAL SCHOOL. PART OF HER JOB NOW IS TO FILE CONFIDENTIAL PAPERS.

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BEYOND HER DESK IS A ROOM SO SECRET IT MUST BE WHERE THEY KEEP THE INVASION DATE. TWO WACS WORK WITHIN. AS I WASN'T ALLOWED EVEN IN PEEKING DISTANCE, THEY CAME OUT TO TALK TO ME, AND ONE, PRIVATE ROBERTA COOPER, A SMALL BLONDE, KEPT HER EYE--THE EYE OF A FORMER SCHOOL TEACHER--RIGHT ON ME. SHE LIVED WITH RELATIVES, MR. AND MRS. R.N. SACKETT, IN CASPER, WYO.

THE OTHER, A BRUNETTE, PFC. JEANNETTE FIELDS, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. IRVING NEWMAN OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., A IS A WIDOW. HER HUSBAND, IRA FIELDS, A GUNNER'S MATE IN THE NAVY, WAS KILLED IN ACTION. "THAT'S WHY I'M IN THE WACS," SHE SAID.

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IN THE TRANSLATOR'S SECTION IS PRIVATE BRITT SEVERINE, BORN IN EUROPE WHO IS HOPING THE WACS WILL BE SENT TO PARIS AFTER THE INVASION, FOR SHE HAS AN APARTMENT THERE. WHEN THE GERMANS CAME IN, SHE TURNED THE KEY AND LEFT ON THE LAST TRAIN TO SOUTH FRANCE. MARRIED TO EDWARD SEVERINE, AN AMERICAN ENGINEER, NOW DECEASED, SHE FINALLY REACHED PORTSMOUTH, VA., WHERE HER HUSBAND'S PEOPLE LIVE.

SHE WORKED FOR A WHILE AS A SECRETARY-CLERK IN A U.S. NAVY YARD. "BUT COMING FROM A COUNTRY THAT IS OCCUPIED, I KNEW WHAT WAR IS, AND I THOUGHT I SHOULD DO MORE TO HELP--SO, LAST MAY I JOINED THE WACS."

TWO WACS, PFC JEAN FROST OF TULSA, OKLA., AND PRIVATE BEATRICE STOCKBRIDGE OF WORCESTER, MASS., ARE DEMONSTRATING THAT WOMEN CAN SUCCESSFULLY DRAFT MILITARY CHARTS AND MAPS. JEAN, DAUGHTER OF MRS. C.H. FROST, TOOK MECHANICAL DRAFTING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA. FOR A WHILE SHE WAS A FREE-LANCE MECHANICAL ARTIST IN NEW YORK. BEATRICE DID DRAFTING IN A DEFENSE PLANT. HER HUSBAND, DONALD, IS A PRIVATE IN THE ARMY, TOO.

WORKING OVER SOME LONG LISTS OF NAMES WAS ELIZABETH HOGAN OF VISALIA, CALIF., WHO HAS JUST BEEN PROMOTED TO A SERGEANT. THAT LEAVES HER BUT TWO JUMPS BEHIND HER HUSBAND, DR. W.J. HOGAN, WHO IS A LIEUTENANT IN THE MEDICAL CORPS. BUSY TYPING WERE PFC. HANNAH K. LEWIS OF SYRACUSE, N.Y., AND PRIVATE HILJA KETOLA, A NATIVE OF HIBBING, MINN., WHO LEFT A JOB IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN WASHINGTON FOR THE WACS.

DEC 8 1943

THE WALLS OF MANY OF THE ROOM IN WHICH THE GIRLS ARE WORKING ARE COVERED WITH MAPS AND CHARTS. NEAR WHERE PFC. CAROL PALMER OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK., WAS TYPING, WERE DIAGRAMS SHOWING HOW TO RECOGNIZE THE MILITARY UNIFORMS OF THE ENEMY. HER DAD, TAYLOR W. PALMER, IS A GROCER.

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF WACS IN THE MESSAGE CENTER, WHERE HIGHLY IMPORTANT CABLES, TELEGRAMS AND MESSAGES, COME AND GO. AMONG THESE ARE PFC. MARY LEACH OF LEXINGTON, KY.; PFC. MARY CUZ OF FLINT, MICH., AND PRI. JULIA SCOTT OF BETHANY, ILL.

ANOTHER IS PFC. IRENE NORMAN, WHOSE PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. H.P. NORMAN, LIVE ON A COTTON FARM OUTSIDE MC COMB, MISS. IRENE WENT INTO THE ARMY FROM A JOHNSTON STATION, MISS., SCHOOL-HOUSE WHERE SHE

TAUGHT THE 4TH GRADE. ANOTHER MISSISSIPPI COUNTRY LASS IS PFC. LYNDA SMITH, WHOSE FOLKS, MR. AND MRS. J.M. SMITH, LIVE EIGHTEEN MILES OUT OF OLIVE BRANCH. LYNDA JOINED THE WACS FROM A DEFENSE PLANT IN MEMPHIS.

PRIVATE DOREENE GALLAGHER OF CORAOPOLIS, PENNA, RELATED THAT HER SISTER, MARTHA, IS GOING TO JOIN THE WAVES. IF SHE DOES, THEIR MOTHER, MRS. MARTHA GALLAGHER, WILL HAVE A DAUGHTER IN ALL THREE SERVICES, FOR A THIRD DAUGHTER, MARGARET, IS A PRIVATE IN THE MARINES. A SON, THOMAS, IS A LIEUTENANT IN THE ARMY.

N432AEW

LONDON, DEC 7-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.MILTON A.RECKORD, BALTIMORE, MD., WHO COMMANDED THE 115TH INFANTRY IN FRANCE IN THE LAST WAR, HAS BEEN APPOINTED PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL FOR THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS. HE SUCCEEDS BRIG.GEN.GORDON C.MOLLAR, SIOUX CITY, IA., WHO WILL SERVE UNDER RECKORD AS DEPUTY DIRECTOR.

RECKORD FORMERLY WAS HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES THIRD SERVICE COMMAND, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT BALTIMORE. DEC 8 1943

SM1252PEW

RECKORD WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR SKILL AND AGGRESSIVENESS AND DEVOTION TO DUTY WHILE DIRECTING OPERATIONS AGAINST THE GERMANS NORTH OF VERDUN.

BORN IN HARTFORD COUNTY, MD., DEC. 28, 1879, HE STARTED HIS MILITARY CAREER IN 1901 IN THE MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD AND WAS COMMISSIONED IN 1903.

AFTER THE LAST WAR HE WAS COMMISSIONED AN INFANTRY COLONEL IN THE OFFICERS RESERVE CORPS AND APPOINTED COLONEL IN THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT OF THE MARYLAND NATIONAL GUARD IN 1921. HE WAS PROMOTED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL THE SAME YEAR AND MADE MAJOR GENERAL IN 1934.

MUSTERED INTO FEDERAL SERVICE FEB. 3, 1941, RECKORD BECAME COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE THIRD CORPS AREA.

G116PEW

BY RUTH COWAN

UNITED STATES MEDIUM BOMBER HEADQUARTERS, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, DEC. 7--(AP)--IT IS NOW BRIG. GEN SAMUEL E. ANDERSON OF GREENSBORO, N. C. DEC 8 1943

THE PROMOTION OF THE 37-YEAR-OLD CHIEF OF BRITAIN-BASED USAAF MEDIUM BOMBERS (MARAUDERS) FOLLOWED SHORTLY AFTER HE WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT" IN DEVELOPING BOMBING TACTICS FROM MEDIUM ALTITUDES.

THE MARAUDERS FIRST WERE TRIED IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER FOR LOW LEVEL BOMBING BUT THE EXPERIMENT PROVED COSTLY. LAST JULY 17 UNDER ANDERSON, THEN A COLONEL, THE MARAUDERS BEGAN OPERATIONS AT MEDIUM ALTITUDES WITH FIGHTER ESCORT OVER FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES.

ENTHUSIASTS FOR THE 300-MILE-AN-HOUR TWIN-ENGINED MEDIUM

30.24—10823

BOMBERS NOW POINT TO THEIR RECORD FROM ~~XXXX~~ JULY 7 TO NOV. 30 OF LOSSES OF ONLY THREE-TENTHS OF ONE PER CENT. DURING THIS PERIOD THE MARAUDERS ENGAGED IN 93 MISSIONS, MADE 5,943 SORTIES (OR RATIONAL FLIGHT BY A SINGLE PLANE) AND DROPPED 628 TONS OF BOMBS.

THEIR LOSSES HAVE BEEN 19 PLANES, THEIR COMBAT RECORD IS 31 ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED, 19 PROBABLY DESTROYED, 31 DAMAGED. THE RECORD SHOWS THEY WENT OUT 11 TIMES FROM OCT. 10 TO OCT. 24 WITHOUT A SINGLE LOSS.

DEC 8 1943

BEFORE ARRIVING IN ENGLAND LAST JUNE, ANDERSON WAS IN THE PACIFIC AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WAR OFFICE'S GENERAL ~~XXXXXX~~ OPERATIONS DIVISION. HE MADE SEVERAL BOMBING MISSIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE AND WAS DECORATED FOR GALLANTRY.

BORN AT GREENSBORO JAN. 6, 1906, ANDERSON WAS GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT IN 1906. HE WENT THROUGH THE AIR CORPS FLYING SCHOOL AND RECEVED HIS WINGS OCT. 15, 1929.

SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN, DEC 7-(AP)-AN INFANTRY MAJOR LED 996 SPANISH BLUE LEGIONNAIRES FROM GERMAN SERVICE ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT ACROSS THE FRENCH BORDER TODAY, MAKING A TOTAL OF 9,305 WHO HAVE RETURNED TO SPAIN SINCE OCT. 29.

RN1145PEW

CAIRO--FIRST ADD FAROUK X X X AND FLOWERS.

A COMMUNITY OF INTEREST BETWEEN EGYPT AND TURKEY WAS INDICATED WHEN TURKISH PRESIDENT INONU, WHO WAS IN EGYPT TO CONFER WITH THE ALLIED LEADERS, TRAVELED INTO THE DESERT TO VISIT THE KING DEC.6, A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE MONARCH WAS DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL.

THE TWO CONFERRED ALONE, EXCEPT FOR HASSANEIN PASHA, THE KING'S ADVISOR.

DEC 8 1943

WM/RN1001PEW

A-P D SOMEWHERE IN N AFRICA (C-RUMBOLD) X X X

HE TURNED TO BERTHA GASTER, A BRITISH WAR CORRESPONDENT, AND ASKED HOW LONG SHE HAD BEEN HERE. SHE SAID 10 YEARS, AND THE PRIME MINISTER REMARKED "THEN YOU DIDN'T COME OUT ON THIS JOB. THIS JOB FOUND YOU."

THEN THE TANKS BEGAN TO RUMBLE BY. THEY BORE SUCH NAMES AS DARING, DAUNTLESS, DOUGHTY, DEFIANT, POVERTY, PILGRIM, POMPOUS, PRUDENT, PRY. ONE OF THE LAST BORE THE NAME -- CHURCHILL.

THE PRIME MINISTER EYED THE ONE WITH HIS NAME, SALUTED, GRINNED AND GAVE AN EXTRA V SALUTE.

RN638PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--SECOND ADD SECOND LEAD ITALIAN X X X CHRISTMAS."

FORTRESS GUNNERS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN GERMAN FIGHTERS ON THE KALAMAKI RAID WERE:

STAFF SGT.WILLIAM H.KRESOWATY, 1513 MORRIS ST., NEW CASTLE, PA.; TECH SGT.JAMES Y.LOGERO, 547 MAPLE ST., VANDERGRIFT, PA.; STAFF SGT.CHARLES F.LEFLAIR, 504 OSWEGO ST., SYRACUSE, N.Y.; STAFF SGT.DELMAR C.MARKLE, BINGHAMTON, N.Y.; TECH SGT.CHARLES LAWBOURNE, 4603 RUSH AVE., DALLAS, TEX.; TECH SGT.EDWARD POPLIN, RALEIGH, N.C., AND LT.JOHN W.HINES, 518 NORTH MAIN ST., SOMERS, N.Y.

THE THREE VICTORIES OVER ELEVSIS FIELD ALL WERE SCORED BY P-38 LIGHTNING PILOTS: LT.GENE G.CHATFIELD, 3245 GIRARD ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., FLYING HIS FIRST MISSION; LT. LESPIE E.ANDERSEN, 3310 CHEVERLY AVE., CHEVERLY, MD.; LT.WILLIAM R.CLARK, 5027 MAPLE AVE., ST.LOUIS, MO.

DEC 8 1943

CREWMEN GAVE THESE DESCRIPTIONS OF THE KALAMAKI BOMBINGS:

LT.ROBERT J.MOLLOY, 6 CENTRE AVE., AUBURN, MASS., NAVIGATOR: "KALAMAKI WAS A SWELL BOMBING JOB. I NOTICED A NUMBER OF FIGHTERS ON THE GROUND THAT WERE DESTROYED."

LT.RICHARD WILLIAMS, 925 NORTH SAN FERNANDO ROAD, BURBANK, CALIF., PILOT, REPORTED A NUMBER OF LARGE FIRES AFTER THE ATTACK.

CAPT.JAMES HAMER, 1404 ELMWOOD AVE., NASHVILLE, TENN., SAID GERMAN FIGHTERS PUT 25 BULLET HOLES THROUGH HIS FORTRESS, WITHOUT INJURING A SINGLE CREWMAN. HE ADDED THAT THE BOMBING WAS GOOD.

SGT.WALTON H. "DEACON" RODEN, 7118 ELWOOD AVE., JACKSONVILLE, FLA., FORMER PROFESSIONAL MIDDLEWEIGHT BOXER WHO NOW IS A WAIST GUNNER, SAID THE NAZI PILOTS WERE "VERY AGGRESSIVE."

OVER ELEVSIS FIELD, AN ENEMY CANNONSHELL SEVERED THE FUEL LINE OF A LIBERATOR NAMED "HARRY THE HORSE," CAUSING IT TO LAG BEHIND THE FORMATION, BUT THE SKILLFUL FLYING OF PILOT LT.ROBERT R.BROWN, JR., BOX 222, LISSIE, TEX., AND CO-PILOT LT.FLORIANE LARAMORE, 1413 DOBSON ST., EVANSTON, ILL., BROUGHT THE PLANE SAFELY BACK INTO THE GROUP BEFORE THE ENEMY FIGHTERS COULD CUT IT OFF.

TWO GUNNERS ON THE LIBERATOR "SLEEP OUT SAM" CONFIRMED THE DESTRUCTION OF TWO OF THE THREE VICTIMS CREDITED TO P-38 PILOTS. THEY WERE STAFF SGT.HERBERT G.ESAU, 401 WEST EIGHTH ST., HUTCHINSON, KAN., AND STAFF SGT.ELMER WOOF, 5722 NORTH MARVINE ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DEC 8 1943

SW915AEW

CAIRO, DEC. 7-(AP)-JAPAN CAN BE BEATEN BY CONCERTED AMERICAN SEA AND SKY BLOWS WITHOUT INVADING HER MAINLAND, SAYS ONE OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S STAFF OFFICERS. dup.

THE OFFICER SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT REGARDLESS OF WHAT JAPANESE WAR INDUSTRY CAN PRODUCE, JAPAN CANNOT CONTINUE THE WAR IF SHE LOSES MOST OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, ON WHICH SHE LEANS MOST HEAVILY FOR SUPPLIES. THE AMERICANS, HE DECLARED ARE CONFIDENT THE ISLANDS CAN BE RETAKEN.

JAPANESE PLANES ARE BEING DESTROYED AT THE RATE OF FOUR TO ONE, HE ASSERTED, WHILE ALLIED AIR ACTION AND AMERICAN SUBMARINES ARE INFLICTING HEAVY LOSSES ON JAPAN'S MERCHANT SHIPPING.

THE OFFICER, WHO ATTENDED THE ALLIED PACIFIC CONFERENCE HERE, LISTED JAPAN'S LAND FORCES AS HER MAIN STRENGTH, WHICH WOULD RENDER AN ALLIED INVASION OF THE MAINLAND THE COSTLIEST WAY OF SUBDUING THE JAPANESE.

HE ADDED THAT THE ALLIES WERE HOPING TO DRAW THE DWINDLING JAPANESE NAVY INTO FULL-SCALE ACTION, BUT SO FAR THE JAPANESE HAVE AVOIDED SUCH

30.24—10825

A BATTLE.

(THE OFFICER WAS NOT IDENTIFIED IN THE DISPATCH. MAJ. GEN. RICHARD K. SUTHERLAND, MACARTHUR'S CHIEF OF STAFF, WAS LISTED AS REPRESENTING THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COMMANDER AT THE CAIRO PARLEYS.)

DEC 8 1943

JR752AEW

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA, DEC. 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FULL TEXT OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S SPEECH TO THE IV YUEEN'S OWN HUSSARS (2SO);

COLONEL KIDD, OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE IV QUEENS OWN HUSSARS.

THIS IS THE THIRD TIME IN THIS WAR I'VE HAD THE PLEASURE OF INSPECTING YOU AND, TAKING IT ALL IN ALL, IT IS A RECORD FOR HONORARY COLONELS.

THE FIRST TIME, YOU WERE FEW AND FAR BETWEEN, BEFORE EL ALAMEIN. THE LAST TIME WAS IN FEBRUARY IN CYPRUS AND NOW WHEN I ARRIVED FOR A CONFERENCE CLOSE BY WITH SOME VERY IMPORTANT PEOPLE WHO CAME A VERY LONG WAY, BOTH FROM THE EAST AND THE WEST, THE FIRST THING I HEARD WAS THAT YOU WERE ONLY A COUPLE OF MILES AWAY.

IT IS A PLEASURE TO SEE WHAT A FINE REGIMENT YOU HAVE, COLONEL KIDD. YOU ARE A MAGNIFICENT BODY OF MEN, ALL GATHERED HERE AND ARMED WITH THE LATEST WEAPONS AND BEING TRAINED IN THE MOST MODERN FORMS OF WARFARE AND RECONNAISSANCE. IN THIS THEATER, IN THIS SPHERE, YOU WILL REVIVE IN A SPECIAL WAY THE CAVALRY TRADITIONS THOUGH INSTEAD OF A HORSE YOU HAVE ONLY A PETROL ENGINE.

I CAN TELL YOU THAT SOME GERMAN PANZERS HAVE NOT AS MANY IN A WHOLE DIVISION. SO YOU CAN CONSIDER YOURSELF A DIVISION.

THE WAR IS GOING WELL. BUT WE MUST NOT UNDERRATE THE TENACITY OF THE ENEMY, WHO FIGHTS WITH HIS USUAL VETERAN SKILL, AND OF COURSE WHEN HE IS BEATEN HE WILL NOT HAVE A GOOD TIME OF IT, SO HE WILL BE TENACIOUS TO THE END.

BUT I HOPE THAT IN 1944 WE SHALL BRING HIM TO BAY. IF THAT BE SO, ENGLAND WILL HAVE ESCAPED THE GREATEST DANGER SHE HAS EVER BEEN THROUGH, AND WILL EMERGE INTO THE GREATEST GLORY SHE HAS EVER WON. ALL GOOD FORTUNE AND SUCCESS ATTEND YOU.

(END TEXT)

CAIRO, DEC 7-(AP)-PLANS FOR INSTANTANEOUS INTERCHANGE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN HAVE BEEN MADE AT CONFERENCES OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN STAFFS TO FACILITATE BETTER TIMING OF THEIR SEPARATE EFFORTS AGAINST THE JAPANESE, AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE DISCLOSED TODAY. DEC 8 1943

LORD LOUIS, COMMANDER OF THE SOUTHEAST ASIA AREA, WAS PRESENT AT THE FIRST CAIRO CONFERENCE, WITH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK. GENERAL MACARTHUR, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA COMMANDER, WAS REPRESENTED BY HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, MAJ. GEN. RICHARD K.SUTHERLAND.

(THE ABSENCE OF GENERAL MACARTHUR RECALLED HIS CRYPTIC AND STILL UNEXPLAINED STATEMENT OF SEPT. 22, ABOUT THE TIME MOUNTBATTEN'S COMMAND WAS CREATED; "HOWEVER SUBORDINATE MAY BE MY ROLE, I HOPE TO PLAY IT MANFULLY.")

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PACIFIC--ASIATIC LIAISON MIGHT BE REGARDED AS A SAMPLE OF THE DETAILS WHICH OCCUPIED THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN STAFFS FOR 15 CONSECUTIVE DAYS. THEIR PLANS AND PROBLEMS SPAN MUCH OF THE GLOBE. ALTOGETHER THE EXTENDED CONFERENCE PROBABLY WAS THE GREATEST MILITARY SURVEY EVER UNDERTAKEN.

THE STAFF MEETINGS STARTED HERE NOV. 22 WITH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG,

SHIFTED TO TEHERAN FOR SESSIONS WITH PREMIER STALIN, AND RETURNED TO CAIRO FOR THE TURKISH MEETING WHICH ENDED YESTERDAY, BUT THE CONTINUITY OF THE TALKS WAS UNBROKEN AS THE MEN TRAVELED IN PLANES TOGETHER.

FULL STAFF MEETINGS WERE CONDUCTED ALONG STRICT MILITARY LINES, WITH RANKING OFFICERS HOLDING A TIGHT REIN AND CALLING ON FIRST ONE AND THEN ANOTHER AMONG THEIR GOLD-BRAIDED SUBORDINATES FOR INFORMATION. THE SMALLER SESSIONS WERE LESS FORMAL.

SCOPE OF THE TALKS WAS SO WIDE AND THE MILITARY PROBLEMS SO DETAILED IT APPEARED INEVITABLE THAT MEETINGS OF SOME OF THE HIGHER STAFF OFFICERS WOULD BE CONTINUED WITH ONLY BRIEF INTERRUPTIONS.

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RN11PEW

CAIRO, DEC 7-(AP)-WHATEVER ELSE CAN BE SAID OF THE MEETINGS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WITH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, PREMIER STALIN AND PRESIDENT INONU, THEY ALL HAD ONE THING IN COMMON -- ALL HAD PICTURE PARTIES.

AND IF ONE POINT COULD BE SINGLED OUT DURING TWO OF THE MEETINGS, AT MENA HOUSE AND IN TEHERAN, IT WAS ROOSEVELT -- VETERAN MANAGER IN AFFAIRS OF THIS KIND -- WHO WAS IN GOOD SPIRITS AND FINE FETTLE EACH TIME.

ROOSEVELT SET THE KEY FOR THE POSES WITH INONU DURING THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN LITTLE MORE THAN TWO WEEKS WITH HIS REMARK IN ENGLISH TO CHURCHILL "WE'LL PUT THE PRESIDENT OF TURKEY BETWEEN US," AND SO INONU SAT WITH ROOSEVELT ON HIS RIGHT AND CHURCHILL ON HIS LEFT.

A FEW MINUTES LATER ROOSEVELT SPOTTED FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN AND SIR HUGHE M.KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, WHISPERING TOGETHER IN A COLORFUL CORNER OF THE FLOWER GARDEN OF U.S. MINISTER TO EGYPT ALEXANDER KIRK'S VILLA, AND CALLED OUT:

"WHAT ARE YOU TWO DOING? PLAYING PUSS IN THE CORNER?"

"NO, SIR, JUST HAVING A PRIVATE CONFERENCE," EDEN REPLIED.

INONU WAS THE QUIETEST MEMBER OF THE PARTY LAST SUNDAY, DEC. 5, EVEN TO THE MATTER OF DRESS, FOR HE WORE A BLACK SUIT AND BLACK SHOES. THE THREE PRINCIPALS SATORIALLY WERE TOGETHER IN ONE THING -- EACH WORE POLKA DOT TIES.

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RN1031PEW

(ADVANCE)-CAIRO DEC 7-(AP)-TURKEY IN EFFECT MOVED INTO THE ALLIED CAMP TODAY WHEN PRESIDENT ISMET INONU, SITTING WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IN THE CLIMAX OF A FATEFUL SERIES OF CONFERENCES, AGREED UPON "CLOSEST UNITY" AND COMPLETE "IDENTITY OF INTERESTS" WITH THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

WHETHER THIS MEANS OUTRIGHT PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR OR A NEUTRALITY UNDER WHICH TURKEY MIGHT CEDE BASES AS DID NEUTRAL PORTUGAL WAS NOT REVEALED BY A TERSE COMMUNIQUE MADE PUBLIC TONIGHT.

NEVERTHELESS A JOINT STATEMENT SAYING RUSSIA JOINED IN INVITING PRESIDENT INONU AND FOREIGN MINISTER NUMAN MENEMENCIOGLU TO THE MENA HOUSE, SITE OF THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL MEETING WITH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, ASSERTED THE THREE-DAY PARLEY FROM DEC. 4 THROUGH DEC. 6 HAD BEEN "MOST USEFUL AND FRUITFUL FOR FUTURE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES HERE REPRESENTED."

THE COMMUNIQUE USED SUCH TERMS AS "ALLIANCE" AND "FIRM FRIENDSHIP."

RUSSIA WAS REPRESENTED BY HER AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY, SERGI

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VINOGRADOV. HE PARTICIPATED IN MOST BUT NOT ALL OF THE SESSIONS IN WHICH. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. THE GENERAL POLITICAL SITUATION WAS REVIEWED AND POLICIES TO BE FOLLOWED WERE EXAMINED.

IMMEDIATE REACTION IN CAIRO WAS THAT A FULL-SCALE ALLIED CAMPAIGN IN THE BALKANS IS PLANNED NOW FOR THE FUTURE WITH ASSURANCE THAT TURKEY WOULD COOPERATE DIRECTLY OR IN SOME DEGREE TO FACILITATE THE DRIVE AGAINST HITLER'S BACK DOOR.

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(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TONIGHT, TUESDAY, DEC.7. THIS DISPATCH MUST NOT BE TRANSMITTED FROM THE UNITED STATES OR BROADCAST BEFORE THAT TIME.)

MJ1009AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, DEC. 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WITH EXCELLENT OBSERVATION FROM TOWERING MOUNT MAGGIORE, AMERICAN ARTILLERY RAINED SHELLS TODAY ON ONE -- IF NOT THE ONLY -- ESCAPE ROUTE FOR THE GERMANS ON THE SOUTHSIDE OF THE GARIGLIANO RIVER.

FROM THEIR HARD-WON HEIGHTS THE YANKS LOOKED DOWN ON A BRIDGE ACROSS WHICH THE ENEMY TROOPS MUST WITHDRAW WITH THEIR EQUIPMENT TO ESCAPE THE CLOSING GRIP OF ALLIED TROOPS WIPING OUT RESISTANCE IN THE DENT DRIVEN INTO THE GERMAN WINTER LINE.

ON MOUNT CAMINO THE BRITISH VIRTUALLY HAVE SURROUNDED ONE GROUP OF GERMANS HOLDING OUT ON A PINNACLE ABOVE "MONASTERY RIDGE," SO-CALLED BECAUSE OF AN OLD MONASTERY ON ITS BARREN SLOPE.

THE BRITISH TOOK THE RIDGE IN THE FIRST ASSAULT, BUT WERE DRIVEN BACK BY HEAVY MORTAR FIRE. THEY WON BACK THE RIDGE, ON WHICH VIRTUALLY THE ONLY COVER WAS PROVIDED BY THE WALLS OF THE MONASTERY BUT ENEMY MORTAR AND SHELL FIRE SET THE MONASTERY AFIRE AND THE BRITISH HAD TO WITHDRAW FROM IT AGAIN.

THEY WORKED THEIR WAY AROUND THE RIDGE, HOWEVER, TO BYPASS THE STRONGPOINT. THE MANEUVER LEFT THE GERMANS STRANGLED, BUT STILL HOLDING THE POSITION EVEN THOUGH THEIR SUPPLY LINES WERE CUT.

THE FIRST SURGE OF THE NEW FIFTH ARMY ATTACK PUT THE ALLIED TROOPS IN A STRONG POSITION ALONG THE WEST SIDE OF THE MIGNANO-CASSINO ROAD.

JR756AEW

BY THOBURN WIANT

NEW DELHI, DEC. 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 1,000 TRUCKS NOW ARE HAULING MILITARY SUPPLIES FROM INDIA INTO RUSSIA OVER A NEW 800-MILE EAST PERSIA (IRAN) ROUTE WHICH WAS ENTIRELY HAND-MADE BY PICK AND SHOVEL BY AN ARMY OF 30,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SUPERVISED BY A STAFF REPRESENTING 15 NATIONALITIES.

THE INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE OF ONE SUPPLY ORGANIZATION SAID "THE QUANTITY OF SUPPLIES--JUTE, RUBBER, HESSIAN COOPER, TIN AND MERCURY--WHICH INDIA CAN SEND TO RUSSIA IS LIMITED ONLY BY TRANSPORT FACILITIES AVAILABLE."

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"WE EXPECT," HE ADDED, " A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF TRUCKS SHORTLY."

THE ROAD, WHICH IS COMPLEMENTARY TO ROUTES THROUGH CENTRAL AND WESTERN SECTIONS OF IRAN FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN SUPPLIES, ONCE WAS A ROUGH TRACK TRODDEN INTO THE SAND BY COUNTLESS CAMELS. NOW A BROAD MOTOR HIGHWAY STRETCHES ALONG 600 OF ITS 800 MILES, BRINGING

INDIA'S VAST RESOURCES WITHIN A FEW DAYS JOURNEY OF RUSSIA'S SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

THE EAST PERSIA ROUTE WAS COMPLETED IN THREE MONTHS. THE RUSH JOB WAS NECESSITATED BY THE GERMAN ADVANCE IN THE CAUCASUS. IT WAS HAND-MADE BECAUSE NO MACHINERY WAS AVAILABLE. DRY RIVER BEDS WERE PAVED, DRAINS WERE LAID, HUNDREDS OF BRIDGES WERE BUILT AND MOUNTAIN PASSES WERE WIDENED.

IN ONE VALLEY EIGHT MILES OF RAISED ROADWAY WAS LAID WITH 12-FOOT PROTECTION DITCHES TO DIRECT FLOODWATERS.

WATER AND FOOD FOR MEN AND ANIMALS WERE CARTED HUNDREDS OF MILES BY CAMEL AS THE ROAD PUSHED FORWARD. ALSO 1,000 HOMES WERE BUILT BECAUSE THE CONTRACT PROVIDED NOBODY WOULD HAVE TO WALK MORE THAN FOU MILES TO WORK.

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ONE OF THE BRITISH OFFICERS WHO SUPERVISED THE WORK SAID THAT "IN SPITE OF ALL THE ODD NATIONALITIES AND WIDELY DIFFERING ENGINEERING PRACTICES OF THE FOUR FOREIGN CONTRACTING FIRMS, EVERYONE GOT ALONG FINE."

THE BRITISH OFFICER SAID "WE HAD GREEKS, YUGOSLAVS, BELGIANS, RUSSIANS, TURKS, ITALIANS, BULGARS AND RUMANIANS, NOT TO MENTION PERSIANS, WHO DID MOST OF THE LABORING."

THE CONTRACTORS' REPRESENTATIVES WERE A DANE, A NORWEGIAN, A CZECH AND AN AUSTRIAN.

THE BRITISH OFFICER SAID COLD IN THE WINTER AND HEAT IN THE SUMMER HAMPERED THE WORK.

"DURING THE WINTER ONE OF OUR GREATEST DIFFICULTIES WAS GETTING LABORERS TO WORK BECAUSE OF THE INTENSE COLD," HE DECLARED. "UP TO THREE FEET OF SNOW HAD TO BE CLEARED IN THE MOUNTAINS AND A BITTER NORTH WIND WAS BLOWING ALL OF THE TIME. IN THE SUMMER THE TEMPERATURE REACHED 130 DEGREES, WHICH MADE US STOP WORK UNTIL LATE AFTERNOON."

JR531AEW

CHUNGKING, DEC.7-(AP)-- THE U.S.EMBASSY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT CHINA WARNED ALL PREVIOUSLY UNREGISTERED MALE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN/ BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 44 THAT THEY SHOULD MUST REGISTER IMMEDIATELY FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE.

THEY WERE DIRECTED TO REPORT AT ONCE TO THE NEAREST EMBASSY OFFICE OR CONSULATE.

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PW MOOSAS 01645--JA-- 637A

CHUNGKING, DEC 7-(AP)-LOSS OF THE VITAL RICE BOWL CITY OF CHANGTEH, AFTER 15 DAYS OF SIEGE BY THE JAPANESE WAS ADMITTED BY THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND TODAY IN A COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID THE ANCIENT CITY FELL DEC. 3.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE JAPANESE SUFFERED HEAVY CASUALTIES DURING THE BATTLE FOR THE CITY.

THE LOSS OF CHANGTEH H WAS TAKEN HERE TO MARK THE OPENING OF THE FOURTH BATTLE FOR CHANGSHA, CAPITAL O HUNAN PROVINCE IN CENTRAL CHINA, WHICH THE JAPANESE OFTEN HAVE REACHED BUT NEV [illegible]D.

RN1006PEW

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HQ--SECOND ARB E[redacted] PACIFIC XX INVASION CHANNEL.

OF THE NEW BRITAIN BOMBING GENERAL MACARTHUR SAID OUR ESCORTED MEDIUM AND HEAVY BOMBERS NOT ONLY DROPPED A 150-TON LOAD BUT ALSO CARRIED OUT EXTENSIVE STRAFING. THE TARGETS, HE SAID, WERE

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"WELL COVERED."

ACROSS THE CHANNEL ON NEW GUINEA, OUR FIGHTERS STRAFED AND DIVE-BOMBED THE BOGADJIM ROAD AND SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON A BRIDGE OVER THE IORORO RIVER.

WHILE GROUND POSITIONS REMAINED STATIC IN THE WAREO AREA, MEDIUM BOMBERS, ATTACK PLANES AND FIGHTERS DROPPED 22 TONS OF BOMBS AND SPRAYED MACHINEGUN BULLETS ON THE JAPS IN THE LAKONAH-KILIGIA AREA BEHIND WAREO WHILE A HEAVY RECONNAISSANCE BOMBER BOMBED SIO FURTHER TO THE NORTH.

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LIGHT NAVAL CRAFT ON NIGHT PATROL DESTROYED EIGHT LARGE ENEMY RAFTS LOADED WITH SUPPLIES IN NEW GUINEA COASTAL WATERS.

AT EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY THE FIGHTING HAS "DIED DOWN," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, BUT THE ALLIED AIR ASSAULT CONTINUED WITH MEDIUM, TORPEDO AND DIVE BOMBERS PLASTERING 48 TONS OF BOMBS ON JAPANESE POSITIONS, WIPING OUT NUMEROUS BUILDINGS AND BLOWING UP AN AMMUNITION DUMP.

CHOISEUL ISLAND SOUTHEAST OF BOUGAINVILLE WAS HIT ALSO.

A 1,500-TON CARGO SHIP IN SEKAR BAY, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, WAS BOMBED BY HEAVY UNITS AND A COASTAL VESSEL LOADED WITH FUEL WAS HIT AND OBSERVED TO EXPLODE OFF KAIMANA.

CC709PCW

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADUQARTERS, WEDNESDAY, DEC.8-(AP)-THE AUSTRALIANS STILL ARE ENGAGED IN SHARP FIGHTING IN THEIR DRIVE AGAINST JAPANESE-HELD WAREO ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF NEW GUINEA, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED TODAY.

JAPANESE POSITIONS HERE WERE THOROUGHLY BOMBED AND STRAFED BUT THE GROUND SITUATION REMAINED STATIC, HIS COMMUNIQUE SAID.

HG638PCW

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,DEC.7-(AP)-MORE THAN 350 MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, AMONG THEM NATIVES OF EVERY NATION AT WAR, WILL BECOME CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.

ROBERT GRINNELL OF NEW YORK CITY, AMERICAN VICE CONSUL AT BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA, WILL TOUR THE NEW GUINEA FORWARD AREAS TO ADMINISTER THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE. CONSULAR OFFICIALS AT AUSTRALIAN CITIES WILL NATURALIZE SOLDIERS IN THOSE AREAS.

ONE CUSTOMARY RESTRICTION IN THE CASE OF CIVILIANS WILL BE WAIVED FOR THE SOLDIERS. THAT'S THE CLAUSE CARRYING FORFEITURE OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP IF THE MAN RETURNS TO HIS FORMER COUNTRY WITHIN FIVE YEARS OF PLEDGING ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES.

JW1017ACW NM

BY VERN HAUGLAND (290)

SOUTH PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,DEC.7-(AP)-THE JAPANESE UNSUCCESSFULLY HAVE ATTEMPTED TWO MAJOR OFFENSIVES AGAINST AMERICAN INVASION FORCES ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, BRIG.GEN.ALFRED NOBLE OF FEDERALSBURG,MD., DISCLOSED TODAY.

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NOBLE, CHIEF OF STAFF TO MAJ.GEN.ROY S.GEIGER, COMMANDING ARMY AND MARINE UNITS ON THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS ISLAND, SAID THE ENEMY STAGED TWO SEPARATE OFFENSIVES BUT THAT BOTH WERE HIT HARD BEFORE THEY COULD SUCCEED. "THE JAPS JUST CAN'T GET UNDER WAY," HE SAID.

THE MARINES LANDED ON EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY ON BOUGAINVILLE'S WEST-CENTRAL COAST, NOV.1 AND, REINFORCED LATER BY ARMY TROOPS, HAVE GRADUALLY EXTENDED THEIR BRIDGEHEAD TO MORE THAN SIX MILES.

NOBLE AND REAR ADM.ROBERT CARNEY, CHIEF OF STAFF TO ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY, COMMANDER OF SOUTH PACIFIC FORCES, TERMED THE BOUGAINVILLE SITUATION "SATISFACTORY AND IMPROVING."

CARNEY DECLARED THE RECENT AMERICAN CARRIER STRIKES AGAINST RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, DEMONSTRATED THAT IT IS NO LONGER TENABLE AS THE MAIN JAPANESE BASE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THE JAPANESE POSSIBLY REALIZE THIS, HE SAID, AND MAY REMOVE SOME OF THEIR STRENGTH.

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"THE VALUE OF RABAUL WENT DOWN PRETTY BADLY THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER AND THE TIME WILL COME WHEN IT WILL PROVE TOO COSTLY FOR THE JAPS TO HOLD AND FEED IT," THE ADMIRAL ADDED.

CARNEY SAID THE JAPANESE CAN'T HOLD OUT ON BOUGAINVILLE AGAINST THE PRESENT BLOCKADE. HE SAID "EXPRESS RUNS" SUCH AS THE ONE WHICH RESULTED IN THE DESTROYER BATTLE IN EARLY NOVEMBER APPARENTLY WERE STAGED BY THE ENEMY IN AN ATTEMPT TO REMOVE KEY PERSONNEL FROM THE ISLAND.

"THIS IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT BECAUSE WE HAVE COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE WATERS IN THAT AREA AND THE ENEMY HAS LOST SO MANY NAVAL CRAFT THAT IT CAN'T AFFORD RISKS. IT IS POSSIBLE TO BLOCKADE AND TRAP THE JAPS ON BOUGAINVILLE AS WE HAVE AT OTHER POINTS IN THE PAST."

FJ702ACW

BY SPENCER DAVIS

AN ADVANCED BASE IN THE SOLOMONS, DEC.6-(DELAYED)-'AP)- JAPANESE JUMPING-OFF POINTS ON THE NORTH TIP OF CHOISEUL ISLAND JUST SOUTHEAST OF BOUGAINVILLE UNDERWENT A 60-MINUTE SURPRISE BOMBARDMENT BY LIGHT U.S. NAVAL VESSELS SUNDAY.

DESTROYERS LEISURELY CRUISED DOWN THE LITTLE ISLAND'S SHORELINE PUMPING 70 TONS OF FIVE-INCH SHELLS INTO BIVOUAC AREAS, WAREHOUSES AND SUPPLY DUMPS. SHORE BATTERIES OFFERED NO RESPONSE.

FIRES WERE STARTED AT PROPORO VILLAGE AND TAREKEKORI PLANTATION WHERE A WHARF WAS WIPED OUT AND BUILDINGS SHATTERED.

DURING THE LAST 12 MINUTES OF THE RAID SALVOS WERE CONCENTRATED ON SAPISAI ISLAND NEARBY. GUN INSTALLATIONS AND A SIGNAL TOWER WERE HIT.

SINCE THE INVASION OF BOUGAINVILLE BY THE AMERICANS ON NOV. 1 THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN REPORTED DRAWING UPWARD OF 6,000 TROOPS FROM SAN CRISTOBAL AND CHOISEUL ISLANDS BY FERRY AND BARGE INTO THE SHORTLAND ISLANDS AREA, AND IT WAS AGAINST THIS PERSONNEL THAT SUNDAY'S BOMBARDMENT WAS DIRECTED.

RESULTS OF THE RAID OFFICIALLY WERE DESCRIBED AS GOOD AND A SURPRISE TO THE JAPANESE. THE COMMODORE SAID, "WE CAME OUT OF A RAIN SQUALL AND I DOUBT IF THE JAPS HAD 15 MINUTES' WARNING, IF THAT MUCH."

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HE SAID HE BELIEVED THE NUMBER OF JAPANESE DEAD WOULD RUN FAIRLY HIGH.

NN925PCW NM

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS) CAPT. JOHN G. O'NEILL, THE P-38 PILOT WHO FLEW WING TO WING WITH THIS THEATER'S GREATEST ACE, IS GOING HOME FOR A REST.

"JUMP", AS O'NEILL IS KNOWN BY HIS PALS IN NEW GUINEA AND AUSTRALIA, HAS A NIFTY LITTLE STRING OF EIGHT ZEROS TO HIS CREDIT, FOUR OF THEM IN THREE DAYS. MOST OF HIS FLYING WAS DONE IN ELEMENT WITH CAPT. RICHARD I.BONG, POPLAR, WIS., WHO, WITH 21 ENEMY PLANES, IS THE RANKING ARMY FIGHTER PILOT OF THIS THEATER.

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IT HAS BEE ABOUT TWO YEARS SINCE THE FOLKS BACK IN GASPORT, N.Y. SAW O'NEILL. IN FACT HE HASN'T BEEN HOME SINCE HE LEFT FOR PRIMARY FLIGHT TRAINING AT CIMARRON, OKLA., IN SEPT., 1941.

THE 22-YEAR-OLD FORMER CORNELL STUDENT TOOK HIS BASIC TRAINING AT RANDOLPH FIELD, TEXAS; ADVANCED TRAINING AT MOORE FIELD AND WAS STATIONED AT HAMILTON FIELD NEAR SAN FRANCISCO, WHERE HE AND BONG

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BECAME FRIENDS.

AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA SEPT.5, 1942, THEY WENT INTO COMBAT WITH A ZEST THAT SOON COST THE JAPS ALMOST 30 PILOTS AND PLANES.

O'NEILL BECAME A FLIGHT LEADER WITH THE HUMPTY DOO OUTFIT WHICH NOW HAS 171 ENEMY PLANES TO ITS CREDIT AND IS PROBABLY THE GREATEST PAIN IN THE ENEMY'S NECK FOR ANY OUTFIT ITS SIZE.

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AFTER THE GANG SETTLED DOWN IN NEW GUINEA, WHERE THEY CARVED A GARDEN-LIKE CAMPSITE FROM THE JUNGLE THICKETS, O'NEILL STRUCK UP A FRIENDSHIP WITH FIRST. LIEUT. THEON PRICE FROM SEIPER, LA. PRICE AND "JUMP" SHARED THE SAME HUT, TOOK THEIR LEAVES IN SYDNEY TOGETHER, AND WERE BUDDIES IN EVERY SENSE OF THE WORD.

LESS THAN A MONTH AGO PRICE FAILED TO RETURN FROM A MISSION AND "JUMP" TOOK IT PRETTY HARD. ON HIS NEXT TWO MISSIONS OUT IN A PERIOD OF THREE DAYS O'NEILL SHOT DOWN FOUR JAPANESE PLANES.

SHORTLY AFTER THAT HIS ORDERS CAME THROUGH TO REPORT FOR HOME.

MORE

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY FIRST LT. JOHN N.POPHAM, OF 590 EAST 21ST STREET, BROOKLYN,N.Y., A MARINE CORPS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

TARAWA--(DELAYED)--MARINES WILL HAVE THEIR FUN, EVEN WITHIN RANGE OF SNIPERS AND DURING THE STRAIN OF BATTLE.

A GROUP OF THEM, DUG IN WITHIN RANGE OF THE SNIPER AND MORTAR FIRE WHICH STILL OCCASIONALLY BROKE OUT ON THEIR THIRD DAY ON TARAWA, FOUND A JAPANESE OFFICER'S TRUNK WHICH CONTAINED THREE WHITE SUMMER UNIFORMS, WITH BLACK EPAULETS AND BRASS BUTTONS.

THE MARINES PUT ON THE WHITE JACKETS AND STRUTTED AROUND, SALUTING AND ADDRESSING ONE ANOTHER FORMALLY AS "MY DEAR TOJO."

SUDDENLY ONE MARINE PRETENDED GREAT INDIGNATION, PULLING HIS SLEEVES AND SHOUTING:

"LOOK AT THE LOUSY JOB THE LAUNDRY DID. WHAT KIND OF A LAUNDRY IS THAT? AND, ME AN OFFICER! I'LL SEE THE EMPEROR ABOUT THIS."

HE JERKED OFF THE BLOUSE, THREW IT ON THE GROUND AND STAMPED ON IT WITH GREAT ANGER. HIS COMPANIONS SHOOK WITH LAUGHTER.

BUT, IT COULDN'T LAST. A BULLET FROM A SNIPER'S GUN SANG BY AND THE MARINES WENT BACK TO THEIR SERIOUS JOB OF FIGHTING A WAR.

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FR122OPEW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY TECH.SGT.GENE WARD OF 34-16-88TH STREET, JACKSON HEIGHTS,L.I., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

TARAWA,NOV 22--(DELAYED)--YESTERDAY MORNING AT DAWN I HIT THE BEACH OF THIS JAPANESE STRONGHOLD WITH A BATTALION OF MEN REINFORCING THE INITIAL LANDING PARTY. MANY GALLANT MARINES NOW LIE DEAD. PERHAPS I WAS SPARED TO TELL YOU JUST HOW GALLANT WERE THOSE SONS OF YOURS.

I WAS WITH A COMPANY PINNED DOWN IN THE SHALLOW WATER OFF SHORE FOR OVER AN HOUR. WE WERE CAUGHT IN MACHINE GUN CROSS-FIRE, ONE GUN HAVING BEEN SET UP IN A DERELICT HULL DURING DARKNESS. WHAT THE



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MACHINE GUNS MISSED THE SNIPERS TRIED TO CARE FOR.

MEN WITH WHOM I'D EATEN, SMOKED, AND PLAYED CARDS WERE KILLED ON MY RIGHT AND LEFT. THE ENTIRE TRIP INTO THAT BEACH, UNDER THE SLIGHT PROTECTION OF THE SEA WALL, WAS MADE BY CRAWLING ON OUR BELLIES THROUGH THE SHALLOW WATER AND OVER THE JAGGED CORAL.

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THESE BOYS WITH ME THERE IN THE WATER NEVER QUIT WORKING TOWARD THE SHORE. NONE TURNED BACK UNLESS HIT, ALTHOUGH THEY COULD HAVE DROPPED THEIR WEAPONS, UNSHOULDERED PACKS AND EQUIPMENT, AND MADE A SWIM FOR IT BACK TO THE HIGGENS BOATS.

AFTER AWHILE--TIME IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE WHEN EACH MOMENT MAY BE YOUR LAST--DIVE BOMBERS KNOCKED OUT THE MACHINE GUN IN THE DERELICT AND WE HAD ONLY THE SNIPERS LEFT. THEY WERE DEADLY AND IT WASN'T UNTIL 35 YARDS FROM THE BEACH THAT WE FOUND PROTECTION AND A BRIEF BREATHER BEHIND CONCRETE TANK TRAPS. FROM HERE THOSE WITH ENOUGH STRENGTH MADE A DASH FOR IT.

ONE MAN WENT THROUGH THAT HELL WITH A HEAVY MACHINE GUN TRIPOD AND BROUGHT IT SAFELY TO SHORE.

I SAW MARINE AFTER MARINE RUN BACK INTO SNIPERS' FIRE TO HELP WOUNDED TO SHORE. WHEN YOU'RE HALF-DEAD WITH EXHAUSTION, THAT IS COURAGE OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.

ONE OF THE MEN WITH ME WAS PRIVATE RUFUS ABBE OF ROUTE 4, WALTERS, OKLA. WHEN HALF-WAY INTO THE BEACH, A BULLET RIPPED THROUGH HIS HELMET, TEARING A JAGGED HOLE IN THE CROWN. IT TOOK A FEW LOCKS OF HIS HAIR. HE KEPT GOING.

BUT THE OTHERS AREN'T EVEN NAMES OR FACES TO ME. JUST WET, BEARDED, TIRED-EYED AMERICAN MARINES, UNDERTAKING AND COMPLETING ONE OF THE TOUGHEST ASSIGNMENTS EVER ASKED OF ANY FIGHTING MAN.

I SPENT THE NEXT MORNING WITH MARINE MAJOR LAWRENCE C.HAYS,JR., OF 1553 GORDON STREET, ATLANTA,GA., AND HIS MEN AS THEY CLEANED THE FINAL JAPS OUT OF THEIR HOLES, TO SECURE THE WESTERN END OF THE ATOLL.

WE USED FLAME THROWERS, TNT CHARGES, GRENADES AND BIG 75-MM GUNS MOUNTED ON HALF-TRACKS TO BLAST THEM OUT. TWICE A HIDDEN SNIPER HELD US UP, ONCE FOR OVER AN HOUR BEFORE ONE OF THOSE INVALUABLE HALF-TRACKS WAS BROUGHT UP TO PUT AN END TO THE NUISANCE.

BEARDED, TATTERED AND TIRED AS THEY WERE, THE MARINES WITH US WENT TO WORK WITH ENTHUSIASM. IT WAS ROUGH, HOT AND DANGEROUS WORK. PILL-BOXES, RIFLE BARRICADES, AND OTHER COMPLICATED ENTRENCHMENTS WERE SCATTERED HELTER SKELTER, AND YOU'D NEVER KNOW WHEN A HIDDEN OPENING WOULD SPIT DEATH.

THOSE HALF-TRACKS CONTINUED TO BE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD, AND WHEN ONE ARRIVED, IT WAS MET WITH A CHEER FROM ALL. THE BIG BLAST OF THE 75-MM INVARIABLY SILENCED THE HIDDEN SNIPER.

THE MARINES WITH US WANTED TO ADVANCE FASTER THAN IT WAS SAFE TO. THE MAJOR WOULD HOLLER--"STAY DOWN, YOU GUYS" OR "HEY, YOU OVER THERE, HOLD IT UP."

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THEN HE'D MUTTER OVER HIS SHOULDER, "THEY'LL GO ANYWHERE, THESE MARINES"--

ONE OF THE HALF-TRACK DRIVERS WAS CPL.ROBERT MITCHELL OF ROUTE 4, WINCHESTER,TENN., WHILE TECH.SGT.DONALD L.BAKER OF 847 NORTH BALDWIN STREET, PORTLAND,ORE., WAS WITH A FLAME

THROWING DETAIL.

FR1201PEW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SGT.PETE ZURLINDEN OF DAYTON,OHIO, FORMERLY ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AT ANNAPOLIS, MD., NOW A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

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TARAWA,--(DELAYED)--LOVED ONES OF UNITED STATES MARINES WHO MIGHT BE FRETTING ABOUT THE KIND OF LIVING CONDITIONS THE LEATHERNECKS FOUND WHEN THEY INVADED THIS JAPANESE STRONGHOLD CAN REST EASY THIS TIME. THE HARDSHIPS HERE ARE NOTHING IN COMPARISON TO GUADALCANAL.

INSTEAD OF SODDEN FOXHOLES, WHERE THEY TRIED RATHER UNSUCCESSFULLY TO SLEEP DURING THE CRUCIAL STAGES OF THE SOLOMONS CAMPAIGN LAST YEAR, THE LEATHER NECKS HAVE MADE BIVOUAC AREAS OF SHELTER TENTS, AND CAN RECLINE (WHEN THEY HAVE THE CHANCE) ON BLANKETS SPREAD OVER SOFT CORAL SANDS.

MALERIA, NEXT ENEMY TO THE JAPS AT GUADALCANAL, IS NOT IN EVIDENCE HERE, AND THE DANK, SQUALID SURROUNDINGS OF THE SOLOMONS CAN'T COMPARE TO THE EQUATORIAL DRY BEL, WHERE THE GILBERTS LIE.

THE DAYS ARE HOT, AVERAGING 84 DEGREES, BUT DESPITE THIS, THE CLIMATE IS NOT HUMID TO THE POINT OF DISCOMFORT AND THE AIR IS BRACING ENOUGH TO OFFSET LASSITUDE.

WHILE THE GILBERTESE NATIVES HAVE SUBSISTED FOR YEARS ON A TUBER SIMILAR TO TARO (A YAM-LIKE VEGETABLE), FISH, COCOANUTS, AND FRUIT OF THE PANDANUS TREE, MARINES HAVE MERELY ADDED PORTIONS OF THESE TARAWA STAPLES TO THEIR MILITARY DIET.

IN TIME, THE MORE RESOURCEFUL MARINES PROBABLY WILL FOLLOW THE NATIVES' EXAMPLE, CONSTRUCTING COOL DWELLINGS WITH PANDANUS THATCHED ROOFS SO THEY CAN LIVE IN ISLAND LUXURY. THESE USUALLY ARE WALLED-IN BY THE MID-RIBS OF THE COCOANUT LEAF, TIED TOGETHER WITH STRING.

MARINES ARE DISCOVERING THAT THE NATIVES WILL DO ALMOST ANYTHING FOT THEIR FRIENDS BUT, LIKE THE PHILIPPINE MOROS, THE GILBERTESE HAVE THE REPUTATION OF BEING AMONG THE FIERCEST NATIVE FIGHTERS IN THE WORLD.

RAIN WATER WELLS DOT THE ATOLLS, BUT THE WATER OFTEN IS TOO BRACKISH TO DRINK. OTHER THAN THIS, THE LEATHERNECKS FIND THEIR SURROUNDINGS ABOVE THE AVERAGE.

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FR1227PEW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY, WRITTEN BY SGT. HY HURWITZ, 29 BABSON STREET, MATTAPAN, MASS., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

TARAWA, GILBERT ISLANDS, NOV. 24-(DELAYED)-MARINE FLAME THROWERS AND DEMOLITION MEN BLASTED SCORES OF JAPS OUT OF THEIR CONCRETE PILL BOX FORTIFICATIONS ALL OVER THIS STEAMING, SMOKING ATOLL TO HASTEN THE END OF RESISTANCE.

THEIR PART IN THE STORY OF CONQUEST WAS INSCRIBED WITH DEATH-DEALING FIRE AND HUNDREDS OF POUNDS OF TNT.

MARINE SERGEANT RUDOLPH W. BALAZON OF 1445 CALIFORNIA STREET, DENVER, COLO., LED ONE FIVE MAN DETAIL THAT ACCOUNTED FOR A LARGE TOLL OF THE ENEMY. HIS COMMANDING OFFICER, CAPTAIN JOSEPH R. CLEROU, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF., SAID THAT SERGEANT HALAZON'S DETAIL WIPED OUT BETWEEN 50 AND 60 JAPS ON ONE OF HIS ASSIGNMENTS.

ABOUT 200 YARDS INLAND, THE JAPS HAD AN IMPREGNABLE CONCRETE

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SHELTER THAT HAD RECEIVED HEAVY NAVAL SHELLING, BOMBING, AND STRAFING FOR 48 HOURS.

"I WAS SENT OUT WITH FOUR MEN," SERGEANT HALAZON RELATED, "WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO CLEAN IT OUT. THAT BLOCKADE HAD HELD UP A MARINE ADVANCE AND WAS DELAYING THE SECURING OF THE ISLAND. WE CRAWLED UP TO WITHIN 50 FEET OF THE FORTIFICATION, AND THE JAPS OPENED UP ON US WITH A PROTECTIVE MACHINE GUN. WE TOOK COVER IN SHELL HOLES FOR TWO HOURS BEFORE OUR FLAME THROWER RAN IN AND BURNED OUT THE MACHINE GUN NEST.

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"I WENT TO THE OPENING AND THREW MY FIRST LOAD OF DYNAMITE INSIDE THE FORTIFICATION. A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION FOLLOWED, BUT I WASN'T SURE THAT WE HAD THE JAPS CLEANED OUT SO I WENT BACK, GOT SOME MORE, AND TOSSED IN ANOTHER LOAD. THIS TIME I NOT ONLY HEARD A TREMENDOUS ROAR, BUT SCORES OF JAPS SCREAMING LIKE MURDER."

WORKING WITH SERGEANT HALAZON ON THIS VITAL MISSION WERE CORPORAL ROSCOE W. HUPP, 642 FAIRVIEW ST., OAKLAND, CALIF; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS DENVER WHITLEY, ROUTE 1, BOX 77-D, CARUTHERS, CALIF.; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS H.P. BRIN, 814 E. GENESE AVE., SAGINAW, MICH., AND PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HAROLD E. BROCK, OF AMARILLO, TEX., WHOSE MOTHER'S ADDRESS IS ROZEL, KAS. NONE OF THESE MEN WAS HURT.

S"1055AEW

(THE FOLLOWING ARE EXCERPTS FROM EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNTS OF THE CAPTURE OF TARAWA BY UNITED STATES FORCES AS RELATED BY MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENTS AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

ABOARD A TRANSPORT OFF TARAWA,NOV 20--(DELAYED)--THREE OF US STOOD IN THE FORWARD GUN TURRET OF A TROOP TRANSPORT OFF TARAWA IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS, WROTE SGT.WILLIAM K.BEECH OF 258 MADISON AVE., AKRON,OHIO, AND CHORTLED WITH UNHOLY GLEE WHILE OUR WARSHIPS AND AIRCRAFT COVERED JAPANESE SHORE POSITIONS WITH A BLANKET OF FIRE AND LEAD.

SUDDENLY THERE WAS A SWISHING SOUND AND A BURST OF SPRAY 50 YARDS OFF THE PORT BOW. MARINE PLATOON SERGEANT WALTER S.KREMERS, 24, OF 505 FRANKLINE AVE., BEND,ORE., AND I LOOKED AT EACH OTHER IN PAINED ASTONISHMENT.

"WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT!" HE EXCLAIMED WITH FLAMING OUTRAGE, "THEY'RE SHOOTING AT US!"

KREMERS, WHOSE PARENTS, MR. AND MRS.S.J.KREMERS, LIVE AT 2802 GREENVIEW COURT, PORTLAND,ORE., HADN'T BEEN SO MAD AT THE JAPS SINCE GUADALCANAL, WHEN THEY SENT BOMBERS OVER IN THE MIDDLE OF HIS NIGHTLY SHOWER BATH.

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MARINE GUNNER GRANT R.DOYEL, 29, OF MOUNTAINBURG,ARK., IN THE MIDST OF THE SHELLING, ESTIMATED ALOUD THE NUMBER OF TROOPS IN THE CONVOY AND FIGURED THAT THE ODDS AGAINST OUR GETTING KILLED WERE SOME THOUSANDS TO THREE.

"OF COURSE," HE ADDED, "IF THEY START WHITTLING US DOWN, THE ODDS WILL GET LESS AND LESS."

A LAST SHELL WHISTLED OVER, AND WE HIT THE DECK AGAIN WITH BUTTERFLIES IN OUR STOMACHS. JOHN GREEN, 23, OF 1508 BOYD ST., KNOXVILLE,TENN., STEWARD'S MATE FIRST CLASS AND ONE OF THE THREE NEGRO MEMBERS OF THE NAVY GUN CREW, WATCHED WITH OPEN-MOUTHED AWE

AS THE PROJECTILE WENT OVER.

I ASKED JOHN HOW HE LIKED THE SHELLING.

"I DIDN'T," SAID JOHN.

WHEN WE WERE OUT OF RANGE ENSIGNS EDWARD M.CLARK, 24, USNR, OF 6228 26TH AVE.,N.E., SEATTLE, GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, CLASS OF 1942, AND JOHN ATKINS, 24, USNR, WHOSE PARENTS LIVE IN COTTAGE GROVE,TENN., AND WHO PLAYED END FOR TEXAS A & M'S FOOTBALL TEAM IN 1939-41, PACED THE DECK OF THE GUN TURRET WITH BINOCULARS, SEARCHING FOR ENEMY AIRCRAFT. THERE WERE PLENTY OF PLANES IN THE AIR, BUT THEY WERE ALL OURS.

ON NOVEMBER 24 SGT.BEECH WROTE FROM TARAWA ITSELF:

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A BIRD FLEW IN FROM THE SEA, MAKING BEWILDERED CIRCLES AND UTTERING SHRILL CRIES, FINALLY POISING DELICATELY TO DRINK FROM THE DARK POOL AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOMB CRATER.

BETIO WASN'T THE PEACEFUL TROPICAL ISLAND THAT THE BIRD HAD KNOWN. IT WAS THE THIRD DAY AFTER THE MARINES HAD LANDED AND NOWHERE WAS THERE ANYTHING BUT THE FEEL AND SMELL OF DEATH.

OF THE COUNTLESS COCONUT PALMS, ONLY A FEW REMAINED STANDING, AND THESE WERE RIPPED AND TORN BY SHELLFIRE.

A FEW FEET FROM A JAPANESE BUNKER, (AN OPEN-TOPPED BREASTWORKS), THERE WAS A FLAME-SEARED MARINE TANK. SOMEBODY TOLD ME THE CREW HAD ESCAPED AFTER KNOXKING OUT THE ENEMY POSITION.

THE JAP DEAD LAY IN HEAPS IN AND JUST OUTSIDE OF THE PILLBOXES AND BUNKERS. RATHER THAN SURRENDER, MANY HAD PLACED THE MUZZLES OF THEIR RIFLES AGAINST THEIR HEADS AND PULLED THE TRIGGERS WITH THEIR TOES.

MOST OF THE MARINES WHO DIED LAY ON THE BEACHES, THEIR BODIES WASHED BY THE WAVES.

SPRAWLED HERE AND THERE, WHEREVER THEY COULD FIND RELIEF FROM THE EQUATORIAL SUN, WEARY, BEGRIMED MARINES FORCED THEMSELVES TO CLEAN THEIR WEAPONS. THEY WERE TOO TIRED TO TALK.

ALONG THE SHELL-PITTED ROAD THAT LED FROM THE ISLAND'S INTERIOR MARCHED ABOUT 20 JAPANESE PRISONERS, FLANKED BY HALF A DOZEN M.P.'S. ALL THE JAPS WERE STRIPPED TO THEIR UNDERCLOTHES AND SOME WERE TOTALLY NAKED. THIS IS A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE, FOR THE JAPS HAVE A WAY OF CONCEALING GRENADES BENEATH THEIR WAIST-BANDS.

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NOT ALL JAPS DIE RATHER THAN SURRENDER.

THE SAME DAY BEECH WROTE:

THIS ONE IS ABOUT THE ARTILLERY'S FORWARD OBSERVERS AND NAVAL GUNFIRE SPOTTERS, WHOSE JOB IT WAS TO DIRECT ARTILLERY AND NAVAL GUNFIRE TO THE PLACES WHERE IT WOULD KILL THE MOST JAPS.

ONE IS MARINE SECOND LIEUTENANT THOMAS N.GREENE,23, WHO USED TO WORK IN THE UNITED PRESS BUREAU AT DETROIT. HIS WIFE, PATRICIA, LIVES AT 5959 COURVILLE ROAD, DETROIT, AND HIS PARENTS, MR. AND MRS.J.C.GREENE, AT 157 SOUTH HARRISON ROAD, EAST LANSING,MICH.

LIEUTENANT GREENE AND HIS UNIT LANDED ON THE BODY-STREWN BEACH OF TARAWA AND TOOK REFUGE FROM ENEMY MACHINE GUN FIRE IN A SHELLHOLE.

ON THE BEACH NOT MORE THAN 10 FEET AWAY, HALF A DOZEN JAPS LAY IN ANOTHER HOLE. A GRENADE, THROWN BY THE ENEMY, LANDED IN THE MARINES' HOLE, STRIKING PRIVATE FIRST CLASS FRED O.SCHMIDT

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OF 1148 ARLINGTON STREET, HOUSTON,TEXAS, ON THE THUMB.
LIEUTENANT GREENE PICKED UP THE GRENADE AND THREW IT OUT.

A SERGEANT RAISED HIMSELF OVER THE EDGE OF THE CRATER TO SEE WHERE THE GRENADE HAD COME FROM. HE WAS SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD.

"WE SOON HAD OUR RADIO SET UP AND WERE IN COMMUNICATION WITH A DESTROYER OFFSHORE," SAID GREENE. "I DON'T KNOW WHAT HAPPENED TO THE JAPS IN THAT HOLE. I GUESS THE INFANTRY TOOK CARE OF THEM. MARINES KEPT DROPPING IN AND OUT OF OUR HOLE AND EACH ONE HAD SOME 'DOPE' WHICH WE RELAYED TO THE DESTROYER. DON'T FORGET TO MENTION RICHEY--JAMES RICHEY, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, FROM MONROE,LA. HE'S A GOOD MAN."

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SECOND LIEUTENANT NORMAN W.MILNER, 27, WHOSE MOTHER, MRS. NEDTA A.MILNER, LIVES AT 161 EAST SIXTH ST., ERIE,PA., LANDED WITH HIS UNIT ALONGSIDE A PIER UNDER MACHINE GUN FIRE FROM THE BEACH.

"IT WAS A MESS OUT THERE," SAID MILNER, WHO WENT THROUGH THE SOLOMONS CAMPAIGN AS A SERGEANT.

ON THE NIGHT OF MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, LIEUTENANT MILNER'S UNIT MOVED UP INTO THE ENEMY LINES TO DIRECT ARTILLERY FIRE AGAINST JAPANESE PILLBOXES AND BUNKERS.

WOUNDED WHILE DIRECTI G FIRE AGAINST ENEMY POSITIONS WERE FIRST LIEUTENANT MELVIN H.TRAYLOR, 44 INDIAN MILL RD., WINNETKA, ILL., WHO WON THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION ON GUADALCANAL, AND SECOND LIEUTENANT LEROY K.WILSON, 2531 FOWLER AVE., OGDEN,UTAH, WHO, ALTHOUGH SHOT THROUGH THE HAND BY MACHINE GUN FIRE, CONTINUED TO PERFORM HIS DUTY.

FROM TARAWA ATOLL, GILBERT ISLANDS, TECH.SGT.GENE WARD OF NEW YORK CITY, NOTED THAT:

JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES HERE WERE AS WELL EQUIPPED AS THEY WERE WELL DUG-IN. THEY HAD THE FINEST OF EVERYTHING, ACCORDING TO NAVY OFFICERS.

MASTER TECH.SGT.JIM G.LUCAS, 2531 E.14TH PLACE, TULSA,OKLA., RELATED THAT MARINE STAFF SERGEANT GEORGE STUTSMAN OF NATCHEZ, MISS., AND GUNNERY SERGEANT EMERY HAABY OF ROSEAU,MINN., WERE TWO OF THE THREE ENLISTED MEN PERMITTED TO ATTEND A PRE-INVASION STRATEGY MEETING OF OFFICERS.

STUTSMAN PARTICIPATED BECAUSE HE WAS THE SENIOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE SERVICE AND SUPPLY SECTION, WHICH HAD NO COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN CHARGE. HAABY ATTENDED AS THE LEADER OF A FIELD ARTILLERY BATTERY TEMPORARILY WITHOUT AN OFFICER IN COMMAND.

TO THEM, MAJOR J.E.MILLS OF 912 SOUTH MILLER AVE., NORMAN, OKLA., FORMER OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL PLAYER, OUTLINED PLANS FOR OBLITERATING THE ENEMY.

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I WAS THE THIRD ENLISTED MAN AT THE CONFERENCE, ATTENDING IN THE CAPACITY OF THE SENIOR COMBAT CORRESPONDENT WITH THE INVADING FORCES.

STAFF SGT.FRED FELDKAMP OF 19 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY SAID A NUMBER OF SAILORS ON HIS TRANSPORT HAD SERVED ABOARD THE SAME VESSEL DURING THE INVASION OF SICILY AND STATED THAT THE SICILIAN LANDING WAS "KID STUFF" IN COMPARISON WITH TARAWA.

SEAMAN 1/C ROCCO PALESTINA OF 329 SOUTH ORANGE AVE., NEWARK,N.J., AND FIREMAN 1/C FRANK PAUL SAGENIEC, OF 23 WILLARD ST., GARFIELD,N.J.,

BOTH STATED WITH CONVICTION: "SICILY WAS KINDERGARTEN STUFF COMPARED TO THIS."

FROM SERGEANT PETE ZURLINDEN, OF 131 FORRER BOULEVARD, DAYTON,OHIO, FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER AT ANNAPOLIS,MD., CAME WORD THAT TWO MARINES, WHOSE CHIEF DUTIES, UNTIL THE CONQUEST OF THIS TINY JAP-OCCUPIED ATOLL, HAD BEEN DRAFTING AND MAP-MAKING, EMERGED AS HEROES. TWO OF MANY.

STAFF SERGEANT JACK T.LENT, 23, OF 5539 MORNINGSIDE AVE., DALLAS,TEX., AND CORPORAL ROBERT F.LEHNERT, 20, OF 14170 BENTLER AVE., DETROIT, PERSONALLY LED TO SAFETY ABOUT 150 LEATHERNECKS WHO HAD BEEN PINNED DOWN BY ENEMY FIRE ON THE EDGE OF A LOADING PIER.

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BEFORE STARTING THE MEN SHOREWARD LENT DIRECTED THE EXTINGUISHING HEAVY FIRES ON THE PIER WHICH THREATENED THE GROUP.

"WITH LEHNERT," HE SAID, "I GOT EVERYBODY TO TAKE OFF THEIR HELMETS AND SPLASH SEA WATER ONTO THE BURNING PIER TIMBERS. IT WAS A LONG, HARD FIGHT, BUT WE FINALLY PUT IT OUT."

"JACK FINALLY DECIDED WE'D BETTER MAKE A BREAK FOR IT," LEHNERT SAID.

WITH LENT LEADING THE WAY, THE MARINES DROPPED INTO THE WATER. THEY WERE IMMEDIATELY SUBJECTED STRAFING.

"WE HUDDLED BEHIND PILINGS, DUCKED UNDER WATER WHEN WE SAW TRACERS COMING OUR WAY, AND DID JUST ABOUT EVERYTHING WE COULD TO KEEP FROM STOPPING THOSE SLUGS," LEHNERT RELATED.

FINALLY LENT AND LEHNERT TOOK THE MEN TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PIER AND THE GROUP CONTINUED ON THEIR WAY. WHEN AT LAST THEY REACHED THE BEACH THE FLOPPED IN THE SAND AND STARTED DIGGING IN WITH THEIR HELMETS.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, LENT REPORTED AT THE COMMAND POST, BUT THERE WAS NO NEED FOR NEW MAPS. SO HE AND LEHNERT DUG FOXHOLES WITH THE REST.

"THEN I DECIDED TO SEE IF I COULD BAG A FEW JAPS," LENT SAID, TELLING HOW HE SELECTED A SNIPING SPOT AND STARTED FIRING HIS CARBINE AT THE TALL COCONUT TREES ALL AROUND. HE KNOCKED ONE JAP OUT OF A TREE AND PICKED OFF ANOTHER AT THE BASE OF A NEARBY PALM.

THEN A MACHINE GUN SLUG CRACHED INTO HIS HELMET AND HE TUMBLED FROM HIS PARAPET INTO A GROUP OF OFFICERS DIRECTING OPERATIONS.

"THE LAST THING I HEARD BEFORE I WENT OUT," LENT SNORTED LATER, "WAS A COLONEL SHOUTING, 'THERE'S ANOTHER DEAD MARINE. DAMN THOSE JAPS!'"

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BUT THE CARTRIDGE MERELY LEFT A LARGE KNOT ON LENT'S HEAD. HE NOW WEARS THE SHATTERED HELMET WHEREVER HE GOES.

MASTER TECH. SGT, JIM G. LUCAS OF 2531 E. 14TH PLACE, TULSA, OKLA., WRITING ON NOVEMBER 14, RELATED:

LIKE MARK TWAIN, I CAN NOW SAY THAT REPORTS OF MY DEATH HAVE BEEN GREATLY EXAGGERATED.

TODAY I LEARNED THAT I HAVE BEEN REPORTED DEAD FOR THE LAST 72 HOURS, SINCE THE START OF THE GILBERT ISLANDS CAMPAIGN.

SOON AFTER WE DESTROYED THE LAST JAPANESE RESISTANCE ON TARAWA, I WAS ABLE TO GET IN TOUCH WITH MARINE LIEUTENANT COLONEL T OMAS J. COLLEY, 1116 SIERRA VISTA AVE., ALHAMBRA, CALIF., MY COMMANDING OFFICER.

COLONEL COLLEY WAS IN CONFERENCE WITH CAPTAIN LOUIS HAYWARD, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA, OUR PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICER, WHEN I WALKED

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INTO HIS COMMAND POST. HE LOOKED AT ME CASUALLY, AND THEN STARED:

"ARE YOU," HE DEMANDED, "JIM LUCAS?"

I CONFESSED MY IDENTITY.

"MY GOD, MAN," HE SAID, "WE HAVE LISTED YOU AS DEAD."

COLONEL COLLEY CALLED FIRST LIEUTENANT EARL J. WILSON, OF 2816 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C., OUR PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER.

LIEUTENANT WILSON STARTED AT ME IN DISBELIEF.

"BUT," HE PROTESTED, "YOU'RE DEAD."

A FEW MINUTES LATER I REPORTED TO CAPTAIN T.C. BUTTON, 25, OF 1834 IDLEWOOD AVE., EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO.

"YOU," HE SAID, "LOOK EXACTLY LIKE JIM LUCAS. BUT HE'S DEAD."

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I DENIED IT.

LIEUTENANT WILSON TOLD ME THAT MY DEATH HAD BEEN REPORTED RELIABLY BY PERSONS WHO CLAIMED TO HAVE SEEN MY BODY ON THE BEACH.

UNDOUBTEDLY, IT STARTED WHEN A PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER WAS KILLED AS WE LANDED. HE HAD ONE OF MY SHIRTS IN HIS PACK AND SEVERAL STORIES I HAD WRITTEN ABOARD SHIP IN HIS MAP CASE. THESE WERE TURNED IN WITH THE REPORT THAT BOTH OF US HAD BEEN KILLED.

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I MET MY FIRST ESKIMO ON THE EQUATOR, SGT. LUCAS COMMENTED IN ANOTHER DESPATCH.

HE WAS PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JIMMIE RIVER REED, 25, OF ZEARING, IOWA, WHO LANDED WITH THE SECOND MARINE DIVISION IN ITS BOLD THRUST AT THE JAP STRONGHOLD.

BORN NORTH OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE OF KATZEBUE, ALASKA, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS REED IS BELIEVED TO BE ONE OF THE FEW ESKIMOS TO WEAR THE UNIFORM OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS. HE HAS WORKED AND SOUGHT WITH THE MARINES IN THE TROPICS FOR MORE THAN A YEAR.

HE IS A VETERAN OF GUADALCANAL, WHERE HE LANDED WITH THE FIRST WAVE ON AUGUST 7, 1942, IN THE FIRST ALLIED PACIFIC OFFENSIVE OF THE WAR. THE NEXT DAY HE SHIFTED TO GAVUTU, WHERE MARINES CLEANED OUT A STUBBORN POCKET OF JAP RESISTANCE, AND REMAINED IN THE SOLOMONS UNTIL THEY WERE SECURED IN JANUARY, 1943.

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"GUADALCANAL WAS NEVER LIKE THIS!"

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FROM THE MOMENT I LANDED, WRITES CORRRESPONDENT TECH. SGT. GENE WARK OF NEW YORK CITY, I HAVE HEARD THIS EXPRESSION.

IN COMPARING GUADALCANAL WITH THIS "HELL-HOLE," ONE HIGH-RANKING MARINE OFFICER TOLD ME THAT THE OTHER WAS A PICNIC.

THIS MORNING (NOV. 22), MY SECOND ON THE ISLAND, NOT 15 YARDS FROM WHERE I'D DUG MY FOX-HOLE FOR THE NIGHT, WE UNCOVERED FIVE JAPS HOLED IN A DEEP AND MANY TUNNELED BARRICADE.

A LIEUTENANT AND TWO CORPORALS WENT IN. FOUR JAPS WERE KILLED BY FIRST LIEUTENANT PAUL S. NOSPODAR, OF 3214 NORFOLK AVE., LORAIN, OHIO. CORPORAL FRED P. MISCHUK, OF 1101 MAGNOLIA ST., ST. PAUL, MINN., HAD ONE LEG OF HIS TROUSERS BAYONETTED AWAY BY ONE OF THE JAPS. THE OTHER CORPORAL WAS FRANK MORGERA, OF 37 AVENUE 'T', BROOKLYN, N.Y.

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ON NOVEMBER 27 STAFF SERGEANT FRED FELDKAMP OF 73 DOVER ST., NEWARK, N.J., WROTE:

THE BATTLE HAS DIED DOWN AND THE SMOKE HAS CLEARED AWAY. THERE ARE STILL A FEW SNIPERS AT LARGE, AND OCCASIONALLY A JAP BOMBER OR TWO GETS THROUGH OUR FIGHTER SCREEN AT NIGHT AND DROPS A FEW BOMBS. OTHERWISE IT'S A TYPICAL TROPICAL ISLE--WITH ONLY THE SHEARED-OFF COCOANUT PALMS AND THE DEAD BODIES TO REMIND ONE OF THE VICIOUS THREE-AND-A-HALF-DAY BATTLE.

THE JAPS WERE SUPERBLY WELL-ENTRENCHED HERE ON TARAWA, AND IT'S STILL HARD TO UNDERSTAND--HOW WE EVER TOOK THE PLACE AT ALL, NOT TO MENTION IN THE FAST TIME OF THREE AND A HALF DAYS.

IN 72 HOURS MOST OF THE MARINES WHO WERE ON TARAWA SAW MORE ACTION THAN MANY MEN SAW AT THE FRONT DURING THE COURSE OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

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MANY PEOPLE IN THE STATES SEEM TO FEEL THAT THE JAPS ARE AN UNDER-SIZED, SLIGHTLY RIDICULOUS RACE--THAT ALL WE HAVE TO DO IS GO OUT AND KNOCK THEM OFF ANY TIME WE WANT. WE ALL SINCERELY HOPE, FOR THE SAKE OF THE WAR EFFORT OUT HERE, THAT THIS MISZACONCEPTION IS CORRECTED, AND SOON.

SU740PEW

BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN (275)

WITH THE 7TH U.S. AIR FORCE IN THE PACIFIC(-AP)-THEY ARE BRINGING THE CASUALTIES IN FROM THE GILBERTS NOW.

ON THE SEAPLANE RAMP, THE AMBULANCES ARE DRAWN UP, THEIR LITTERS PILED BESIDE THEM, THE DRIVERS SMOKING IN GROUPS AND WATCHING THE LAGOON.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS ALSO STAND IN GROUPS, WAITING FOR INFORMATION FROM TARAWA AND MAKIN, FIRST HAND INFORMATION ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED TO INDIVIDUAL MEN, WHAT JAPANESE GUNS WERE MOST DEADLY, HOW THE ENEMY WAS DRIVEN BACK.

THE MEDICAL OFFICERS HAVE THE NERVOUS MOVEMENTS OF MEN KNOWING A NIGHT OF WORK IS AHEAD OF THEM. A TRACTOR DRAWS A LINE OF WAGONS LOADED WITH BOMBS FOR WAITING CATALINA FLYING BOATS.

HUGE CORONADO FLYING BOATS LAND ON THE WATER AND SMALL BOATS GO OUT AND COME BACK, THEIR BELLS CLANGING AS THEY DOCK.

THE CASUALTIES COME UP THE GANGWAY TO THE AMBULANCES.

IN COMMUNIQUES, CASUALTIES ARE IMPERSONAL THINGS--"OUR CASUALTIES WERE LIGHT." BUT THESE COMING UP THE GANGWAY, SOME WALKING, SOME QUIET ON THE LITTERS, ARE NOT IMPERSONAL.

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THESE ARE BOYS WITH SUNBURNED FACES, BOYS WITH THE STILL FACES OF THE TERRIBLY WOUNDED, BOYS WHOSE BODIES ARE WRAPPED WITH OMINOUS CAREFULNESS FROM THE NECK DOWN. SOME SMOKE CIGARETS HANDED THEM BY THE BOAT CREWS. SOME LOOK UP AT THE LIGHTS AND SMILE. OTHERS SEEM TO SEE NO ONE AROUND THEM; THEY STARE INSTEAD AT SOME PRIVATE VIEW WHICH NO ONE ELSE CAN SEEM

THERE ARE NO MOANS NOR CRIES. JUST AN OCCASIONAL GREETING AS ONE RECOGNIZES A FRIEND, JUST A "THANKS" WHEN A STRANGER PUTS A CIGARET BETWEEN LIPS THAT HAVE BEEN SUNBURNED, THEN DRAINED OF THEIR REDNESS BY THE ORDEAL OF A WOUND.

EXCEPT FOR THOSE SOUNDS AND THE PANTING OF THE MEDICAL CORPSMEN WHO CARRY THE LITTERS TO THE AMBULANCES, EVERYTHING IS VERY QUIET.

NN345ACW

PEARL HARBOR,DEC.7-(AP)-REVERBERATIONS OF THE PEARL HARBOR INFAMY THEY TOUCHED OFF TWO YEARS AGO ECHOED IN A RISING CRESCENDO IN

30.24—10841

JAPANESE EARS TODAY AS THEY MIGHT OF UNITED NATIONS FORCES STRUCK NEW BLOWS IN THE GROWING OFFENSIVE AIMED AT DISINTIGRATION OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

THE MARSHALL ISLANDS OF THE MID-PACIFIC AND NEW BRITAIN ISLAND FAR TO THE SOUTHWEST, BOTH IMPORTANT ENEMY DEFENSE OUTPOSTS, FELT THE WEIGHT OF ATTACKS THAT MAY PRESAGE INVASION.

IN THE MARSHALLS, LYING ATHWART AMERICAN SUPPLY LINES TO THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, ARE THE BASES NEEDED FOR ATTACKS ON JAPAN'S STRONGHOLD OF TRUK, LOCATED IN THE ISLANDS ABOUT 700 STATUTE MILES TO THE WEST. INVASION OF NEW BRITAIN WOULD THREATEN THE NIPPONESE SOUTHWEST ANCHOR POSITION OF RABAUL, AT THE NORTHEAST END OF THE ISLAND.

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IN HIS OFFICE OVERLOOKING THE SCENE OF THE WRECKAGE OF TWO YEARS AGO, ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ AWAITED REPORTS OF THE NEWEST STRIKE AT THE MARSHALLS, AN ATTACK BY STRONG CARRIER TASK FORCES. THEY MAY HAVE INCLUDED SOME OF THE SHIPS SENT TO THE BOTTOM OF PEARL HARBOR IN THE SNEAK ATTACK THAT PRECIPITATED WAR IN THE PACIFIC. MOST OF THOSE VESSELS HAVE SINCE BEEN RAISED AND REPAIRED AND HAVE REJOINED THE FLEET.

THE ATTACK ON THE MARSHALLS FOLLOWED THE PATTERN OF THOSE WHICH WERE THE FORERUNNERS OF THE INVASION OF THE GILBERTS, THE ISLANDS 300 MILES TO THE SOUTH THAT WERE CONQUERED TWO WEEKS AGO AT SUCH HIGH COST IN AMERICAN LIVES.

BOTH RABAUL AND CAPE GLOUCESTER ON NEW BRITAIN TOOK PUNISHING RAIDS OVER THE WEEK-END, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED AT HIS SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS. FOR A FORTNIGHT, ALLIED PLANES HAVE BEEN POUNDING THE ISLAND FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER, OBVIOUSLY IN A SOFTENING-UP PROCESS. A THOUSAND TONS OF EXPLOSIVES HAVE TORN APART ENEMY DEFENSES AND INSTALLATIONS. MOST OF THE DESTRUCTION HAS BEEN AT THE WESTERN END OF THE ISLAND, ACROSS THE VITIAZ STRAIT FROM NEW GUINEA, WHERE MACARTHUR'S GROUND FORCES ARE CLEARING THE NIPPONESE FROM HUON PENINSULA.

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WITH TANK AND ARTILLERY SUPPORT AUSTRALIANS ADVANCED ALONG THE HUON COAST WHILE OTHER AUSTRALIANS FOUGHT A FEW MILES INLAND TO DISLODGE THE JAPANESE FROM THE WAREO HEIGHTS. THE PENINSULA IS A POTENTIAL SPRINGBOARD FOR INVASION OF THE WESTERN END OF NEW BRITAIN.

BOUGAINVILLE IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS WAS THE SCENE OF CONTINUED ALLIED SUCCESSES. AS AMERICAN PATROLS, PUSHING OUT FROM THEIR BEACHHEAD ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE ISLAND, SOUGHT VAINLY TO CONTACT THE ENEMY, ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY REPORTED THAT PLANES OF HIS COMMAND BLASTED THE ISLAND FROM END TO END. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A FORTNIGHT THERE WAS AN ATTEMPT AT INTERCEPTION BY THE ENEMY. A SINGLE JAPANESE PLANE, FLYING HIGH, TRIED TO DROP BOMBS ON A FORMATION OF OUR MEDIUM BOMBERS.

JW/FR303PCW NM ASKT

BY NORMAN BELL

ATTU ISLAND, DEC.7-(AP)-EIGHT NURSES HAVE COME TO THIS OUTERMOST ISLAND TO BECOME THE FIRST WHITE WOMEN TO RESIDE ON IT SINCE THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION IN JUNE, 1942. THE ENEMY WAS DRIVEN OUT IN THE BLOODY BATTLE OF LAST MAY.

THE EIGHT NURSES, HEADED BY LT. (JG) JUDY WILSON, ARE ATTACHED TO THE MASSACRE BAY NAVY BASE DISPENSARY.

DEC 8 1943

ON THIS BLEAK WAR FRONT, WHERE THE MEN HAD NOT SEEN A WOMAN FOR MONTHS, THE RECENT ARRIVAL OF THE NATTILY UNIFORMED NURSES CAUSED QUITE A STIR.

THE ONLY KNOWN FORMER AMERICAN WOMAN RESIDENT OF ATTU WAS MRS. FOSTER JONES, WIFE OF THE WEATHER STATION OBSERVER. MR. AND

MRS.JONES ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE INVADERS.

ATTU, LESS THAN 300 MILES FROM JAPAN'S NORTHERNMOST ISLANDS, HAS BEEN RAIDED ONLY ONCE BY ENEMY PLANES SINCE IT WAS RETAKEN IN MAY.

OTHER NURSES, ALL ENSIGNS, ARE: ELAINE GALLAGHER, LYDIA KIELER, ELIZABETH MORGAN, MARCALLA SETZER, ANNABEL MCCONNELL, HAZEL NYHUS, AND THELMA ROTHSTEIN.

(EDS: HOME ADDRESSES UNAVBL)

DEC 8 1943

NN1029PCW HM

BUENOS AIRES, DEC7-(AP)-LT.DON MCNEILL, FORMER U.S.TENNIS CHAMPION BUT NOW A NAVAL ATTACHE AT THE U.S.EMBASSY HERE, HAS LEFT FOR HIS NATIVE LAND FOLLOWING A REQUEST FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

MCNEILL, WHO HAS HELD THE ARGENTINE OPEN TITLE SINCE 1940, RECENTLY RETIRED THE LAPRENSA CUP. HE IS BEING ACCOMPANIED HOME BY HIS WIFE, THE FORMER HELEN HYDE.

SW&JS1031AEW

DEC 8 1943

TORONTO, DEC. 7-(AP)-SIX AMERICAN SHOWGIRLS WHO WERE GIVEN MINK, BEAVER AND OTTER COATS BY THE MILLIONAIRE MONEY-GIVER, HARRY F. MCLEAN OF MERRICKVILLE, ONT., A FEW WEEKS AGO DURING A VISIT HERE HAVE DECIDED TO PAY THE $4,000 NECESSARY TO GET THE COATS THROUGH UNITED STATES CUSTOMS.

DEC 8

THE GIRLS ARE ASSISTANTS OF THE MAGICIAN DANTE SHOW, WHICH HAS RETURNED HERE FOR ITS SECOND ENGAGEMENT OF THE SEASON. MCLEAN GAVE THEM THE COATS AFTER A SUPPER PARTY HE GAVE FOR DANTE AND HIS ASSISTANTS LAST MONTH. THE COATS ARE HELD IN BUFFALO PENDING PAYMENT OF DUTY.

FD952AEW

NEW YORK, DEC 7-(AP)-BRITISH AIR VICE-MARSHAL W.F.MCNEECE FOSTER TONIGHT CREDITED GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER WITH WELDING AMERICAN BRITISH ARMIES INTO A CLOSELY-KNIT UNIT "WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN REMOTELY APPROACHED BY ANY ALLIED FORCES IN THE PAST."

THE BRITISH AIR OFFICIAL DESCRIBED THE INTEGRATION AS "A UNIQUE DEVELOPMENT IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF WARFARE" IN AN ADDRESS AT HUNTER COLLEGE.

HE SAID THAT IN A RECENT TOUR OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WAR THEATER HE FOUND "A VERY REAL ESPRIT DE CORPS" AMONG THE OFFICERS OF ALLIED STAFFS, AND DECLARED THAT "COMRADESHIP SO DEARLY BOUGHT ON THE BATTLEFIELD" MIGHT LEAD TO ENDURING PEACE.

DEC 8 1943

MISS GERTRUDE LAWRENCE, BRITISH ACTRESS, SAID THAT THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND "ARE NOW DOING EVERYTHING THAT WARFARE DEMANDS EXCEPT ACTUALLY PULLING THE TRIGGER OF THE GUN," ADDING THAT MANY ENGLISH WOMEN HAVE BEEN KILLED IN ACTION AT THEIR WAR POSTS.

DN1219AEW

NEW YORK, DEC 7-(AP)-TWO BRITISH PUBLISHERS JUST RETURNED FROM AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, SAID TODAY SOME DEMOBILIZATION OF AUSTRALIA'S ARMED FORCES WILL BE NECESSARY IF SHE IS TO CONTINUE FEEDING TROOPS IN THAT AREA AND EXPORTING MEAT AND BUTTER TO GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PUBLISHERS, SIR NEVILLE PEARSON AND SAMUEL STOREY, WERE ON A MISSION FOR THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

PEARSON REPORTED, HOWEVER, SOME GRADUAL RE-ALLOCATION OF AUSTRALIAN MANPOWER NOW IS IN PROCESS.

RN1102PEW

30.24—10843

U. S. CARRIERS SINK TWO CRUISERS, DOWN 72 PLANES IN MARSHALLS; 5TH ARMY PASSES BARRIER IN ITALY

DEC 9 194

FOE LOSES TWO LIGHT CRUISERS AND 72 PLANES

Oiler and 3 Transports Also Are Sent Down by Carrier Task Force.

4 OTHER VESSELS DAMAGED

Our Losses Are Light in Fierce Battle Waged Dec. 4 Over Mid-Pacific Atolls.

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—United States carrier task forces which attacked the Marshall Islands on December 4 sank six enemy vessels, damaged four others and destroyed at least seventy-two enemy planes, the Navy announced today.

In a communique released simultaneously here and at Pearl Harbor, the Navy said the task forces, in attacking enemy installations on Kwajalein and Wotje atolls, sank two light cruisers, one oiler and three cargo transports and damaged one troop transport and three cargo transports.

Seventy-two planes were destroyed in the air and our forces strafed and burned an undetermined number of medium bombers on the ground.

Various ground installations were destroyed or damaged on Kwajalein, Wotje, Ebeye and Roi islands.

One United States ship suffered minor damage. Our aircraft losses were light.

The United States forces fought off prolonged aerial, torpedo and bombing attacks.

Of one group of seven Japanese torpedo planes, six were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire.

The Navy task force was under the command of Rear Admiral Charles A. Pownal.

BLOW DEALT IN ATTACK ON MARSHALLS

DEC 9 1943

4 Other Ships Sunk, 4 Damaged In Saturday's Raid, Nimitz Reveals

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 8 (AP)—Six Japanese ships, including two light cruisers, were sunk, four other vessels damaged and at least seventy-two Nipponese planes destroyed by United States carrier task forces which attacked the enemy-held Marshall Islands in the mid-Pacific last Saturday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

In addition to the cruisers, an oiler and three cargo transports were sunk. The ships damaged were a troop transport and three cargo transports.

The American forces, commanded by Rear Admiral Charles A. Pownall, then beat off vigorous and prolonged attacks by enemy torpedo and bombing planes. One unidentified American ship sustained minor damage and there were "light" aircraft losses.

2-Day Silence Broken

The communique, issued simultaneously here and in Washington, thus broke the silence that for two days had followed the terse announcement that our forces, quickly following up the conquest of the Gilbert Islands, had carried the weight of the new central Pacific offensive to the Marshall chain.

Besides the seventy-two enemy planes destroyed in aerial combat, an undetermined number of bombers were demolished or damaged in the strafing of runways and airdromes. Various group installations were destroyed or damaged.

The attack was directed at Kwajalein, Roi and Wotje islets, which are air bases, and at Ebeye Island. Enemy ships were lying at anchor in the Kwajalein and Wotje lagoons, indicating the Japanese were caught off guard.

JAP PLANE ATTACK ROUTED BY CARRIER

Torpedo Carrying Bombers Make Determined Effort to Hit Ship.

By EUGENE BURNS

ABOARD AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER OFF WOTJE IN THE MARSHALLS, Dec. 5—(Delayed)—(AP) This large carrier force, whose planes sank two Japanese cruisers and four other vessels yesterday in a big raid on the enemy's mid-Pacific Marshalls, has just finished beating off an attack of seven and one-half hours by between 45 and 50 heavy torpedo-carrying bombers.

We had knifed into the Marshalls and struck Kwajalein Atoll where Roi airdrome is located. We hit Kwajalein hard, setting four Japanese cargo ships and two cruisers afire and leaving them sinking.

The dozen enemy planes which took to the air promptly were shot down.

Before noon, we opened our deck and took aboard our returning torpedo and dive bomber planes with their Hellcat fighter escort, then launched a new air combat patrol.

We knew we had stirred up a hornet's nest in the Marshalls and that the Japanese would throw everything available at us. However, none of us guessed at its intensity.

Explode In Mid Air

Two minutes past noon, low flying torpedo planes came within gun fire range and dropped their torpedoes. They were shot down by our anti-aircraft batteries. One. Two. Three. All exploded and burned.

"Sweil, as long as they come in during daylight," said the gunnery officer, Lt. Cmdr. F. R. Putnam.

We looked at the east toward Pearl Harbor. There was a cloud formation but not enough for protection.

The half moon seemed bright even before sunset.

As the sun was sinking our "squawkbox" sounded, "Jap snooper is closing."

"That snooper will be only one of many covering our retirement from the area," said Donald White, our torpedo plane skipper.

One cruiser opened fire with two destroyers joining.

"It's a Mitsubishi," announced the fire control aft. This is a heavy bomber which Japan has had in production about a year.

It has two engines and can carry two one-ton torpedoes.

That morning our fighter skipper, Lt. Cmdr. Phil Torrey, clocked one at over 300 miles per hour.

Drop Float Lights

The squawkbox at 9:50 p. m. said "a group of planes is closing. They are dropping float lights. Another group is off our starboard bow, now closing."

In the darkness we strained to see the swift low-flying death-dealing planes which carried enough dynamite to blow our formation sky high.

Commander White voiced his admiration.

"Those Japs are cool customers," he said. "Just look at them taking more than two hours to get a fix on us, then circling us and keeping maneuvering. Now watch them close in for the kill."

And so they did.

Ships began firing first to our port beam, to our star board, aft and dead ahead. They fired almost simultaneously and then the Japanese seemed to withdraw.

Time for the dropped torpedoes to make their runs passed. Nothing happened.

Soon the Japanese organizer who had been nicknamed "Tojo, the Lamplighter," dropped some flares as he circled us.

He was outlining our formation for the boys on high.

"Damned clever those Japanese," says an anti-aircraft gunner.

For another three hours, until midnight, the planes made their runs at us and retired while Tojo kept lighting up the street lights. Finally he dropped four parachute flares which lit up even the heavens for miles.

There was a low whistle behind me.

"Pass the strychnine," said a pilot.

JAPANESE AERIAL COUNTER ATTACKS ARE BEATEN BACK

DEC 9 1943

Six Enemy Ships Sent to Bottom in Marshall Island Attack.

ONE U. S. SHIP HIT

American Fliers Down 64 Planes, Anti-Aircraft Fire Accurate.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

United States carrier task forces shot down at least 72 Japanese planes, destroyed an undetermined number on the ground, and sank six enemy ships in the raid on the Marshall islands last Saturday.

Despite vigorous and prolonged Japanese aerial torpedo and bombing attacks on the raiding forces, only one American ship suffered minor damage and "our aircraft losses were light," Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific Fleet, reported in a communique yesterday.

Sixty-four of the Japanese planes fell before the guns of American fighter planes. The others were bagged by anti-aircraft fire which was so remarkably accurate it cut down six torpedo planes in one formation of seven.

Ships sunk in the raid, directed principally against Kwajalein and Wotje atolls, were two light crusers, one oiler, and three cargo transports. A troop transport and two cargo ships were damaged.

Refute Japanese Claims

This news of actual accomplishments came shortly after the Tokyo radio had broadcast boastful claims of losses inflicted on United States and British men and ships in the first two years of the war. A communique asserted 277,000 Americans and 122,000 British troops had been lost during that time—against Japan's losses of "about" 159,000.

(Washington said Dec. 2 that American casualties for all the theaters up to Nov. 15 were 126,969, including 27,481 killed).

In the same period, the Tokyo radio said, the United States and Great Britain lost 18 battleships, 27 carriers, 92 cruisers, 79 destroyers, and 107 submarines. It listed many other ships as damaged.

Building up the tempo of what may be a pre-invasion air attack, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen dumped a record load of 195 tons of explosives on Gloucester in western New Britain. The Japanese-held area now has been blasted by a total of approximately 1,300 tons of bombs.

Also on New Britain, the enemy-held Gasmata was rocked anew by Allied dive-bombing attacks which left supply dumps wrecked and burning.

On the Huon peninsula of New Guinea, which may be the springboard for the New Britain invasion, Australia forces attempting to clear out Japanese defenders took a height overlooking an inland village and other Allied forces advanced two miles up the coast.

In the Solomons, determined American soldiers extended their lines a short distance at Empress Augusta bay on Bougainville island.

Chine announced the recapture of the town of Teshan, a few miles south of Changteh and gateway to Changsha and China's "rice bowl." Changteh was captured by the Japanese Dec. 3. Chinese troops also broke into Sinyang, the main Japanese base in southern Hunan province,and into the suburbs of Suihsien, an important Japanese stronghold southeast of Sinyang.

Japanese installations on the Andaman islands in the Bay of Bengal were pounded by U.S. heavy bombers Monday, while other planes of the U.S. 10th airforce raided numerous targets in Burma.

Premier Tojo, in a Tokyo broadcast, predicted that 1944 "will be our year to win," and characterized the Cairo conference determination to crush Japan and strip her of her outlying possessions a "dream talk."

"We have seen our hardships Whether we taste hardships under the suppression of the United States and Great Britain all depends on this war."

The Tokyo radio, in the name of emperoro Hirohito, claimed Japanese airmen destroyed the bulk of the Allied fleet in the Gilbert Islands operation.

Allies Raid New Britain; Yanks And Aussies Gain

BRINT

Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters, *Thursday*, Dec. 9 (AP)—A 195-ton bombing raid on Gloucester, raising to approximately 1,300 tons the explosive weight to hit western New Britain in two weeks, was reported by headquarters today along with ground successes on New Guinea and in the Solomons.

While Cape Gloucester's anti-aircraft positions were being destroyed and supply dumps exploded by fighter-escorted Liberators and Mitchells, Australian soldiers, eighty miles to the southeast, extended by more than two miles along the Huon peninsula of New Guinea the coastal holdings from which New Britain may be invaded.

Bougainville Yanks Gain

On the west-central coast of Bougainville, where American forces hold a beachhead in the northern Solomons 260 miles southeast of the New Britain stronghold of Rabaul, invading troops have extended their perimeter on the northeast, occupying several bridges and high ground positions against very light opposition.

The new raid on Cape Gloucester, the heaviest of the series there, was made Tuesday. Returning pilots said the continuous poundings had been so effective that no anti-aircraft fire was encountered over the enemy air base and there was only machine-gun fire around adjacent Borgen Bay.

Mitchells Raid Coast

Southeastward across the island, Mitchells raided the coast near Arawe, dropping sixteen tons of bombs on points where the enemy hides barges, virtually the only means of supply by sea in the sector. Farther east, fighters dive-bombed supply dumps and strafed plantation installations at Gasmata.

The new Aussie coastal gain on New Guinea brought them within a mile of Kaligia and two and a half miles north of Bonga. In the peninsula's inland jungles, other Aussies, advancing on the trail junction of Wareo on Tuesday, captured Peak hill just south of the village. All the actions are part of a campaign to clear the strategic peninsula of Japanese.

Thunderbolts Whip Zeros

Some 300 miles to the northwest, on the same day, a few Thunderbolts tangled over Wewak, New Guinea, with twenty-two Japanese fighters. They downed one, probably got another and sped away without loss.

In the sector of Japanese-held island bases northwest of Australia, Liberators made a daylight raid Tuesday on a new enemy airfield at Haroekoe Island off the southwestern tip of Ceram, dropping twenty-seven tons of bombs. Many were seen to burst in the areas where planes are parked.

On New Ireland, just north of New Britain, Australian-flown Beauforts in three echelons made several passes over the Borpop airdrome, dropping twenty-two tons of explosives.

AMERICAN GUNS NOW IN COMMAND OF VITAL VALLEY

KENNEDY

Fifth Army Slashing Down Slopes with Nazis Fighting Desperately.

SLOW, STEADY ADVANCE

One Battalion in Crack German Division Lost Every Officer.

DEC 9 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 8.—(AP) American and British troops of the Fifth Army in Italy slashed down the western slopes of Mt. Maggiore and Mt. Camino into the strategic valley of the upper Garigliano River today after wresting the summits of those peaks from the Germans and capturing the strongly fortified villages of Camino, Acquapendola and Cocuruzza southwest of Mignano.

Though the steady, savage thrusts of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's fighters had cleared the Nazis from the last important heights in this sector of their powerful winter line, including bloody Monastery Ridge, the enemy still was resisting fiercely from many scattered strongpoints.

Latest reports placed British advance units in this sector within a mile and a half of the Garigliano after their seizure of Acquapendola, about seven miles south of the key German stronghold of Cassino guarding the broad highway to Rome.

From dominating positions on both Mt. Maggiore and Mt. Camino Gen. Clark's guns now command the southern part of the all-important valley between Mignano and Cassino.

As the Fifth Army's gruelling offensive against the core of the German line apparently neared full success after a week's bitter fighting, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's veteran Eighth Army reported limited advances in the area of the Moro river, where the stream empties into the Adriatic.

Bitter Fighting

Hard, stubborn fighting continued to rage inland around Orsogna, some 10 miles inland, and the German radio reported that Montgomery had launched a strong new assault against enemy positions on the eastern slopes of the towering Maiella mountains west of Casoli, approximately 15 miles from the Adriatic. The Maiella range rises to a height of nearly 8,500 feet only 10 miles from Casoli.

It was disclosed that the crack German 65th infantry division had been so badly smashed by Montgomery's advance that Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring had been forced to replace it in the front line with the 90th armored grenadier division. One battalion of the 65th was said to have lost every officer.

Continued pouring rain as well as fierce enemy resistance made the Allied advance everywhere a slow, desperate procss. Every foot gained was a struggle. When British infantry stormed and reoccupied Monastery Ridge on the southern slope of Mt. Camino they found it littered with German dead. The Nazis literally were defending their winter line "at all costs."

The mountain village of Camino, taken after a sharp battle, is three miles southwest of Mignano. Acquapendola is five miles southwest of Mignano, and Cocuruzza one-half mile southwest of Acquapendola. Slowly but surely, Clark's troops were closing in on strategic Mignano, a village of some 2,000, where the Via Casilina tunnels through the mountains into the valleys leading to Rome.

(An N.B.C. broadcast from Algiers reported advance U. S. units were only one and one-half miles from the Camino plain, where tanks could be brought into the battle.)

The valley of the Garigliano and its tributaries, the Liri and Rapido rivers, leads not only to Cassino in the north but to Pontecorvo to the west and thence into the valley of the River Sacco, which extends to within 25 miles of Rome.

Fierce Counterattacks Beaten

The difficulties of the terrain and the determination of the Germans make it unlikely, however, that the Allies will be able to launch any great, general offensive that will sweep them into the Eternal City. Rather, it will require an unceasing series of steady punches. The enemy has shown a disposition to counterattack frequently and fiercely.

In yesterday's only large scale aerial attack, American medium and fighter-bombers twice raided the port of Civitavecchia, 45 miles northwest of Rome, hitting one enemy ship, touching off an ammunition dump and wrecking the railway yards. Other fighter-bombers and fighters attacked bridges and roads near the Fifth army front.

The day's star air show came when six Spitfires of a veteran American unit mixed it over the battlefields with a dozen Messerschmitt and Focke-Wulf fighters and shot down six enemy planes without suffering a loss. Two other Nazi planes were damaged in the unequal fight.

The American fliers' accounts of the sky battle indicated that the Germans are being forced to throw green pilots into the Italian front. Capt. Garth Jared of Burlingame, Calif., who personally bagged two Messerschmitts, declared the Nazis were so badly outmaneuvered that they did not fire a shot in the entire dogfight.

Camino Summit Taken; Ridge Recaptured

DEC 9 1943

NORGAARD

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Allied Fifth Army has captured the summit of lofty Mt. Camino, routed the Nazis from three villages southwest of Mignano, and recaptured rain-and-blood-soaked Monastery Ridge in bitter fighting to win heights overlooking the road to Cassino and Rome, it was announced today.

Official reports from Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's headquarters said the enemy had been shoved back to the fringe of ridges on the northern and western edges of Mt. Camino and Mt. Maggiore by the savage thrust of American and British troops.

Eighth Army Gains

The Fifth Army's hammer blows through the deep, powerful German winter line toward Cassino were accompanied by fresh gains on the Eighth Army's Adriatic coastal sector.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces crushed repeated Nazi counter-attacks, and advanced in the area of the Moro river, where both British tanks and infantry had crossed the stream.

Nazi Losses Heavy

Evidence of severe German casualties in defense of this coastal sector came with discovery that Field Marshal General Albert Kesselring had thrown the Ninetieth Armored Grenadier Division into line there to relieve the Sixty-fifth Infantry Division. The Sixty-fifth was so badly smashed that one of its battalions lost all its officers, emerging with only a sergeant major left to command.

Lanciano Bombarded

Continued rain as well as fierce enemy defense slowed the British advance, and the Germans threw a heavy artillery bombardment at Allied-held Lanciano, key highway junction on the inland road leading toward Chieti.

Every foot gained in the Fifth Army's newest advance was yielded only after desperate and costly defense by the Germans. When British troops in sharp battle ousted the Nazis from the summit of Monastery Ridge—which the Germans had retaken in a counter-attack the day before—they found it littered with German dead.

Reported Near Plain

The three fortified villages from which Clark's British units knocked the enemy were Camino, Acquapendole and Cocuruzza, three to five miles southwest of Mignano.

(An NBC broadcast from Algiers said advanced United States units of the Fifth Army now were one and one half miles from the Camino plain, where tanks can be used in the drive on Rome.)

In a few places Allied forward units have begun working down the west side of the newly-won summits toward the valley. The Germans, who retreated to the northern slopes of Mount Maggiore, are only a mile and a half from the upper Garigliano, without hope of establishing tenable positions short of that river.

Supply Base Bombed

United States medium and fighter bombers yesterday twice attacked Civitavecchia, forty-five miles northwest of Rome and principal German supply base on the Italian west coast, but the day's spectacular achievement came when American Spitfires met a dozen Nazi fighters over the battle area, downing six and damaging two more without any American losses.

A-36s and P-40 Warhawks attacked bridges and roads near the Fifth Army front.

Pounding east coast supply lines, United States Mitchells bombed railway yards at Pescara, Invaders smashed the town of Viacusa, and RAF Kittybombers blasted German gunposts west of Orsogna.

RUSSIAN TROOPS SEVER RAIL LINE IN DNIEPER BEND

J LONG

Reds Fall Back Before Nazi Onslaught in Kiev Bulge However.

84 TANKS KNOCKED OUT

Russian Mobile Artillery Pitted Against Powerful Tank Force.

DEC 9 1943

LONDON, Dec. 8.—(AP) Russian columns closing around Znamenka outflanked this Dnieper Bend rail center from the south today by cutting the big rail line to Nikolaev, but theRed army fell back for the second straight day in the Kiev bulge before a mighty German counterattack powered by almost 2,000 tanks.

The Znamenka-Nikolaev line was cut at Sharovka, 15 miles south of Znamenka, marking a 13-mile advance in 24 hours from Pantaevka. The district center of Novaya Praga was overrun en route.

North of the rail hub another Soviet column which had already cut the line to Smela, captured Elizavetgradka, 13 miles northwest of Znamenka. This town is only five miles from the subsidiary junction of Khirovka, astride the Germans' last rail escape route from Znamenka, a line running west to Kirovograd.

Other Russian forces were only two miles from Znamenka itself, Moscow reports said, as three of the four railroads leading from the area were cut.

Desperate Battle

But the Russians were fighting a desperate battle north of this area in the Kiev bulge, where they admitted their second retreat in two days and indicated that Chernyakhov, on the rail line between Zhitomir and Korosten, was either lost or outflanked.

Identifying the hottest arena in the battle area as "northeast" of Chernyakhov," the Moscow communique, recorded by the Soviet Monitor, said "our troops evacuated a number of populated places." The communique said 84 German tanks were wrecked in the battling in this sector in Wednesday's fighting alone.

The Soviet midnight communique said the Germans were attacking continuously in this area, throwing into the battle large forces of infantry and tanks, pressing the Russians back from some towns and hamlets at a cost of up to 2,000 dead.

2,000 Tanks in Action

Chernyakhov, some 75 miles west of Kiev, is the westernmost Russian penetration. This bulge, which the Germans have been counter-attacking for seven weeks, taking back the rail centers of Zhitomir and Korosten, was now under violent fire of a renewed drive with perhaps 1,700 tanks by Gen. Fritz von Mannstein. The Russians, under Gen. Nikolai Vatutin had moved in mobile artillery over miles of hub-deep mud roads to meet it.

Moscow dispatches said the Germans were using the largest group of big tanks ever employed on the Soviet front in their determined effort to liquidate this threat to the very heart of their Russian defenses. They were concentrated on a 40-mile battlefront between the Korosten and Zhitomir highways leading into Kiev.

The Germans were aided by excellent east-west rail communications leading into the area from their deep rear while the Russians were at a communications disadvantage, but Moscow reports said the Germans have failed to make a break-through despite the gradual Soviet retreat.

Battling on the flat, snow-covered steppes, the Russians were depending on their massed artillery to break the German smash, for they were completely outnumbered in tanks. The Russian 152-mm. guns were the backbone of the Russian lineup and were largely responsible for the German losses.

Although the Germans, under cover of bad weather which prohibited Soviet air attack, piled up great stores of offensive equipment in the area, Moscow dispatches showed no sign of alarm and emphasized the Red army had taken up strong positions on a new defense line.

A Berlin radio report declared the Russians lost 8,000 dead and many prisoners to the counter-offensive.

Henry Cassidy, Associated Press reporter in Moscow, said the Russians were biding their time in this area, waiting for the Germans to use up their reserves. He said the Germans were rushing into battle each unit of reserves that arrived in the area "in small packages," this being described as a blunder

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which is costing them the chance of a "real decisive turn in the battle while leaving the Red army free to form its own big concentrations for what may be a knockout blow."

Two hundred miles to the south in the Dnieper Bend the Russians were rolling forward at top speed toward the nerve centers of German resistance in the Nazis' easternmost salient. By snapping the railroads out of Znamenka, one by one, they have successively weakened the position of German garrisons at Krivoi Rog—an iron ore center—and Nikopol—one of the world's most important sources of manganese ore—in the South. As mines they are now virtually useless to German industry for the only rail transport still available runs through Nikolaev, less than 35 miles from Russian positions across the Dnieper estuary while the mines themselves are German strongpoints more concerned with defense than production.

The Berlin radio said German forces had made counter-thrusts at Krivoi Rog with "local German successes," but admitted that in the Znamenka area they had "shortened part of their front line."

The Germans made much of an attack in the Crimea which had no confirmation from Russian or other allied sources. They said a Rumanian cavalry division had wiped out a Russian bridgehead south of the town of Kerch on the eastern end of the Kerch peninsula after three days fighting, taking about 2,000 prisoners.

The Russians have claimed bridgeheads north and south of Kerch and the Germans, indicating the northern group was still there, said it had tried a relief attack but failed.

Red Bridgehead Reported Lost

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—Rumanian forces have won the bridgehead area established by the Russians at Kerch in the Crimea, wiping out the Soviet landing troops in a three-day battle and taking 2,000 prisoners, the German high command declared today.

The war bulletin, recorded from a radio broadcast, said heavy fighting continued southwest of Kremenchug, where the Russians are spearing deeper into the Dnieper bulge.

German accounts said the Russians established two bridgeheads near Kerch, port city of 105,000 at the eastern end of the Crimea, soon after Russian armies bypassed the big Black Sea peninsula in their drive across the top of the Perekop Isthmus to the mouth of the Dnieper river.

Russians Hold One

The bridgehead which Berlin said today was wiped out was south of Kerch. The Russians still are ensconced in a bridgehead northeast of the city, and the German communique said relief attacks launched from their failed to check the Rumanian success to the south.

The bridgehead was shattered by the Sixth Rumanian Cavalry, supported by heavy German artillery and airplanes, the Berlin communique said.

Light German naval forces frustrated attempts to evacuate the bridgehead, the Nazis added.

Red Retreat Forced

Moscow, Dec. 8 (AP)—One of the most desperate German tank and infantry assaults launched during the seven-week battle for the Kiev bulge has forced the Red army to retire from several towns in the Chernyakhov-Zorosten area, but Soviet troops have scored important gains southwest of Kremenchug and almost completely enveloped Znamenka, vital rail junction in the Dnieper bend, a Russian war bulletin said today.

Russian advices said that approximately 1,700 tanks had been hurled into a narrow sector west of Kiev by Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein.

Reds Gain To South

The Nazi gains in the Kiev bulge, however, were offset by Russian gains to the south. Here three Red army columns were driving on Znamenka from separate directions and one already was within four miles of the town's gates, the communique indicated.

Sixteen German strongholds fell before the Soviet advance below Kremenchug, the communique reported.

140 Miles From Railroad

With the battle for Znamenka reaching a decision, front dispatches pointed out that the Soviet armies under Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky were now less than 140 miles from the Odessa-Lwow railway to the west, key to all German communications in the Ukraine.

Adverse weather in White Russia, where Soviet advance columns are converging on the rail centers of Zhlobin and Rogachev, northwest of Gomel, has temporarily prevented them from taking advantage of the favorable conditions created in this and other sectors by recent Russian successes.

BRITISH SUPPLY YUGOSLAV ARMY OF GENERAL TITO

LONDON, Dec. 8. — (AP) The British government disclosed today that the greater part of the support it is giving to Yugoslav fighting forces is going to those of the Communist-supported Partisan leader, Gen. Josip Broz (Tito) rather than to those of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, minister of war in King Peter's e..le government, on the ground that the Partisans are doing most of the fighting against the Germans.

Questioned about the most spectacular internal dissension in the entire Allied camp, Minister of State Richard K. Law told Commons that "our policy is to support all forces in Yugoslavia which are resisting the Germans," and he added:

"As things are, we are supporting the Partisan forces, giving them more support than we are giving Gen. Mihailovic for the simple reason that the resistance of the Partisan forces to the Germans is very much greater."

Tito announced in his communique today that Nazi Marshal Erwin Rommel had launched a big offensive against the Partisans, bringing up reinforcements from Greece, Albania and Austria, and had broken into the town of Prijepolje in northern Serbia in an attempt to smash across the Yugoslavs' Lim River line.

The communique asserted that the Germans were aided in this drive, launched apparently in anticipation of a major Allied move in the Balkans, by Bulgarian mercenaries and by Chetnik units of Gen. Mihailovic—a repetition of the charge that the Chetniks were attacking the Partisans.

The steadily worsening Yugoslav political situation, with its accompanying possibility of political chaos, had to be taken into account by the Allied leadership in its calculations for future operations of its armies in Europe.

The latest evidence of the growing Yugoslav disunity was a Zurich dispatch to the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter, written by a man who said he was a personal friend of Mihailovic, stating the Chetnik leader had publicly declared his intention to throw his forces against the Tito Partisans.

Nazis Crack Tito's Lines In Yugoslavia

DEC 9 1943

London, Dec. 8 (AP) — Marshal Erwin Rommel's Axis forces have launched a full-scale offensive against Yugoslav liberated territories, and their Bosnian-Serbian thrust has broken through into the city of Prijepolje, the headquarters of Gen. Josip Broz (Tito) said today.

Yugoslav Partisans, however, mounted a successful offensive of their own in Croatia, killing 300 Germans and capturing quantities of booty, Tito's communique added. It charged that the Germans were "perpetrating great atrocities" on Macedonian civilians.

Rommel Reinforced

Pro-Nazi Croats and Chetnik units were reported in the ranks of the Axis forces, and Rommel was said to have augmented his attacking divisions with reinforcements from Greece, Albania and Austria.

Heavy fighting was reported in the Sarajevo-Travnik, Sarajevo-Mokro and Mokro-Tuzla sectors in south-central Bosnia, as well as on the Imotski-Duvno and Livno-Grahovo fronts in Hercegovina.

The break-through from the Bosnian-Serbian border into Prijepolje came when units of the Second Yugoslav Division, after repulsing a series of fierce onslaughts, were overcome by superior numbers, said the communique broadcast by the "free Yugoslav radio."

Macedonian troops were said to be successfully battling German forces near the towns of Kizevo and Gostivar in southwest Macedonia near the Albanian border.

100 Nazis Captured

To the north Tito unleashed a series of attacks against towns in Slavonia and operations were proceeding "successfully," his communique said, and in the adjoining county of Moslavina more than one hundred Germans were captured.

Yugoslav anti-aricraft batteries shot down two German planes over the town of Cazma, thirty miles east of Zagreb in eastern Croatia, the bulletin said, while bitter fighting raged around the town itself. Tito said 160 Germans were killed in this encounter and quantities of war materials were captured.

REICH RUIN'S EXTENT BARED

BEALNEAR

Bombs Have Devastated 25% Of Total Area Of Cities Raided, RAF Leader Says

DEC 9 1943

London, Dec. 8 (AP) — Allied bombs have devastated twenty-five per cent. of the total area of the German cities which have been attacked, Air Vice-Marshal R. H. M. S. Saundby, deputy chief of the RAF Bomber Command, declared today.

Few of Germany's cities except those in the extreme east and southeast have escaped the raids, he added in a speech at the Royal United Service Institution.

He said the number of buildings destroyed ran into the millions and that modern civilized life no longer was possible in Hamburg, Duesseldorf, Cologne and other great centers of production.

Liabilities To Enemy

Of the seventeen major cities of northwest Germany, nine are so badly smashed that they are liabilities rather than assets to the enemy war machine, he continued.

"The aim of strategic bombing," Saundby said, "is to destroy the enemy's industrial centers, which include factories and their associated built-up areas, and public utilities of all kinds so thoroughly that he no longer has the power or the will to continue the war."

Many Towns Destroyed

Since the introduction of the pathfinder technique, the Air Vice Marshal said, many industrial towns such as Wuppertal, Crefelt, Renscheid, Aachen and others virtually have been destroyed with their factories, gas works and everything else in a single concentrated attack.

He said many recent attacks on Germany reached the rate of 120 tons per square mile per hour, or eighty times the intensity of the heaviest raid on London.

Countering German reports that huge numbers of American and British bombers have been shot down over Germany, Saundby said "the number missing out of every one hundred dispatched to targets in Germany steadily has decreased."

LORD KEYES CALLS FOR SEPARATION OF NAZI STATES

A. BEALNEAR

LONDON, Dec. 8 — (AP) Lord Keyes, Admiral of the fleet, said tonight the end of the war was near, without a shadow of doubt, and he called for a post-war separation of the German states by a great army of occupation.

Addressing a Luxembourg society meeting, Lord Keyes said he hoped that this time the giulty would be punished.

"The Germans have already had a taste of what war really means in their cities," he said, "and I hope that a great army of occupation will separate the German states and break up this frightful Prussian menace which has made the whole of the continent unhappy for so many generations."

Lord Keyes, the hero of the blocking of Zeebrugge in 1918, disclosed the part he played in a similar exploit in 1940, and told of the failure of a plan to destroy installations at Ostend.

On May 5, 1940, when he was the naval attache at Brussels with the object of maintaining special liasion with Kink Leopard, three ships, heavily laden with concrete, were all set to block Zeebrugge once more.

When the block ships came in, however, they were met by heavy gunfire because the French army apparently believed they were German. They were sunk just outside the mole, he related.

"The next night," he went on, "three more block ships, intended for Ostend, were put in the canal between Zeebrugge and Bruges — and we know it is severly blocked now."

But than, he said, there were no vessels left with which to block Ostend.

He said orders were left for the lock gates and harbor installations to be destroyed. Later in England, however, a French officer told him nothing had been done.

"So when you hear of bombardments at Ostend by the RAF," said Lord Keyes, "You know they are trying to do what we meant to do in 1940."

PARLEY PUBLICITY BRANDED AS 'MESS'

London Weekly Raps "Gross Mishandling" Of News From Cairo And Teheran

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—The weekly newspaper *The World's Press News* published blistering on-the-spot accounts today of what it described as the "gross mishandling of the biggest news story of the war" by the British Ministry of Information, as an aftermath of the press arrangements at the Cairo and Teheran conferences.

The paper, a trade journal, quoted a cable from Philip Jordon, of the London *News Chronicle*, saying the story "has ended in about as big a mess as did the building of the tower of Babel."

Assails "Blunderers"

Noel Monks, of the London *Daily Mail*, cabled that "prejudiced official eyewitnesses who rely on their jobs and for promotion on the good will of their masters, took the place of trained reporters at this series of the most important meetings in the history of mankind."

Monks said a battery of trained American and British newspapermen assigned to cover the conferences met with an "unending chain of the most colossal blunders, muddles, frustrations and insults that any group of correspondents ever had to endure."

He said efforts to clear up the situation by forming a press committee headed by C. L. Sulzberger, of the New York *Times*, as president proved of no avail.

Ankara Policy Statement Awaited In London

DEC 9 1943

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—A declaration by Turkey defining her stand more conclusively in the light of the Inonu-Churchill-Roosevelt conference in Cairo was viewed here today as likely to come from Ankara in the near future.

First reports indicated that the terse communique emphasizing Turkey's "closest unity" with Britain and the United States would hit Hitler's tottering Balkan satellites with explosive force.

Parliament To Meet

A Turkish declaration, clarifying anew the country's position in the European war, might conceivably follow a meeting of the Turkish Parliament to hear the conference reports of President Inonu and Foreign Minister Menemencioglu.

A German broadcast recorded by Reuters said they would make such reports at an extraordinary session today, while the London *Daily Mail* said a declaration was expected to be made in Ankara "in the next few days."

"Complete Agreement"

One Turkish view of the significance of the conference came from the Ankara radio, which said "large scale operations and a decisive battle are very close at hand." The broadcast, recorded by Reuters, said the Cairo communique "can be summed up in these words: It is a complete agreement on the problems of war and peace."

The communique was reported to have started a whirlwind of diplomatic activity in Sofia. The Budapest radio said the Bulgarian Prime Minister had received the Turkish Ambassador and then called a Cabinet meeting.

Bulgaria Friendly To Soviet

Despite her satellite status, a tradition of friendship with the Soviet Union has kept Bulgaria out of hostilities with Russia and it is questionable whether German troops garrisoned in Bulgaria could force the country to resist a Balkan invasion by the Red army.

(The Hungarian radio, in a broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors, said reports of the Cairo meeting had evoked "great interest" in Sofia.)

Reds Send Military Aide

The Budapest radio said a Soviet military attache had arrived in the Bulgarian capital after an interval of nine months and that a new Bulgarian attache would be appointed to Moscow next week.

A Reuters dispatch from Washington said opinion in the United States Capital was that the Cairo parley heralded a full-scale Balkan invasion as soon as the Allies are ready. It added that "some believe Inonu may have given his assurance that Turkey will directly or indirectly facilitate the campaign."

Pope Prays "Give Us Peace"

DEC 3 1943

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—Pope Pius XII, in a prayer for peace today in celebration of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, asked for a "peace for our souls . . . peace that we might lay down arms."

The text of the prayer as broadcast by the Vatican radio and recorded by the British Ministry of Information:

"In this tragic hour of human history our hearts turn to the Immaculate Virgin.

"The many material and moral ruins move me. How much pain and anguish there is, how many houses have been ruined.

That We May Lay Down Arms

"Give us peace for our souls, give us peace that we might lay down arms.

"We pray to you to stop the flood of hate and neopaganism that is sweeping the world and that love and true peace might once more fill the hearts of men."

DNB broadcast a Rome dispatch saying the Pope was expected to deliver a world-wide address the morning preceding Christmas Eve, and also that the Christmas Day pontifical mass was expected to be broadcast.

Dutch Prepare To Set Up A 'State Of Siege'

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—Dr. Pieter S. Gerbrandy, Netherlands Premier, announced tonight a Dutch military organizattion would cross the Channel from Britain as soon as a part of Holland was liberated by the Allies to enforce a transitional "state of siege."

NAME SOVIET ENVOY

LONDON, Dec. 8 — (AP) A. N. Krasilnikov has been appointed Soviet envoy to Iceland, the Moscow radio said tonight in a broadcast recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

Hitler's Paper Hits Neutrals

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—Hitler's newspaper *Voelkischer Beobachter* was quoted by the Berlin radio today as assailing neutral countries for their reaction to the Allied Middle-East conferences and expressing the "safe prediction" that such neutrals "would perform another about-face if the political and military situation should take a different course."

"Some of these neutral countries are enthusiastic about the conference communiques," the broadcast quoted. "There is no denying that young European powers (Germany) are not beloved by neutrals who are virtuously indignant at necessary German measures whilst they keep silent in the face of the misdeeds of the Allies."

No Sauctuary For War Guilty

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—Axis war criminals who take refuge in neutral states have no right to expect permanent sanctuary there, says Viscount Simon, chairman of the United Nations Commission for Investigation of War Crimes.

Declaring there is no such thing in international law as a right of asylum attaching to an individual, Simon told the House of Lords yesterday:

"It is part undoubtedly of the sovereignty of any state to admit such foreigners, but the state is at perfect liberty to eject them again."

Archbishop Describes Horrors

Simon made his statement after Archbishop of York had described the horrors he said he witnessed while on a visit to Russia.

"We want to get at the men who have corrupted and perverted the youth and manhood of Germany and are responsible for these crimes,' the archbishop said. "If Hitler managed to escape, it would be a monstrous outrage against justice."

Simon disclosed that the commission already has begun its work, with headquarters established in London.

Tokyo Compares War Losses

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—Japanese military and naval losses in the two years of war against the United States and Britain have been "about" 159,000 men, against 277,000 for the Americans and 122,000 for the British in the same period, a Tokyo radio communique said today.

(On December 2 Washington announced the war to date had cost the United States 126,969 casualties, 27,481 of them killed in action.)

Naval Loss Figures

The Japanese communique also claimed the Japanese navy sank 18 Allied battleships, 27 carriers, 92 cruisers, 79 destroyers, 107 submarines. It claimed as damaged 13 Allied battleships, 12 carriers, 56 cruisers, 47 destroyers, 32 submarines and scores of other ships.

Japanese losses were listed by Tokyo as one battleship, two carriers, three cruisers, 11 submarines.

Nazis Claim 7 Allied Ships

London, Dec. 8 (AP)—Nazi U-boats sank seven heavily laden merchantmen totaling 48,000 tons in attacks on shipping in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, the German communique broadcast by the Berlin radio said today.

The period in which the alleged sinkings occurred was not specified.

Allied Losses In Italy Listed

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London, Dec. 8 (AP)—The British-American allies have lost 5,023 men killed and 16,800 wounded in the fighting in Italy, latest casualty figures showed tonight.

British casualties in Italy from the invasion on September 3 to November 23 were 3,212 killed, 9,709 wounded and 3,153 missing, the War Office announced.

Secretary Henry L. Stimson announced last week in Washington that American units of the Fifth Army had lost 1,811 killed, 7,091 wounded and 2,670 missing since the beginning of operations on the Italian mainland.

U. S. GETS SIX NEW BRITISH AIRFIELDS

London, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Six huge new airdromes for the United States Air Forces in Britain were dedicated yesterday on the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor by Lieut.-Gen. Jacob L. Devers with the declaration that Germany must "surrender or be annihilated."

Predicting that American planes from 100 such airfields soon would blacken the skies over Europe, the commanding general of United States forces in the European theater said:

"We are building airports so that our fighting planes and bombers may assist in carrying out the world strategy recently co-ordinated decisively at Cairo and Teheran."

BIDDLE IN WASHINGTON

Expected to Discuss Russo-Polish Question With Officials

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Anthony J. Biddle Jr.'s trip to Washington, where he arrived two days ago for consultation on his first visit home since his appointment as Ambassador to the various governments-in-exile in London three years ago, is expected here to figure in diplomatic consideration of the solution of some of the political issues in the smaller members of the United Nations.

Mr. Biddle probably will be consulted primarily on Soviet differences with the Polish Government in London, to which he is accredited.

MAN STILL MASTER OF HOME

London, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—British courts, which recently ruled that money saved by a wife in her housekeeping accounts belongs not to her but to her husband, dealt wives another jolt today.

A magistrate in Tonbridge, market-town southeast of London, ruled that a husband has the right to decide who is to enter his home, including in-laws. A wife seeking a separation from her husband who was employed out of town, said that he objected to finding her sister at his home as an overnight guest.

The chairman of the bench dismissed her application, ruling that a "wife must realize that a husband is the master in his own house," and is entitled to rule on those who cross his threshold.

RAUNCHY WOLF'S CREW SETS MARK 'THE HARD WAY'

By BEALMEAR

A U. S. FLYING FORTRESS BASE IN ENGLAND—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—When the ten crewmen of the B-17 "Raunchy Wolf" completed (number deleted by censor) missions against enemy targets recently they became the first full Flying Fortress crew in the European theater to achieve that milepost as a unit.

And they did it the hard way—making the complete trip and dumping their bombs on the target in each of the raids without ever getting out of formation.

The "Raunchy Wolf's" pilot, Lt. Irving H. "Red" Frank of Roxbury, Mass., and his crew have flown together since their training days.

In four months of operations with the Fortress group commanded by Lt. Col. Elliott Vandevanter, Jr., of Washington, D. C., they participated in some of the heaviest assaults on Nazi Europe.

Landing at this base at the end of the last mission, Frank stepped from his plane, dropped to his hands and knees and kissed the ground, which was anything but dry.

Fought Way Out of Trouble

"The jaws of hell opened up for us about ten times in the past four months," Frank declared, "but I guess we were so determined that we just managed to bore a hole in the back of the devil's head."

Both Frank and his bombardier, Lt. Frank B. Westerman of Midland, Tex., laid much of the credit for the "Raunchy Wolf's" success to the co-pilot, Lt. James L. Watson of Brattleboro, Vt., and the ground crew under Master Sergeant George E. Fleet of Youngstown O.

"Sure, we've been lucky," said Westerman, who wants to learn to be a pilot. "And we never picked our missions, even after we reached that stage. We took the good with the bad."

Westerman told of the closest call the "Raunchy Wolf" had during her trips to enemy territory.

"It was a raid on Muenster," he recalled, "and we were leading the second element when an enemy fighter went for us. He had us picked out. As soon as he got within 700 or 800 yards, I opened up on him and poured about 200 rounds into him.

"He kept right on coming and went under our wing. Then he came back and attacked again. Somebody finally knocked him down. But when we got down we found that his 20-millimeter shells had knocked out both landing lights. Three shells went between the No. 3 and No. 4 gas tanks and ripped holes in them but we didn't spill a drop.

"That wing was so badly damaged that the engineering boys couldn't see why it didn't fall off."

Praises Ground Crew

Westerman pointed out facetiously that nobody in the "Raunchy Wolf's" crew wears the Purple Heart for the simple reason that "nobody ever got as much as a scratch."

"Everybody did a swell job," he continued. "And the ground crew deserves a lot of credit. We never had a thing to worry about because the boys downstairs always knew what they were doing."

After the Muenster raid, the "Raunchy Wolf" was so badly damaged that Frank's crew had to fly another plane while the "Wolf" underwent repairs. Although another ground crew prepared the substitute plane each time, Sergeant Fleet, Frank's regular crew chief, never allowed the combat crew to step into it until he had personally inspected it from nose to tail.

FLIER BAGS TWO PLANES

U. S. FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, Nov. 23.—(By Mail)—(AP) On a recent raid over Europe one of the day's high "scorers" at this base was Capt. Eugene E. Ryan of Box 502, Darien, Conn., formerly of Lake avenue, Greenwich, Conn. It was the first raid on which he got a good shot at enemy planes. He destroyed two of them.

Reporter at Istanbul Says Sofia Is Expected to Act Momentarily.

Stockholm, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Many persons in Sofia expect that Bulgaria will follow Italy's example and break with the Germans, the Allehanda said today in a dispatch from Istanbul.

If there is an invasion of the Balkans, Bulgarians generally want to be on the side of the Al

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lies, the dispatch declared, adding that great nervousness persists in Sofia, heightened by the fact that the Bulgarian ministers to Berlin, Moscow and Ankara are now all home for conferences and that a Russian military mission is now visiting the Bulgarian capital.

[In a broadcast picked up at London, the Budapest radio today reported a whirlwind of diplomatic activity in Sofia, noting that the Bulgarian Prime Minister had received the Turkish Ambassador and then called a Cabinet meeting, presumably to discuss last night's communique on the Roosevelt-Churchill-Inonu talks in Cairo. Budapest also said that a Russian military attache had arrived in Sofia after an interval of nine months, and that a new Bulgarian attache would be appointed to Moscow next week.

[Despite Sofia's status as an Axis satellite, a tradition of friendship with Russia has kept Bulgaria out of the war with Russia, and it is questionable whether German troops garrisoned in Bulgaria could force the country to resist a Balkan invasion in which the Red Army participated.]

NAZIS CLEARING COAST ON BALTIC

Stockholm, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Reports reaching Sweden today said the Germans had ordered the evacuation of a mile and a quarter strip of the Baltic Coast from Memel, East Prussia, to Tallinn, Estonia—roughly 500 miles—apparently as an anti-invasion precaution similar to that taken in western Europe.

All the inhabitants within the restricted area have been forced to move into the interior except those in large cities.

Von Bismarck Leaves Stockholm For Berlin

Stockholm, Dec. 8 (AP)—Prince Otto von Bismarck, a grandson of Germany's "Iron Chancellor," whose arrival here November 21 posed a diplomatic mystery, left by plane today for Berlin.

There have been no indications as to the purpose of the Prince's visit here or the reason for his return to Berlin, but there was speculation he might have been assigned to Stockholm for a new German propaganda effort.

NAZIS MACHINE GUN FRENCH CIVILIANS

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 8—(AP) Five French civilians, including a woman, were machine-gunned to death by the Nazis when they tried to escape through a breach blown open by a bomb explosion in a hotel in Annemasse, a dispatch from the town to the Geneva newspaper La Suisse said today.

The dispatch said the Germans posted signs saying a number of persons being held as hostages in the buildings, whose cellars were used as a prison, attempted escape and were shot.

Another dispatch to the same newspaper said Italian partisans captured in a clash with Nazis and Fascists near Domodossola in northern Italy were compelled to dig their own graves and then were shot.

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Threat To Partisans

Stockholm, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Zurich correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* reported today that Gen. Draja Mihailovic had issued a proclamation declaring his Chetniks would fight the Partisan forces of Gen. Josip Broz (Tito) as enemies of the Yugoslav government in exile.

The Partisans on Saturday announced establishment of a provisional government within Yugoslavia in opposition to King Peter's government in exile. It is headed by Dr. Ivan Ribar, with Tito chairman of a new committee for national defense.

Quotes Mihailovic

The Zurich correspondent, who said he was a personal friend of Mihailovic's, asserted he had received a letter from the Chetnik leader stating:

"We never attacked the Partisans except in cases when my people attacked them for plundering, but when these Partisans officially stand against King Peter we see in them our enemies the same as the Germans, Italians, Bulgarians and the troops" of Nazi puppet Premier Milan Nedic.

Denies Helping 'Strike'

Mihailovic denied any collaboration with the Germans, Italians or Nedic forces, and said that, as Minister of War in King Peter's Government, he was trying to defend the Government's interest.

His proclamation, the correspondent said, declared that "everyone who opposes the King and Government does nothing more than stab us in the back in the fight for liberation of our country. Our soldiers in the future will do their duty and fight every enemy or traitor who comes into our country."

King Peter in Cairo Sunday denounced the provisional government of Ribar and Tito.

NAZIS SHOOT HOSTAGES

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—A dispatch to the Geneva newspaper La Suisse from Annemasse, a town in the Haute Savoie region of France, said today a heavy explosion rocked the neighborhood of the Hotel Pax there yesterday and that the Germans retaliated immediately by shooting hostages. The Nazis also made a number of arrests, established a 7 P. M. curfew, and suppressed all passes, this report added.

A Brigue dispatch to the same newspaper said that Italian Partisans captured in a clash with Nazis and Fascists near Domodossolla in Northern Italy were compelled to dig their own graves and then were shot.

Italians Warned Of Reprisal

At the Swiss-Italian Frontier, Dec. 7 (AP—Delayed)—Nazi-backed Fascists warned Italians today that ten hostages would be shot in reprisal whenever a Fascist was killed.

10,000 Jews Reported Removed From Rome

Barcelona, Dec. 8 (AP)—The French press published today a dispatch from Rome saying 10,000 Jews were removed from Rome in a twelve-hour period under orders from the German-puppet "Republican Fascist" government calling for the ouster of all Jews.

Twenty thousand rooms thus were made available, the dispatch said. It did not say where the Italian Jews were sent, but border reports indicated they were en route to German labor camps in Poland.

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Naples Cooking With Gas

Naples, Dec. 8 (AP)—A million Neapolitans are again cooking with gas.

After six weeks of work on the city's gas producing and distribution system, badly damaged by bombs and German demolitions, army engineers have restored service, to the amazement of Italian engineers who had estimated this job would take six months.

NAZIS CONFESS FEAR

Naples, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—German actions in Italy are a confession of fear and failure, in the opinion of Andrei J. Vishinsky, Soviet delegate to the Allied advisory council for Italy, who said the Germans were duplicating the tactics they have employed in Russia.

Mr. Vishinsky, during a two-day visit here, expressed particular interest in the typ of demolition work and destruction carried out by the German Army as it was forced northward on the penisula and also inquired about atrocities against Italians.

"It is the same policy they are pursuing in Russia," he said. "We can tell from studying their demolitions as they lose towns and cities whether they expect to be able to retake those places. When they simply run amok dynamiting and burning everything, we know they don't expect to come back."

Churchill Hopes for '44 Victory

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA, Dec. 3 (Delayed) (AP).—Hope that the enemy will be crushed in 1944 was expressed confidently by Prime Minister Churchill today in an informal address to British troops before moving on to confer "with some very important people who came a very long way, both from the east and the west."

Climbing aboard a jeep before the 4th Queens Hussars, in which regiment he is an honorary colonel, Churchill declared that the war "is going well," but added:

"We must not underrate the tenacity of the enemy, who fights with his usual veteran skill, and, of course, when he is beaten he will not have a good time of it, so he will be tenacious to the end.

"But I hope that in 1944 we shall bring him to bay. If that be so, England will have escaped the greatest danger she has ever been through, and will emerge into the greatest glory she has ever won."

Churchill in his brief address did not refer to either Germany or Japan by name, though presumably he was alluding to the former.

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With the Fifth Army Near Mignano, Italy, Dec. 8 (AP)—United States doughboys were dug in tonight atop an important hill north of Mignano which they won during the day.

The attack came after an all-night artillery barrage, and was one of the bitterest and toughest battles yet in the Fifth Army's assault on the German winter line. The infantry had to dig the enemy out of caves and niches blasted out of rock.

Turk War Entry Soon Doubted

CHESTER

Cairo, Dec. 8 (AP)—The three-day Cairo conference which President Inonu, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill concluded Monday was viewed here today as foreshadowing events of farreaching significance in the Middle East and Mediterranean areas.

Conclusion of the parley was announced last night in a communique which stated that the three had studied the general political situation, "examined at length the policy to be followed" and found that their nations were bound "by the closest unity."

Stand Asked By Turks

The somewhat vague declarations of friendship and "closest unity" were desired by the Turks, it was understood, but the fact that the statement went this far was regarded as highly significant.

Behind it lay possibilities ranging from complete abandonment of Turkish neutrality to cession of air or other bases or less active help.

Harry Hopkins, chairman of the British-American Munitions Assignments Board and President Roosevelt's adviser, attended. The Turkish delegation included no military chiefs.

Early Hostilities Doubted

The best guess in Cairo—and it was a guess based on some supporting information—was that Turkey would not actively enter the war in the near future, unless a direct cause was given by Germany.

(A delayed Associated Press dispatch from Ankara, written December 4, said Inonu had gone to the conference "prepared to discuss all angles of Turkey's new relationship with the Allies and to the war." The dispatch said "there seems little doubt that the conference is in preparation for Turkish entry into the war, although military action may still be delayed for a couple of months.")

No Empty-Handed Gesture

Few here believed that the three days of conferences—at least one of which was attended by the British-American general staffs—were an empty-handed gesture or that the three government heads did not have something definite in mind in placing the following words in the communique:

"The study of all our problems in a spirit of understanding and loyalty showed that the closest unity existed between the United States of America, Turkey and Great Britain in their attitude toward the world situation. The conversations in Cairo have consequently been most useful and most fruitful for future relations between the four countries concerned."

Soviet Envoy Attends

The Soviet Ambassador to Turkey, Sergei A. Vinogradov, joined most of the sessions, but, while the communique asserted that the "traditional relations of friendship" between the Turks and the Russians were reaffirmed, there was no mention of Russia in that part of the communique which declared the existence of "closest unity."

Significant were two last-minute meetings Monday and yesterday of Inonu and Turkish Foreign Secretary Menemencioglu with British Foreign Secretary Eden and the British Ambassador to Ankara, Hughe Knatchbull-Huggeson.

Bases Believed Discussed

These sessions apparently drew Inonu in on the same subjects discussed by Eden and Menemencioglu in Cairo when Eden was returning from the October conference in Moscow. There was wide speculation then that possible cession of Turkish bases to Britain on roughly the same basis as use of the Azores was acquired from Portugal had been discussed.

So far as could be learned officially none of the principals saw any member of the exiled Greek and Yugoslav governments who are here, including King Peter and King George. And if either exiled government was pleased at the outcome of the meeting, they gave no outward indication.

(A Reuters dispatch from Cairo said, however, that Eden met King George and Premier Tsouderos of Greece, and King Peter of Yugoslavia. Churchill was reported to have seen Iraq's Regent Emir Abdul Ilah.)

SMUTS LAUDS BIG 3 TALKS

CHESTER

Calls Conferences "Most Significant," Hopes For Victory By Christmas, 1945

Cairo, Dec. 8 (AP)—The greatest news of the three historic Allied conferences has yet to unfold, Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts declared today, asserting that what the world doesn't know about the meetings is more important than what it was told.

Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa and a member of the British War Cabinet, called the meetings "the most significant conferences for one hundred years," and asserted they achieved "unanimity far exceeding our expectations."

He expressed hope for victory by Christmas of next year, but warned that "very heavy work lies ahead of us with fierce fighting."

Holds Press Conference

General Smuts, addressing a press conference of some seventy war correspondents, declared the Allied meetings had averted the danger that the United States, Britain and Russia might win the war without achieving the absolute cooperation necessary for winning the peace.

"Everything is in order, and is moving to the greatest conclusion for a century of centuries," he said.

Smuts spoke at the end of more than two weeks of conferences, which newsmen viewed from a distance with only brief communiques couched in general terms and secondhand descriptions of physical facts on which to base their dis-

patches.

"Old World Is Dead"

Smuts said: "The old world is dead and the significance of this war is that it is the first step to a new opportunity in which the press must play an even greater part." There must be "no repetition of this disaster," but the world must "forge something more firm than the old order."

He urged newsmen not to pry into the secrets of the meetings.

"You are on a knife edge," Smuts said. "A word dropped on the wrong side might cause great harm. By your silence now you are helping to victory."

Cairo's View Of Talks

The conference between President Ismet Inonu of Turkey, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill was viewed here as virtually adding Turkey to the ranks of the United Nations.

The possibilities behind the Turkish accord range from direct aid by Turkey in the war, to granting of air and other bases, or to even more passive assistance.

The best available information in Cairo was that Turkey would not actively enter the conflict soon unless Germany gave her direct cause.

Balkan Drive Seen

Meanwhile there were indications that a Balkans campaign definitely was in the making for the future, and there was speculation in Cairo that the Mediterranean and Middle East theaters might be placed under a single command. If a Balkans campaign developed, it was believed that Turkey would not stand entirely idle.

[Reuters reported that Churchill had seen Iraq's regent, Emir Abdul Ilah, and that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had called on King George II and Premier E. J. Tsouderos of Greece, and King Peter of Yugoslavia.]

SMUTS STRESSES CAIRO SILENCES

Says Only Less Important Things Were Told.

DEC 9 1943

Cairo, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, premier of South Africa, told a press conference today that "things are shaping for victory but a great war is still in front of us."

"I find everywhere the feeling that things are on the march," he said. "I sensed it in England. Something is taking shape before us that is still dim. But we have seen what happened in Russia. We have seen what is stirring in the Far East, where things have been asleep for thousands of years.

"The elements are on the march, gentlemen."

Marshal Smuts addressed a group of seventy war correspondents in the press room of the Cairo conferences, in which he was a participant. He told the correspondents that after the war, newspapers would have to play an important role "in seeing that there is no repetition of this disaster—that we forge something more firm than the old order." He added: "The old world is dead and the significance of this war is that it is the first step to new opportunities in which the press must play a greater part."

Marshal Smuts declared that the three great Allied conferences had achieved unanimity far exceeding our expectations. "Everything is in order and moving to the greatest conclusion for the century of centuries," he declared. "Heavy fighting lies ahead of us. The danger that Russia, Britain and the United States may win the war, but not achieve absolute co-operation needed for winning the peace, has been averted."

The Cairo-Teheran meetings were described by the Marshal as "the most significant conferences for 100 years," and what the world did not know about them was more important, he said, than what it did know. But he urged the correspondent—who had viewed the conferences from a distance, and had received only second-hand descriptions and communiques couched in general terms—not to pry into the secrets, saying: "You are on a knife edge. A word dropped on the wrong side might cause great harm. By your silence you are helping to victory."

DEC 9 1943

Tito's Support Challenged

Cairo, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Yugoslav Information Office disputed today "claims made in certain sections of the Allied press than Marshal Tito's provisional government enjoys the support of all political parties in Yugoslavia."

The information office, responsible to the exile Government of King Peter II, asserted that, apart from the Communist party, no other political organization had given support to Tito, whose real name is Gen. Josip Broz.

Serbs Back Committee

All Serb political parties, including the Socialist, are backing the National Committee of Resistance, which controls the regular Yugoslav army, the statement said.

It added that the strongest Croat political group—Dr. Vladimir Macek's Peasant party—refused to collaborate with the puppet regime of Dr. Ante Pavelic, yet also was attacked by Tito's Partisans.

"The only individuals of this party to join the partisans are those who deserted Macek and went over to Pavelic in 1941 and who now realize they will be called to account for the crimes they committed while Pavelic's henchmen," the statement said, and added that none of the political parties in Slovenia was supporting Tito.

Better Military Timing Planned

Cairo, Dec. 8 (AP)—Conferences between British and American staff officers here, it was disclosed today, have resulted in plans for instantaneous interchange of information between Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten to facilitate better timing of their blows against the Japanese.

Mountbatten, Allied commander for Southeast Asia, personally attended the first Cairo conference at which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek met President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. General MacArthur, commander in the Southwest Pacific, was represented by his chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland.

ROOSEVELT TALKS KEPT AIRMEN BUSY

Cairo, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—An American air transport service set up especially for the conferences at Cairo and Teheran used fifteen four-engined planes. These hauled a total of 250 persons and fifteen tons of supplies on routes over five continents—the Americas, Europe, Asia, Africa—and probably also Australia.

Some planes, including that of President Roosevelt, carried full sleeping and cooking facilities. A five-day courier service was maintained between Cairo and Washington, and later this was extended to Teheran.

President Roosevelt used the specially equipped plane he had at the Casablanca conference last January, and had the same military crew. This crew also brought President Inonu to Cairo from Turkey in Mr. Roosevelt's own plane. Mr. Inonu was taken home in a plane placed at the disposal of Prime Minister Churchill.

Cairo Talks Cost £6,500 in Rent

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 8 (AP)—The forty-four private villas rented for the various conferences of the Allied leaders cost the British £6,500, it was stated today. The villas were rented for a month, although they were used only a couple of weeks. One villa alone, a luxurious mansion called the Sultan's Palace, cost the British £1,500. Mena House, owned by the Egyptian Hotel Company, was rented for £85 daily.

Free French Oust Two Anti-Allies Admirals

Algiers, Dec. 8 (AP)—The French Committee of National Liberation today ousted from active service two admirals who for a long time have refused to cooperate with the Allies, and barred both from military ports.

The two men—Rear Admiral Francois Micheler, commander of the naval forces which fought against the Allies at Casablanca in November, 1942, and Rear Admiral Robert Godefroy, commander of the immobilized fleet at Alexandria which refused for three years to join the Allies—were placed on the retired list with regular pensions by the committee.

Mediterranean Troops Get 10,000 Tons Of Gifts

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 8 (AP)—American troops in Italy, Sicily and North Africa are getting their Christmas gifts—an estimated 5,000,000 parcels—with the help of trucks, jeeps, planes, amphibious "ducks" and even pack mules and former Italian prisoners of war.

Headquarters said today that the army postal system, under a deluge of more than a third of a million bags of holiday gift packages weighing about 10,000 tons, had done more business in the last six weeks than in the entire preceding year of the North African campaign.

Throughout the Mediterranean area former Italian prisoners now organized into special labor battalions are helping transfer the mail sacks from ships to trains, from freight cars to trucks and then on to the troops.

Former Italian prisoners are helping transfer the mail sacks from ships to trains, from freight cars to trucks, and then on to the troops. Or, the Italian front mules are taking gifts over slippery mountain trails to combat units who cannot be reached by any vehicle.

Teheran, Iran, Dec. 8 (AP)—Elated by the declaration of Iranian independence, made by the "Big Three" conference, many persons here are referring to Iran as "the only country which has already won the war."

DEC 9 1943

President Inonu Cheered On His Return to Ankara

W. KING

ANKARA, Turkey, Dec. 8.—(AP) President Ismet Inonu of Turkey arrived back in Ankara today from his Cairo talks with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and was greeted by diplomats, national assembly members and swarms of wildly cheering citizens.

The conference was generally interpreted here as one of the final developments in a prelude to war.

A Turkish communique issued on the historic gathering made no mention of military personnel or military discussions at the meetings. It was recalled here, however, that Inonu himself is an army general. (It was emphasized officially in Cairo that no Turkish military men were present, aside from two aides-de-camp who wore mufti.)

The communique said that Inonu's participation was a "striking manifestation of the alliance which united Great Britain and Turkey and the solid friendship between Turkey and the United States and Russia."

(Educated in the military schools of Turkey, Inonu has a wide military background. During World War I he served on the Syrian front and was in command of an army corps when peace was declared. He also was credited with checking the Greek forces after the last war and completing the organization of a regular army.)

Even as Inonu's special train pulled in, new German forces were reported to be moving into position along the southern Peloponnesian coastline of Greece between the gulf of Nauplia and Kalamai.

According to Greek reports the Germans evacuated almost the entire civilian population before moving into that sector, apparently because they feared Greek sabotage and spying. In Salonika three barracks were said to have been converted into hospitals. German sentries were declared ordered to shoot without question any civilians approaching closer than six miles to the Nazi air center at Sedes.

Decision Still Unknown

It was generally believed here that Roosevelt and Churchill had asked Inonu into a war council to discuss plans for this part of the world. A small group, however, believed Inonu refused to move Turkey into the war on the ground that the nation was not fully prepared and would gain nothing from such a step.

Commenting on the Teheran conference of Roosevelt, Churchill and Premier Marshal Stalin which preceded the Cairo meetings in which Inonu took part, the official newspaper Ulus said editorially that "Germany, too, is faced with a political and military coalition that has not a single flaw or weak spot in its construction."

Ulus left no doubt about the enthusiasm of Turkey for the results of the conference of the Big Three in Iran.

Ulus called the Teheran announcement a "short, virile and friendly document," and added:

"In none of the speeches previously pronounced by any of these three great allied leaders was the determination to stand or fall together in peace as well as in war expressed so categorically. The same current of unreserved confidence is to be felt in their declaration of faith in final victory."

The editorial said further, "for Germany there is left the single choice between unconditional surrender and being beaten by force. To suggest that a misunderstanding between the Anglo-Saxons and Russia is still possible would be foolish x x x."

Inonu was in the last car with Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu and Premier Sukru Saracoglu. The latter had joined the party down the line to greet the President earlier.

The President alighted from the train onto a red carpet leading into a large waiting room. He was then sped away by motor car. Inonu expected to have a full day of conferences with cabinet ministers, party leaders and perhaps the military.

Combat Role Predicted On Eve Of Conference

The following dispatch was written in Ankara December 4—before the Inonu-Roosevelt-Churchill conference began in Cairo—but for unexplained reasons it was not received until last night. In the face of current Turkish silence on the Cairo meeting, it provides a clue to the attitude in Turkey with respect to the talks.

By William B. King

Ankara, Dec. 4 (AP)—Delayed—A fateful decision for Turkey rests on the conference President Inonu is having with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, and that decision is almost sure to be Turkish belligerence as a fledged partner of the Allies.

The great importance of the talks for Turkey is apparent when it is realized that the President took with him his Foreign Minister and army chief and that the United States, British and Russian Ambassadors also made the trip.

Cairo Dispatches Differ

(Cairo dispatches said the Turkish delegation contained no military chiefs.)

If the conference leads Turkey into war it simply will be a culmi-

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nation of events which have pointed in that direction in recent months. Reserve officers have been called up; army units are seen more frequently moving through the streets, and defense preparations have been taken in coastal cities.

Papers Indicate War

Newspaper editorials have recognized the possible approach of war.

Despite all these signs, however, there is a strong body of opinion that the war for Turkey is still months away. Although greatly helped by lend-lease, the Turkish army still needs much equipment. Turkey's leaders will oppose any action which exposes Istanbul and Izmir to bombings until those cities have been provided with every defense.

U. S. Airmen Hit Andaman Isles

New Delhi, Dec. 8 (AP)—United States heavy bombers have made another raid on the important Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal as part of continuing day and night Allied air attacks on southern Burma, it was announced today.

Four-engined bombers pounded Japanese installations on Chatham in the group Monday, a communique from the Southeast Asia headquarters of Lord Louis Mountbatten said, and shot down one of a group of enemy fighters which attempted to intercept them.

Last Hit In August

The Andaman Islands are the western most points occupied by Japan in the Indian Ocean and last were bombed by United States planes in August.

The communique, covering action for the last eight days, told of repeated raids by both the Tenth United States Air Force and the RAF on Rangoon, Mandalay, Akyab, Prome, Heho and other Japanese strongholds in Burma. Targets were mainly road, rail and river communications and airports, but some gun positions were bombed and fighter planes strafed enemy concentrations.

12 Allied Planes Missing

Twelve Allied planes are missing and eighteen of the Japanese have been knocked down.

The Japanese have been strengthening their pressure against American-trained Chinese troops guarding construction of the Ledo road project and several sharp clashes have occurred between patrols of both sides, it was announced, but the enemy operations have brought little success and many casualties.

CHINESE HALT ENEMY DRIVE

Retake Town Of Tehshan, Few Miles South Of Fallen Changteh

Chungking, *Thursday*, Dec. 9 (AP). Chinese troops have recaptured the town of Tehshan, a few miles south of fallen Changteh, gateway to Changsha and China's "rice bowl," the Chinese high command reported today.

The town is a strategically important point on the highway linking Changteh, captured December 3 by the Japanese, and Changsha.

The communique said Tehshan had been taken by plane-supported Japanese forces December 6, but the Chinese, receiving reinforcements, immediately counterattacked and recaptured the city yesterday afternoon "after furious fighting."

"Rounding Up Enemy Remnants"

"Enemy remnants around the city are being rounded up," the high command added.

Chinese troops in southern Honan province, meanwhile, were reported in yesterday's communique to have broken into the important Japanese base of Sinyang and to have entered the suburbs of the enemy stronghold of Suihsien to the southeast in Hupeh province.

Sinyang is one hundred miles northeast of Hankow, central Chinese metropolis on the Yangtze river.

Japs Repulsed Near Kingshan

This communique added that a Japanese attack near Kingshan, approximately sixty miles south of Suihsien and seventy miles northwest of Hankow, had been repulsed.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters said heavy fighting was still progressing north and east of Changteh as the Chinese battled to ward off a drive on Shangsha.

The capture of Changteh had forecast a Japanese drive on Changsha, capital of Hunan province, after three previous unsuccessful attempts. Changteh's capture also cut the vital Hunan-Szechwan supply line, to deprive the Chinese forces of one of their main sources of supply.

Fall Of Changteh Admitted By Chinese

DEC 9 1943

Chungking, Dec. 8 (AP)—Fall of the ancient city of Changteh after bitter fighting in which both sides suffered heavy losses was announced by the Chinese high command yesterday, and it was acknowledged here today that the setback represented a severe economic and military blow to China.

Loss of the city opened the prospect of a new Japanese drive on Changsha, capital of Hunan province, which the invaders thrice before have tried unsuccessfully to take. At the same time the victory gave the Japanese control of the "rice bowl" region and cut the Hunan-Szechwan supply line, thus depriving the Chinese army of one of its principal sources of supply.

Division Wiped Out

The Chinese communique said that little more than 300 men of the Chinese Fifty-seventh Division had survived the bloody battle, which ended December 3.

(The Japanese announced Saturday that they had completed occupation of Changteh.)

General Yu Cheng-Wan, commander of the Fifty-seventh, whose epic defense of Changteh made him a national hero, was said to have been one of the survivors.

Japanese Losses Heavy

The Chinese high command, which said Yu's men had fought until their ammunition was exhausted, estimated Japanese losses up to December 2 at 10,200 killed and wounded.

A supplementary communique said that fighting continued to rage in the southern and northern suburbs of Linli, north of Chengteh, which recently was recaptured from the Japanese.

Stiff fighting also was reported in scattered areas in Hupeh and Hunan provinces and the Japanese-held city of Sinyang in southern Honan was said to have been surrounded by Chinese troops.

Chiang Notes War Anniversary

Chungking, Dec. 8 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek sent greetings and good wishes to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Pacific war.

Expressing confidence in the outcome of the war and the peace, the messages praised the recent Pacific conference in Cairo for its effect in strengthening the relations among the three powers.

Messages also were sent to Premier Picten Gerbrandy of the Netherlands, Premier Mackenzie King of Canada, Premier Curtin of Australia, Premier Fraser of New Zealand and President Quezon of the Philippines.

'To Shoot Rider, Shoot Horse First'

Chungking, Dec. 8 (AP)—Two Chinese proverbs express the differing opinions on whether the Allies should undertake to whip Germany or Japan first, Minister of Information Liang Han-Chao told a press conference today.

He said the "Hitler first" strategy reminded him of the proverb "to capture a band of thieves you must capture their leader."

But there is another proverb, he pointed out, which says, "When you want to shoot a rider, shoot his horse first." The Chinese regard Hitlerite Germany as the rider, Japan as the horse.

CHINESE CURRENCY BOARD DISSOLVED

Chungking, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—China has taken full control of foreign exchange with the dissolution of the Chinese Currency Stabilization Board on which China, the United States and Great Britain were represented. An official announcement said that control passed from the board into the hands of a Chinese Exchange Control Commission on December 1.

Nine banks have been authorized to deal in foreign exchange, all of them Chinese with the exception of one, the Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation. The Chinese authorities took the view that the conditions under which the Chinese Currency Stabilization Board was established had completely changed since Pearl Harbor and that its existence was no longer necessary.

First U. S. Nurses Arrive In China

United States Fourteenth Air Force, China, Dec. 5—Delayed, (AP). The first American nurses have arrived for duty in China.

Clad in blue jumper uniforms, sheepskin-lined boots and jackets, seven trim nurses stepped from a transport plane here today to be given an enthusiastic welcome by the airmen.

The seven are members of an air evacuation unit and will be sent to forward bases to fly back to hospitals with sick and wounded. Lieut. Audrey Rogers, of Burnet, Texas, one of the nurses, said that air evacuation station probably would be set up along the entire route homeward, providing nursing care from distant outposts in China to Miami, Fla.

The other nurses are Second Lieutenants Randy Rast, Aberdeen, Idaho; Jeannette Gleason, Houston, Texas; Ruth Duncan, Selma, Ala.; Margaret Miller, Morris, Ill.; Ruth Smith, Patten, Maine, and Eula Blackburn, Athens, Ala.

JAPAN'S MERCHANT SHIPS ARE SCARCE

South Pacific Reports Indicate Enemy Now Lacks Cargo Vessels

DEC 9 1943

Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters, *Thursday*, Dec. 9 (AP)—Japanese merchant shipping in the Southwest Pacific area, hard hit for months by the pounding of Allied warplanes, is becoming almost as scarce as Nipponese aircraft in the Allied-dominated skies.

Indications of a growing shortage of these vessels that must transport the vital supplies and reinforcements to the enemy's far-flung island defenses are to be found in headquarters communiques. Recently they have reported fewer and fewer of these ships sunk or damaged although Allied air operations have kept up the tempo of the attack.

Rabaul All But Empty

This was brought out by a headquarters' spokesman in reporting decreased shipping activity, both naval and merchant, at Rabaul. Aerial reconnaissance disclosed, he said, that merchant shipping at that once-pivotal base averaged but 100,000 tons. That probably would mean that less than twenty ships were in the harbor at any one time.

In strong contrast was the concentration of more than 125 ships at Rabaul when Allied warplanes made their first great surprise raid there last October 12. They ranged from barges and coastal craft to cargo carriers and warships of various types.

Two Months' Sinkings

A tabulation of reports made by Gen. Douglas MacArthur showed that sixty Japanese cargo ships, one tanker, one transport and nine coastal vessels were sunk in October, largely by aerial operations. Sixty-three cargo ships, two transports and three coastal craft were damaged. Several hundred barges, luggers or other small boats were sunk or damaged.

Although there was no slackening of the air attack in November, fewer ships were reported sunk or damaged. The total was 29 cargo vessels, 6 transports and 17 coastal craft sunk and 36 merchant ships, 3 tankers, 3 transports and 10 coastal boats damaged. The number of smaller craft such as barges, destroyed or damaged, also fell off sharply.

Enemy merchant shipping reported sunk or damaged in the first week of December, as compared with similar periods in the previous two months, showed that bombers and fighters were finding still fewer shipping targets.

German Defeat Effect Studied

DEC 9 1943

By William Boni

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Dec. 8 (AP)—What effect will Germany's defeat have in shortening the war against Japan?

The Cairo and Teheran declarations to end the European conflict with the greatest possible dispatch has brought speculation as to what it would mean in relation to the Pacific war.

At least one high-ranking Allied military authority believes the effect likely will be far greater than generally estimated, but he cautions against counting prematurely on the fall of the Nazis.

No Question Of Value

He said there's no question that such a fall would make it possible to increase enormously the flow of men and war materials into the Pacific theaters.

But here again he cautions that a stepup in manpower and supplies in itself won't be enough.

Men and materials must be given proper priorities to be of the most value.

No Ready-Made Bases

There are no ready-made bases in the Southwest Pacific such as the Allies have been able to convert to their use in Italy. Here all installations must be brought to forward bases, must be built time and again to keep the war machine moving. Docks must be constructed, anchorages found and airstrips carved out.

All this involves a tremendous transport problem in terrain where overland communication facilities are virtually non-existent.

Rabaul 'Too Hot To Handle'

Southwest Pacific Headquarters, Dec. 8 (AP)—A slackening in naval activity observed at Rabaul lent emphasis today to the official assertion that the Japanese are finding their once-proud New Britain island air and sea base too hot to handle.

While Allied bombers poured loads of explosives on the island, a spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur said aerial observation had shown a noticeable drop in naval traffic at Rabaul.

Best Base In Area

Rabaul, with its excellent deep-water harbor and six airdromes, is Japan's best base south of Truk, which is in the Caroline Islands, 800 miles away. Its neutralization would constitute a major victory.

Observation also revealed that Rabaul's airdromes contained more than 200 planes, preponderantly fighters. Since Rabaul has been chiefly a bomber base, the presence of fighters in such quantity could be taken as an indication that operations there were switching to the defensive.

A strong force of one hundred heavy and medium bombers escorted by fighters splattered 150 tons of bombs on New Britain Monday, concentrating on the oft-hit Cape Gloucester area.

On New Guinea the sharp ground fighting for Wareo on the Huon peninsula remained static. The Australians, supported by tanks, are attempting to clean the Japanese from the strategic Huon peninsula which overlooks the possible invasion strait to New Britain.

Bombers also hit the Japanese on Bougainville, smashing supply lines and exploding forty-eight tons of bombs on an ammunition dump and other targets.

1,229 CASUALTIES ON BOUGAINVILLE

254 Killed, 962 Wounded And 73 Missing In November, Halsey Says

South Pacific Allied Headquarters, *Thursday*, Dec. 9 (AP)—Allied casualties in the land action on Bougainville Island during November totaled 254 killed, 962 wounded and 73 missing, a spokesman for Admiral William F. Halsey said today.

Japanese killed by infantry and artillery fire alone the spokesman estimated at 2,500. In addition, there were many casualties inflicted on the enemy by air and sea bombardments.

More than 200 air sorties were made over Japanese positions in the Solomons Monday, the spokesman said, and 150 tons of bombs were dropped largely on supply areas and staging points on the Bougainville Island perimeter.

At the day's end, all runways were blasted out of commission.

100 Planes Hit Kieta

One hundred planes--Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo bombers with fighter cover—hit Kieta shortly before noon, destroyed more than a dozen supply buildings and set six fires. Other attacks on Kieta during the day brought the total bomb load dropped there to fifty-five tons and the spokesman added that Kieta's effectiveness as a supply base was greatly reduced.

A small flight of Mitchell medium bombers made a forty-minute raid on the truck route from Kahil to the Empress Augusta Bay area. Airacobra fighters also attacked the Monoitu Mission area in the Empress Augusta locality and left it devastated.

SICILY KID STUFF TO TARAWA GOBS

DEC 9 1943

Aboard a Transport off Tarawa, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Two New Jersey sailors who participated in the Sicilian landing say that was "kindergarten stuff" compared to the fight for Tarawa.

They are Seaman First Class Rocco Palestina, 329 South Orange avenue, Newark, and Fireman First Class Paul Sageniec, 23 Willard street, Garfield.

Staff Sergt. Fred Feldkamp, Marine Corps correspondent, of 73 Dover street, Newark, wrote on November 27:

"The Japs were superbly well-intrenched here on Tarawa, and it's still hard to understand—how we ever took the place at all, not to mention in the fast time of three and a half days. In seventy-two hours most of the Marines who were on Tarawa saw more action than many men saw at the front during the course of the first world war.

"Many people in the States seem to feel that the Japs are an undersized, slightly ridiculous race—that all we have to do is go out and knock them off any time we want. We all sincerely hope, for the sake of the war effort out here, that this misconception is corrected, and soon."

Polynesian Eats GI Soap WORDEN

Seventh United States Air Force in the Pacific, Nov. 25 (AP)—Delayed—The Polynesians in the officers mess are excellent waiters and likeable chaps, but . . .

Right from the start, Lieut. James McKinney, of Hawkinsville, Ga., had trouble with one of the Polynesians who insisted on eating a cake of G. I. soap. And he still hasn't been able to convince any of them that a slice of bread should be placed under jam. They take their jam straight.

On the first day the natives arrived their leader shook hands with the lieutenant and asked, "We friends now?"

"Yes," McKinney said, "we're friends."

And the native replied, "I appreciate you."

Every morning since they've gone through the same ceremony, word for word.

Mexico Fixes Tax On Guayule

Mexico City, Dec. 8 (AP) — The Mexican Government fixed a tax of $1.60 per ton today on guayule gathered from Government lands for shipment to the United States, where it is mixed with rubber to make tires. The decree said the tax would be raised 20 cents per ton for every increase of one cent per pound in the price of raw rubber in the United States.

Tojo Predicts 1944 Victory, Claims Huge Losses by U. S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 — (AP) Premier Hideki Tojo of Japan boasted in a Pearl Harbor anniversary message tonight that 1944 "will be our year to win," but declared "the war cannot be won easily."

"We have seen our hardships," said Tojo's message, broadcast from Toyko and recorded by U. S. Government monitors. "Whether we taste hardships under the suppression of the United States and Great Britain all depends on this war.

"We, the 1,000,000,000 people (of Japan, occupied areas and territories Japan hopes to occupy), must newly pledge that we will prosecute this war with our fullest effort.

"As long as the enemy wish to crush us by means of their crafty methods, we must crush them with our real power.

"Today, when we have already taken our position on the fighting front, we must concentrate our effort for the increase of fighting strength and, completing the fighting structure, must pledge that we shall enter the third year of the war—which will be our year to win."

He characterized as "dream talk" the recent Cairo agreement of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek to crush Japan and strip her of her empire.

Hirohito "Authority" for Claims

The Tokyo radio used the name of Emperor Hirohito as authority for saying the bulk of the U. S. Pacific fleet was "destroyed" in the Gilbert islands area.

Berlin radio earlier had relayed a Tokyo summary of successes the Japanese claimed to have achieved since the start of the war.

That summary follows:

"In battles in the South the Japanese were faced by an enemy force of 1,000,000. Here the enemy lost 144,000 in dead or wounded as well as 413,000 prisoners or deserters. Four thousand four hundred and 12 enemy planes were shot down and 209 vessels of all variety were confiscated.

"In the Chinese war theater the Japanese were faced by an enemy force in strength of 5,970,000. The enemy lost 490,000 in dead and 327,677 in prisoners or deserters. The Japanese losses in the same period on all fronts were 54,132 officers and ranks.

Fantastic Claims

"The Japanese navy sank 18 battleships, 27 aircraft carriers, 92 cruisers, 79 destroyers, 107 submarines, six other warships of unidentified type, four special ships, eight gunboats, seven minesweepers, 25 torpedo boats and 31 minor vessels.

"They damaged: 13 battleships, 12 aircraft carriers, 56 cruisers, 47 destroyers, three submarines, five ships of unidentified type and two special ships as well as six gunboats, one minesweeper, three torpedo boats and 26 minor war vessels.

"In addition 68 8enemy vessels were sunk and 1,260 were damaged. Five thousand one hundred and fifty eight enemy planes were shot down.

"Losses sustained by the Japanese navy are: one battleship,, two aircraft carriers, three cruisers, 22 destroyers, 11 submarines and two special ships. One battleship and two aircraft carriers, five destroyers and five submarines were damaged. Ninety-six other craft were lost. One thousand two hundred and three planes crashdived on enemy objectives."

HIROHITO USED TO BACK CLAIM

Jap Boast "Bulk Of U. S. Pacific Fleet Lost In Gilberts" Laid To Emperor

DEC 9 1943

New York, Dec. 8 (AP) — The Tokyo radio today used the name of Emperor Hirohito as authority for saying the bulk of the United States Pacific fleet was "destroyed" in the Gilbert Islands area. Text of the rescript was quoted as follows:

"The air forces of the combined fleet for many days past have fought gallantly against the enemy fleet in the Gilbert area, braving most inclement weather, and destroyed the bulk of that fleet. The services rendered merit our profound approval.

"It is to be remembered that the war situation in that area is continuing to grow more and more intense. We enjoin upon you to exert further efforts in order that we may live up to our expectations."

Summary Of Tokyo Claims

Berlin radio earlier had relayed the following Tokyo summary of successes the Japanese claimed to have achieved since the start of the war.

"In battles in the south the Japanese were faced by an enemy force of 1,000,000. Here the enemy lost 144,000 in dead or wounded as well as 413,000 prisoners or deserters. Four thousand four hundred and twelve enemy planes were shot down and 209 vessels of all variety were confiscated.

"In the Chinese war theater the Japanese were faced by an enemy force in strength of 5,970,000. The enemy lost 490,000 in dead and 327,677 in prisoners or deserters. The Japanese losses in the same period on all fronts were 54,132 officers and ranks.

18 Battleships On Sunk List

"The Japanese navy sank 18 battleships, 27 aircraft carriers, 92 cruisers, 79 destroyers, 107 submarines, 6 other warships of unidentified type, 4 special ships, 8 gunboats, 7 mine sweepers, 25 torpedo boats and 31 minor war vessels.

"They damaged: Thirteen battleships, 12 aircraft carriers, 56 cruisers, 47 destroyers, 3 submarines, 5 ships of unidentified type and 2 special ships as well as 6 gunboats, 1 mine sweeper, 3 torpedo boats and 126 minor war vessels.

Other Figures

"In addition 688 enemy vessels were sunk and 1,260 were damaged. Five thousand one hundred and fifty-eight enemy planes were shot down.

"Losses sustained by the Japanese navy are: One battleship, 2 aircraft carriers, 3 cruisers, 22 destroyers, 11 submarines and 2 special ships. One battleship and 2 aircraft carriers, 5 destroyers and 5 submarines were damaged. Ninety-six other craft were lost. One thousand two hundred and three planes crash-dived on enemy objectives."

Tojo Sees Victory In '44

Premier Hideki Tojo boasted in a Pearl Harbor anniversary message tonight that 1944 "will be our year to win," but declared "the war cannot be won easily."

"We have seen our hardships," said Tojo's message, broadcast from Tokyo and recorded by United States Government monitors. "Whether we taste hardships under the suppression of the United States and Great Britain all depends on this war.

"We, the 1,000,000,000 people (of Japan, occupied areas and territories Japan hopes to occupy), must newly pledge that we will prosecute this war with our fullest effort. . . .

Must Crush Enemy

"As long as the enemy wish to crush us by means of their crafty methods, we must crush them with our real power. . . .

"Today, when we have already taken our position on the fighting front, we must concentrate our effort for the increase of fighting strength and, completing the fighting structure, must pledge that we shall enter the third year of the war—which will be our year to win."

He characterized as "dream talk" the recent Cairo agreement of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to crush Japan and strip her of her empire.

'Presumptuous,' Tojo Declares

New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—The British-American leaders at the Cairo conference were "presumptuous" in saying they want Japan "to become a third-class nation," Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo declared today, said a Tokyo broadcast recorded by the OWI.

"Such propaganda is merely a strategic illusion to camouflage their repeated failures," Tojo said.

Broadcast In Italian

The summary of the speech was taken from a broadcast in Italian directed to Europe. Tojo made no mention of China or of the presence of President Chiang Kai-shek at the Cairo meeting.

"The unshatterable determination of the billion residents in greater East Asia for the annihilation of the irrational and inhuman Anglo-Americans has been strengthened by the Greater East Asia conference," Tojo said, referring to the recent Japanese-staged meeting in Tokyo of representatives of occupied countries.

Gen. Smith's Two-Word Bulletin: 'Makin Taken'

New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—A terse two-word telegram sent by Maj. Gen. Ralph C. Smith told war correspondents in the South Pacific theater that his Twenty-Seventh Division of the United States Army had successfully invaded and conquered Makin Islands on November 23-24. The two words were:

"Makin taken."

The general revealed his succinct message tonight during an interview from Honolulu, broadcast by short-wave over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

"Two hundred Koreans who had been imported by the Japs to do civilian labor were the first to surrender," he said. "There were many French missionaries on the island."

General Smith said he discovered five Japanese officers seated in a circle, with bullet holes in their heads. Although they had used guns instead of knives, as is traditional, he said they had unquestionably committed suicide.

Brazil Sentences German Spy

New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Rio de Janeiro radio said today that Hans Otto Meyer, arrested some months ago in Brazil and charged with being the leader of a German spy ring which communicated Allied shipping movements to enemy submarines, had been sentenced to two years in prison.

Ten of Meyer's associates await sentencing, said the broadcast, which was recorded by United States Government monitors.

Air Bases Expected

DEC 9 1943

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—Deeds, rather than words, are expected by informed observers here to bring out the full significance of Turkey's newly defined ole as an associate of the Allies.

The impression gained from the latest Cairo communique is strong that this role is to be of great importance. At the strategic moment when her help will count most Turkey very probably will enter the war.

Time Element Unrevealed

Whether that moment is close at hand or in the indefinite future is a question which may be answered only when it is expressed in action.

That her destiny eventually will lead Turkey into military partnership with the Allies is regarded as probable for two reasons: Her strategic position in relation to the Balkans, and her desire for a full voice in the peace councils.

Machinery Is Present

The machinery for action is present in the Anglo-Turkish alliance, and the significance of the Cairo meeting may lie in the reaffirma-

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tion of this alliance by the Turkish government not only to the British but to the Americans and Russians.

Broadly speaking there are three main avenues of military approach to Germany: (1) Across the English Channel and through Belgium and northern France; (2) across the Adriatic and through northern Yugoslavia; (3) through the Aegean Sea and the Balkans.

Only in the Aegean area have the Allies had little hope of successful attack without the cooperation of still another country. With the Germans entrenched in Greece and in the Aegean islands, Turkey holds the key to a drive in this area.

Airfields on the western rim of Turkey would outflank and make possible the quick conquest of such islands as would have to be taken in a thrust into the Balkans. Turkey, in fact, is a bridge from Asia to southeastern Europe, and the European section of the country, across the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora and Bosporus, is a ready-made bridgehead in the Balkans.

Passive Role Possible

Turkey's role may be active, with her army participating in a Balkan offensive, or passive, limited to cession of air bases to the Allies and opening Turkish ports to Allied troops.

Active Turkish participation would add an excellent army of perhaps thirty divisions to Allied strength. It is, however, an army weak in aircraft, in anti-aircraft and other modern guns, and in motorized equipment.

Delay Policy Followed

The British have followed a policy of not requesting Turkey to act until they were prepared to give her every assistance with arms and especially air forces. It seems doubtful that the Cairo conference would have resulted in a public announcement of Turkey's political solidarity with the Allies unless the British already felt confident of their strength in that area.

Equipment presumably could be provided under lend-lease although it would take time to train the Turkish soldiers to use it. The British have sent some equipment to Turkey, but it probably consists largely of small arms.

Nazis Still Send Supplies

Indicating German concern over Turkish neutrality, the Nazis are said to have continued their limited shipments of military equipment to Turkey, despite that country's increasing evident drift toward the Allied camp.

The greatest contribution Turkey could make to the Allies would be the cession of airbases and permission to use the Sea of Marmora and its excellent ports, including Istanbul, for an offensive through the Merich Valley into Bulgaria.

Opening the Aegean and the use of the Dardanelles-Marmora-Bosporus area would clear the most favorable invasion route into the Balkans, the Merich Valley, which leads past Adrianople into the heart of Bulgaria, almost to Sofia. A simultaneous large-scale attack on Salonika probably could have a good chance of success, permitting a second drive up the Vardar Valley toward Yugoslavia. The Vardar, however, is narrow, and more easily defended than the Marich route.

Japanese Have a Stamp To Mark Pearl Harbor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP).—The Japanese are using postage stamps to boast about their "victories." A few of the stamps were shown here by repatriates who returned recently on the Gripsholm. One pictures two tanks on a sandy shore with palm trees in the background and a Japanese flag on the left. Another apparently depicts Pearl Harbor burning after the attack of Dec. 7, 1941.

Finland Again to Pay War Debt Installment

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The Treasury said today that Finland had arranged to pay on December 15 an installment of $233,915 on its debt to this country arising out of the first world war. It owes the United States approximately $9,000,000.

DIAPERS AS TURBANS

Washington, Dec. 8.—Some of the 200,000 lend-lease diapers sent to North Africa are being worn by Arabs as headdresses, while American mothers are unable to buy the infants' essentials because of a critical shortage, according to Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire.

The unique adaptation of the diapers was reported by Army officers returning from North Africa, Senator Bridges said, adding that he had no idea how many of the diapers had been so utilized. The Senator's one-man investigation of the situation was occasioned, he said, by hundreds of letters from mothers who asked him why they could not find diapers in the stores.

DEC 9 1943

Veterans Favor Mustering Out Pay, Discuss Soldiers' Bonus

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. — (AP) Spokesmen for veterans today endorsed the principle of mustering-out pay advocated by President Roosevelt but served notice on Congress that it will not by itself be a guarantee against a drive for another soldier bonus.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, head of the Veterans Administration, implemented the view of the spokesmen with the statement that "passage of this bill will not stop the demand for a bonus" after the war.

These views were given to the House Military committee which opened hearings on legislation to provide up to $300 to men and women who have served in the armed forces since the attack on Pearl Harbor. Chairman May (D-Ky.) said the committee hoped to send the bill to the House floor for a vote Friday.

Millard W. Rice, National Service director of the Disabled Veterans' Organizations, emphasized that the mustering-out pay, five times the amount paid to men discharged after the last war should not be considered as "discharging all obligations."

Rice explained that there might be demands for adjusted compensation, old-age insurance, unemployment insurance and furlough pay.

Omar B. Ketchum, legislative agent for the Veterans of Foreign Wars, told the committee the $300 discharge pay "isn't enough" if it is to be "the only thing you're going to do for these men."

General Hines estimated that the legislation would cost the government approximately $3,600,000,000, disclosing that discharges since Pearl Harbor have approximated 1,000,000, most of whom, would be eligible for the payment.

Hines said he did not believe men who have served less than 90 days should receive the same pay as those with longer service, and suggested a top of $300 for men who have served more than 90 days. Also, he commented, length and character of service should be considered.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Dec. 8—(A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 488 United States Army casualties including these with their next of kin:

WOUNDED.

NEW YORK.

European Area.

GLINERT, STANLEY F., second lieutenant; father, Maurice Glinert, 600 West 111th street, New York.

Mediterranean Area.

ADAMS, EDWARD, pfc.; sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Razukas, 12 Gilbert Place, Roosevelt.
ARTESE, GIROLOMO J., staff sergeant; father, Vincent Artese, 13 Cheever Place, Brooklyn.
BARONE, CARMINE JR., private; mother Mrs. Assunta Barone, 2148 64th street, Brooklyn.
BUCHINSKY, STANLEY, pfc., aunt, Mrs. Stella Stankus, 138-29 Lloyd Road, Jamaica.
CALABRESE, PERRY, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Angela Calabrese, 3107 Corlear avenue, New York.
DI BENEDETTI, NAT V., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Irene Di Benedetti, 253 Avenue T., Brooklyn.
DINA, STEVE M., pfc.; brother, John Dina, 118 West 85th street, New York.
FULLER, FREDERICK R., private; father, Frederick P. Fuller, 385 Park avenue, Yonkers.
GOTAY, REINALDO, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Antonia Tara Gotay, 663 Tinton avenue, New York.
GREENBERG, ABRAHAM, pfc.; father, Jacob Greenberg, 2560 East 24th street, Brooklyn.
GREENBLATT, ROBERT, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Mollie Greenblatt, 225 Varet street, Brooklyn.
HARRISON, HERBERT H., private; father, Abe Harrison, 2134 77th street, Brooklyn.
HORNECKER, GEORGE H., private; wife, Mrs. Marie R. Hornecker, 66 North Third street, Brooklyn.
KRIKORIAN, GARO, private; mother, Mrs. Heronoush Krikorian, 305 Riverside Drive, apartment 8-A, New York.
MASTERSON, JOHN P., pfc.; friend, Mrs. Knutson, 232 Cypress avenue, apartment 50, Bronx.
ROSE, MARVIN G., private; father, Samuel Rose, 464 85th street, Brooklyn.
SAPIENZA, JOSEPH J., private; mother, Mrs. Josephine Sapienza, 8260 259th street, Floral Park.
SIEGEL, DAVID S., technician 5th grade; wife, Mrs. Sylvia Siegel, 412 Pulaski street, Brooklyn.
SODERQUIST, SVEN F., private; brother, Anders G. Soderquist, 231 East 58th street, New York.
STANNARD, ROBERT N. JR., private; father, Robert N. Stannard Sr., 200 Ridgewood avenue, Elliottsville.
VEZZETTI, RENATO G., pfc.; father, Joseph Vezzetti, 305 East 104th street, New York.
VORBACH, RICHARD T., private; sister, Mrs. Kay Anderson, 3620 Fillmore avenue, Brooklyn.
WEISSLER, BENJAMIN, private; father, David Weissler, 3554 Rochambeau avenue, New York.

Southwest Pacific.

PARSONS, DOUGLAS V. N., first lieutenant; father, Argyll R. Parsons, Guion Road, Rye.

NEW JERSEY.

Mediterranean Area.

APPLEBY, CHARLES R., private; mother Mrs. Bessie Appleby, 232 Main street, South River.
BAWDEN, RICHARD JR., second lieutenant; father, Richard Bawden Sr., 27 Crooks avenue, Clifton.
GAFFNEY, WILLIAM D., pfc.; father, Daniel Gaffner, 400 70th street, Guttenberg.
GIESER, WILLIAM H., private; mother, Mrs. Lillian Gieser, 44 Charles street, Jersey City.
HENDRICKS, ROBERT C., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Florence K. Hendricks, Route 10, Whippany.
LARDIERI, PETER C., private; mother, Mrs. Columbia Lardieri, 112 Nassau street, Newark.
MAZZA, FRANK, private; mother, Mrs. Mary Mazza, 218 South Garfield avenue, West Moorestown.
MOTYLEWSKI, STEPHEN, corporal; mother, Mrs. Andrew Motylewski, 33 Cresent avenue, Jersey City.
NICHOLAS, FRANK M., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Mary M. Nicholas, 216 Harrison avenue, Lodi.
PETIX, SAM F., private; father, Vincent Petix, 118 Harrison avenue, Garfield.
STYMUS, EDWARD J., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Stymus, 276 New York avenue, Jersey City.
ZIELINSKI, CHESTER, private; mother, Mrs. Alice Zielinski, 44 Washington street, Harrison.

Southwest Pacific.

KEMP, HAROLD J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Lena Kemp, 6816 Bellevue avenue, Guttenberg.
SMITH, JOHN E., sergeant; sister, Miss Dorothy Smith, 420 Chilton street, Elizabeth.

NEW U. S. PLANES SUPERIOR TO P-47

DEC

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—vastly superior to the P-38 and Two new Army fighter planes, the P-47, are now in production and are expected to give the United States the best air fighter fleet in existence, Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, said today.

Writing in the Army and Navy Journal, Mr. Lovett stated that the new craft have not been tested in combat "so restrictions still keep them under wraps," but he expressed confidence in them.

"Up to this year," Mr. Lovett wrote, "it was generally agreed that the Army Air Forces had the best bombers, heavy, medium and light, in existence. This year we believe our fighters will gain the same verdict."

He said that returned combat pilots had expressed confidence the new fighters will meet the test of battle and will replace familiar names among present models and bring about Army fighter plane supremacy.

RUSHING 80,000 LANDING CRAFT

Navy Speeds Shipbuilding For Invasion—Steps Up "Alligator" Production

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—The navy disclosed today its construction program calls for 80,000 landing craft of all types, of which about 25,000 already have been completed.

Rear Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, chief of the Bureau of Ships, told of the huge program, estimated to cost between $5,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000, at a press conference at which he indicated the craft still to be built are intended for the offensive against Japan.

Craft Given Top Priority

War Production Board sources made known earlier this week that landing craft have been given top place in the war production program, and manufacturers have been urged to rush output of steel plates for them.

Cochrane said the navy undoubtedly would step up production of "Alligator" landing craft, an amphibious vessel first used at Guadalcanal and recently used efficiently in the Tarawa attack.

The "Alligator" is able to traverse both water and land. At Tarawa it negotiated without difficulty coral reefs on which more conventional landing boats hung, an easy prey for Japanese marksmen ashore.

25,000 More On Order

"There have already been produced 20,000 landing craft ranging from the 450-foot dock ship to the amphibian tractors," Cochrane said. "These represent a total value of $1,500,000,000 exclusive of ordnance.

"There also are on order today 25,000 additional craft totaling $2,000,000,000, and there is pending before Congress a further authorization for approximately 20,000 more craft, involving an estimated cost of $1,600,000,000. Thus the total program will exceed 65,000 vessels in addition to which there are about 15,000 miscellaneous small craft, rubber boats, rafts, etc., which are needed to supplement and round out the total forces."

He explained that about 5,000 of the smaller craft have been completed, raising the total of completed landing craft of all types to 25,000.

Hurley Nominated To Be Major-General

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, former Secretary of War, was nominated today to be a major-general. He had a principal role in making advance arrangements for the Allied war conferences in Cairo and Teheran.

FORBID ARMY, NAVY SURPLUS SPENDING

DEC 9 1943

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. — (AP) The Senate passed a $308,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill today after writing into it an amendment prohibiting the War and Navy departments from spending any "surplus" funds without direct authorization of Congress.

After rejecting a proposal that the War department be permitted to retain 10 per cent of unexpended appropriations as an emergency reserve, the Senate adopted an amendment by Senator McKellar (D-Tenn) requiring all such balances to be returned direct to the Treasury. The amendment abolished the present procedure under which surpluses are retained as a reserve by the budget bureau.

Calling for approximately $140,000,000 more than was approved by the House, the revised bill gives the Farm Security administration $44,000,000, which the House had refused, and retains a controversial $5,000,000 supplemental appropriation for the Office of War Information for overseas activities. The Senate added $50,000,000 to aid war-congested communities to provide needed public facilities.

OWI Plans Expansion In Pacific

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Office of War Information said today that Robert Sherwood, chief of OWI overseas operations, expects to leave "before very long" for Australia to prepare for expanded propaganda operations in the Pacific and to consult on them with Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Air-Freight Line Links Ohio, India

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—The longest air freight line in the world is now operating on regular schedule between Patterson Field, Ohio, and India, the army announced today.

C-87 planes, the cargo version of the Liberator bomber, fly the route regularly, delivering supplies to the air forces in the Orient.

Capt. J. L. Okenfus, of Bloomfield, N. J., piloted the first flight in October, making the 28,000-mile round trip in twelve days, including loading and unloading time.

Outbound, this first flight carried 8,300 pounds of such equipment as airplane fuel pumps, starters and magnetos. On the return trip, it carried 8,500 pounds of damaged parts to be repaired.

Hull Has No Information F. D. R. Will See Franco

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—Secretary Hull said today the State Department had no information on reports that President Roosevelt might confer with General Franco, of Spain.

He made this comment in response to a question based on published reports from Cairo that such a meeting might be held.

NAVY TAKES OVER WEST COAST PLANT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—(AP) The Navy took over the shipyard of the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Drydock corporation today on grounds that it is operated inefficiently and the naval auxiliary vessels it constructs cost too much.

Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen was placed in charge of the yard's operations.

President Roosevelt directed that the Navy seize the shipyard in an order dated Dec. 3 which said the corporation had failed to perform satisfactorily the work called for by its contracts with the Navy department."

The Navy owns part of the company's facilities, having invested $6,500,000 in shipbuilding and repair equipment purchased for war expansion of the yard. It also is guarantor of half a $5,000,000 loan the company negotiated.

The amount of the corporation's contracts with the Navy was not disclosed but the Navy said that in addition to construction of auxiliary vessels the shipyard does "conversion and repair" of ships needed by the Navy.

January 1 Made Day Of Prayer

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt has proclaimed January 1 as a national day of prayer for "strength and guidance for the problems of widening warfare and for the responsibilities of increasing victory."

The text of the proclamation, made public today by the White House, follows:

"At the end of the year 1943, which has not only made manifest the devotion and courage of our nation's sons but has also crowned their efforts with brilliant success on every battle front, it is fiitting that we set aside a day of prayer to give thanks to Almighty God for His constant providence over us in every hour of national peace and national peril.

"At the beginning of the new year 1944, which now lies before us, it is fitting that we pray to be preserved from false pride of accomplishment and from willful neglect of the last measure of public and private sacrifice necessary to attain final victory and peace.

"May we humbly seek strength and guidance for the problems of widening warfare and for the responsibilities of increasing victory. May we find in the infinite mercy of the God of Our Father some measure of comfort for the personal anxieties of separation and anguish of bereavement.

"Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Saturday, the first day of January, 1944, as a day of prayer for all of us, in our churches, in our homes and in our hearts, those of us who walk in the familiar paths of home, those who fight on the wide battlefields of the world, those who go down to the sea in ships and those who rise in the air on wings."

'Bureaucratic Control' Of Radio Is Attacked

DEC 9 1943

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. — (AP) Assailing "bureaucratic control" of radio as "a gun aimed at the heart of all our democratic freedom," President Niles Trammell of the National Broadcasting company appeared today for legislative safeguards against Federal restriction "which would goosestep an industry."

Trammell told the Senate Interstate Commerce committee that past performances have demonstrated radio's devotion to public service and its acknowledgement of social obligations so clearly that government "encroachment" could serve only to "destroy the business, shackle the freedom and arrest the progress of the broadcasting art."

He heatedly denied that it is true, as James L. Fly, Federal Communications commission chairman, asserted recently, that the National Association of Broadcasters is a "stooge" for the NBC and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"Mr. Fly himself knows that isn't true," Trammell said.

The Senate committee is considering legislation to limit and define the FCC's authority over broadcasting.

Saying the post-war period will bring far-reaching developments in the field of television and frequency modulation broadcasting, Trammell suggested that Congress delay comprehensive revision of the Communications act in favor of an amendment "halting further government encroachment on the rights of the broadcaster and listener.'

He recommended that the legislators:

1. Write into law specific guarantees of a free radio since "in every land where democracy is dead there is government control of radio, the press and the church."

2. Prohibit the FCC from exercising any control over the business or programs of broadcast stations.

3. Provide for long term or permanent licenses, subject only to revocation for "specified causes."

4. Provide that revocation for specified causes be authorized only after jury trial in the Federal courts.

5. Eliminate any authority of the FCC to deal with radio under the anti-trust laws.

6. Separate regulation of radio in the common carrier field from the regulation of broadcasting.

7. Make it mandatory for the government to issue experimental licenses and to "encourage the development of new radio services."

8. Prohibit the commission from refusing licenses on the basis of occupation, such as the denial of them to newspapers.

9. Revise procedural sections of the Federal communications law.

Plant Spent $13,000,000, But Single Plane Produced

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—(AP) A special House Military Affairs subcommittee heard from its investigator today that more than $13,000,000 had been spent at the Fairchild Aircraft plant, Burlington, N. C., but only one plane produced since the plant received its first contract on October 31, 1941.

Witnesses said that the plant was a $4,000,000 enterprise built and equipped by the government and leased by the Defense Plant Corporation to Fairchild Engine and Airplane corporation of Hagerstown, Md., under a dollar a year contract.

Wendell R. Blackburn, the committee agent, testified at opening of the hearing that the Burlington plant had received three contracts totaling more than $63,000,000, that 2,350 wrokers had been employed, and that 475 gunnery training planes were ordered.

"General wastage, inefficiency and extravagance" accounted for production, in two years, of only one accepted plane and ten others at the assembly line stage, Blackburn declared.

If production schedules had been met, he asserted, 107 planes should have been turned out to date.

Blackburn told of plant guards earning $225 to $325 monthly, of unused material being sold to Burlington junk shops, and of "so-called skilled workers" being leased from a St. Louis, Mo., firm which sometimes received as much as $48 a day for each man it furnished.

The investigator enumerated these "seemingly excessive" items from the plant's account book: for telephone and telegraph, postage, stationery and officer supplies—$91,206; for travel expenses, $52,365; for guard service, October, 1942, to November, 1943, $249,303; for general and miscellaneous items, $106,407.

Asked by committeeman what constituted "general and miscellaneous," Blackburn replied, "I don't know what that included."

Blackburn explained that the Burlington plant operates under a cost plus a fixed fee contract, awarded in March, 1943, calling for production of 475 advanced gunnery training planes at a total cost of $36,937,195. The fixed fee for the contract is $1,450,222, he stated.

Total expenditures thus far, he said, were $13,423,794.

The sub-committee, headed by Chairman Costello (D.-Calif.), heard from three former employes of the plant that there was "plenty of idleness" among employes. They asserted, however, that it was due to management inefficiency rather than to the workers themselves.

ADVERTISING BILLS TABLED

DEC 9 1943

House Committee Rejects Idea Of Paid Newspaper Space In Bond Sales

Washington, Dec. 8 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee, apparently siding with the Treasury's views, turned thumbs down today on the idea of Government-paid newspaper advertising to stimulate war-bond sales.

By a vote of 11 to 10, the committee tabled legislation which called for outlays of up to $30,000,000 for such advertising.

The Senate had voted to provide $15,000,000 for the purpose despite the Treasury's assertion that the present cooperative plan was working well and that the space newspapers now accord voluntarily would cost a minimum of $100,000,000 a year.

Treasury Objections

The Treasury also had protested that the legislation amounted to "a subsidy to certain small newspapers" and would "prove an almost insurmountable hurdle to the continued promotion of war bonds."

The procedure followed by the committee in tabling two House bills and the Senate measure precluded their further consideration by that body, although Chairman Doughton (D., N. C.) explained that the subject matter could be reopened if a new bill were introduced. In view of today's action, however, it was not considered likely the committee would reverse itself on a new measure.

Bills Considered Killed

"I'd say we killed all three bills," Doughton told reporters.

Representative Cannon (D., Mo.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, author of the two House measures, was out of town, but his associates said the legislation probably would be dropped because of the proximity of the next war-bond drive.

Cannon's bills would have provided $30,000,000 for advertising "equitably distributed" among newspapers having second-class mailing privileges.

Senate Bill Provisions

The Senate bill called for a top expenditure of $15,000,000 on advertisements in weeklies, semi-weeklies, tri-weeklies and dailies in cities having not more than 10,000 population and for non-dailies in larger cities.

Organizations of smaller newspapers had advocated the legislation as necessary to carry the bond-sales appeal to areas not reached by the present program of cooperative voluntary advertisements generally sponsored by merchants at no cost to the Treasury. They stoutly denied the Government payments would have any effect on editorial policies or would constitute a subsidy.

SENATE TO STUDY FOOD ALLOCATION

DEC 9 1943

Five Months Old Proposal Seen as Substitute for Food Subsidies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 — (AP) In the midst of the Congressional battle over food subsidies, the Senate Agriculture Committee suddenly decided today to look into a five-months-old proposal to allocate basic war foods to low-income families.

Such a program has been suggested in some quarters as a substitute for general food subsidies on the grounds it would prevent higher retail food prices from causing hardship to persons of small income.

Chairman Smith (D.-S. C.) appointed Senator Gillette (D.-Iowa) as chairman of a sub-committee to hold hearings on the food allotment plan advocated by Senator Aiken (R.-Vt.) in a bill introduced last July.

Aiken proposes to operate the program somewhat like the old food stamp plan for distribution of surplus commodities.

Persons whose income did not permit them to maintain an adequate diet would be given coupons which could be used for purchase of foods.

Backers of the idea argue it would subsidize only those in need and they contend that general subsidies aid both the poor and the wealthy.

At hearings by the Senate Banking committee, Russell Smith, legislative secretary of the National Farmers Union, testified today that a food stamp plan could not take the place of general subsidies.

"The food stamp plan relies upon existence of surplus supplies as its base," he said, "and there are no surpluses now."

NEW ELK HILLS OIL CONTRACT BARRED

Washington, Dec. 8 (A. P.).—The Department of Justice has declined to approve a proposed new contract between the Navy and Standard Oil Company of California for operation of the giant Elk Hills, Cal., oil reserve, pending "more specific authority from Congress."

Representative Grant (R.-Ind.) said Attorney-General Francis Biddle told the House Naval Affairs Committee at a closed session today that he had withheld approval of the suggested contract, stating:

"I am not prepared to say such a form of contract (as the one under discussion) is unauthorized by statutes, but I am impelled to conclude it should not be executed without more specific authority from Congress."

Mr. Biddle's department earlier this year rejected a previous Navy-Standard Elk Hills development agreement. Assistant Attorney-General Norman M. Littell termed that contract, subsequently ordered canceled by Secretary of the Navy Knox, illegal because it "gave a private company interest in Government

30.24—10853

property" (oil in the ground.)

Representative Vinson, the chairman, said that as a result of Mr. Biddle's testimony the committee had decided to conduct hearings in January on whether the Navy ought to condemn the reserve properties or enter into a new contract. The committee members vary widely on this matter.

SENATOR GUFFEY MAY RESIGN AS COMMITTEE HEAD

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. — (AP) Senator Guffey (D-Pa) probably will be replaced next week as chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign committee with a colleague administration leaders hope will be able to placate rebelling Southerners.

Guffey's resignation has been offered, it was learned tonight, and if administration lieutenants are able to persuade either to serve in the past, Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) or Senator Hatch (D-NM) may be selected as a successor.

Ordinarily, Democratic Leader Barkley of Kentucky names the chairman of the campaign committee, whose chief job is to raise funds to help Democrats running for the Senate.

There are indications, however, that if Barkley's choice is not agreeable, southern senators may seek to force the election of the committee chairman by the Democratic caucus. Either O'Mahoney or Hatch are expected to be acceptable to the Southern bloc.

Guffey's charge last week that some of the Southerners had joined with Republicans in an "unholy alliance" to defeat the administration's service men's vote bill prompted a demand in the Senate yesterday by Senator Byrd (D-Va) that the Pennsylvanian retract his statement and resign the campaign committee chairmanship.

Senator Bailey (D-NC) topped this with the assertion that if the Southerners are "scorned" by the leaders of their party, they can form a Southern Democratic party of their own and possibly hold the balance of power in the electoral college.

Byrd said today he still is waiting for a retraction from Guffey. Guffey had no comment either on his resignation, which was first offered two months ago and then tentatively withdrawn, or on Byrd's or Bailey's statements.

NEWSMEN WHO DIED IN WAR HONORED

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 — (AP) Newspaper men and women who gave their lives while covering the war were honored today by the Overseas Press Club and by the National Association of Manufacturers.

At the club's luncheon, 12 newsmen in whose honor Liberty ships will be launched and named next week, were hailed as courageous men, devoted to their country and their profession, by representatives of the government and of the newspapers and news agencies they represented on the war fronts.

A placque, honoring the men and one woman, was presented to Lucien Kirtland, president of the club, by Frederick C. Crawford, president of the N.A.M., at the opening day session of the second war Congress of American Industry.

"It has been a matter of glory to see the young newspapermen of today go to war," John Evans of the Associated Press told the Overseas Press club. "They were intelligent. They knew the risks and they were sufficiently honest to be afraid, but they went."

Correspondents honored by the Overseas Press Club were Edward H. Crockett of the Associated Press; Ralph Barnes of the New York Herald Tribune; Frank J. Cuhel of Mutual Broadcasting System; Byron Darnton of The New York Times; Melville Jacoby of Time and Life; Ben H. Miller of The Baltimore Sun; Webb Miller of the United Press; Ben A. Robertson of The Herald Tribune; Jack Singer of International News Service; Carl Thusgaard of Acme News Pictures; Keith Palmer of Newsweek, and H. Leslie Percy of United Press.

The names of the 12 men, plus that of Mrs. Leah Burdette of the New York newspaper PM, appeared on the N.A.M. roll of honor. Crawford said several names were omitted on instructions of the club because families of the men had not given up hope they were still living.

HOOVER DECLARES HE HAS APPROVED OF MOSCOW PACT

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—(AP) Former President Herbert Hoover said today that "naturally" he approved the Moscow Pact and that Alf M. Landon, Republican 1936 presidential nominee, had not opposed the pact "either in his public statements or to me personally."

Hoover issued a formal statement after conferring here with Landon, who will resume a swing of the East Sunday when he attends a dinner given in his honor at Rochester, N. Y., by publisher Frank Gannett. Landon conferred here yesterday with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Landon, in a talk before freshmen senators in Washington last Saturday, referred to the Moscow Pact as "hazy" in part. The speech led Wendell Willkie, G.O.P. 1940 presidential candidate, to declare that if Landon's views represented those of the Republican party then someone other than Willkie should be the 1944 leader.

Hoover's statement said:

"Governor Landon and I discussed the war and domestic situation generally. The governor did not take a position in opposition to the Moscow Pact, either in his public statements or to me personally. I, naturally, approve it, inasmuch as it adopts the transition period and other principal which I have advocated for the past 18 months.

"The governor is deeply interested in securing a lasting peace but has rightly objected to advance pledges of Republicans to commitments on peace settlements until those proposals are made known. I should expect every sensible citizen, irrespective of party, to hold that attitude.

"Nor is the governor opposed to an identical foreign relations plank in the two party platforms. He would, when the time comes, six months hence, favor full consideration of specific proposals from the administration in that direction. Generally, being from near Missouri, the governor first wants to know what is proposed in black and white."

Landon said he would rest here the remainder of the week.

'Long, Hard, Bitter Fight' Ahead Says C. E. Wilson

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NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—(AP) Industrialists and government leaders today painted a rosy picture of America's production gains this year but warned that winning the war would continue an unrelentless, uphill fight.

"The fight in Europe looks to me like a long, hard, bitter fight," C. E. Wilson, executive vice chairman of the War Production board, told the 48th annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"Unless we are exceptionally lucky, it will be costly in lives beyond the expectations of most of the American people. The cost in material will be equally heavy. x x x

"Japan will be a tough, dangerous, persistent enemy. If anyone of us still clings to the silly delusion that the Japanese will be a pushover for us after Germany is knocked out of the war, let him talk to some of the officers and men who have come back from the Pacific theater."

Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, chief of the Bureau of Naval Ordnance who today relinquished that post to go on active sea duty, also advised Americans to prepare for difficult fighting.

"Our victory will not be won without continued efforts equal in devotion and efficiency to those put forth in our days of greatest uncertainty," he declared.

Tom M. Girdler, chairman of the Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corp., and of Republic Steel Corp., told the manufacturers at the opening session of their three-day conference that prime requisites of post-war prosperity were industrial peace and cooperation between industry and labor.

Warns Against Class Conflict

He added "class conflict would prove disastrous" and outlined these four keystones for industrial peace:

"1. Recognition of the principle of collective barganing;

"2. Recognition of the right of employes to join or not to join any labor organization;

"3. Scrapping of the 'class conflict' idea in labor management relations and recognition that cooperation between men and management naturally follows mutual understanding of each others' problems;

"4. Incentive for investment and work—a fair return for venture capital, and fair wages for employes."

Wilson explained some types of war production would decline in 1944 while others would increase.

He said increases scheduled for 1944 included munitions, aircraft tonnage, naval and merchant ship production and trucks. Among declines were ordnance and signal equipment, construction, tanks and ammunition.

Wilson, who was president of General Electric Co. before taking the WPB post, charged some "special political and economic groups want to win complete victory for themselves regardless of the consequences for others and for the nation." Touching on next year's election, he said:

"I am deeply alarmed today over the possibility that a right wing reaction may draw some sections of capital so far away from our traditions as to imperil the entire structure of American life as we know it."

Hershey Expects 11,300,000 Will Be in Service by June

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NEW YORK, Dec. 8 — (AP) Major General Lewis B. Hershey declared tonight at least six months more of draft must be expected before armed service demands for manpower taper off to maintenance levels.

The Selective Service director estimated the total in service would reach 11,300,000 by June 30, 1944, with this number subject to revisions which might be forced by changed strategy or conditions of battle.

Our army and navy today comprise about 10,000,000 men, he said, leaving only about 13,000,000 in the eligible 18-38 age group outside.

Hershey broke this group down into approximate totals of 3,400,000 deferred for occupational reasons (1,600,000 in industry and 1,800,000 in agriculture), 3,600,000 who have been rejected, 1,000,000 in process and 5,000,000 in 3-A-pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

From these groups, he said, "I must furnish 1,900,000 to 2,100,000 to the armed forces."

While opinion varies as to the physical condition of some of the 3-A group, Hershey commented, he expected 1,000,000 could be found to make up about the half the requirements for contemplated expansion during the next six months. Another 400,000 boys will become 18 and eligible, while possibly 100,000 reaching the age 17 will enlist in the Navy or Marines.

This leaves, Hershey said, about 300,000 who must come from 2-A or 2-B classifications, occupationally deferred. Farm deferred and 4-F ranks, he suggested, would have to provide 100,000 to 200,000.

Age Is Factor

"Age is to be a factor," Hershey said. "You will have a greater chance to retain the older rather than the younger worker."

But after the mid-year goal is reached, 100,000 men a month probably would meet the maintenance requirements replacements.

Hershey said it was likely deferments of men under 38 would become more difficult, legislation affecting deferments was a possibility, physical standards might be lowered, and decentralization of deferment decisions will be continued. This last, while not further explained, apparently meant power would be left in the hands of local boards.

Gun Sights Clogged, Cowboy Kills 2 Nazis, Wounds 3

New York, Dec. 8 (AP)—Some months ago former Cowboy James W. Sheppard wrote his hometown paper, the Throckmorton (Texas) *Tribune*, that he would "like to meet the enemy face to face with a forty-five smoking in both hands."

Sheppard, 24, now with the Fifth Army in Italy, has met the enemy face to face and he has licked him in a melee of mud, rifles, grenades, pistols and machine guns, the New York *Herald Tribune* says in a copyrighted story by Correspondent Homer Bigart.

Trapped In A Hole

It all began when Sheppard and another Throckmorton resident, Sergt. Jack Sullivan, got trapped on the slopes of La Difensa while on a reconnaissance patrol. They dove into a hole as machine-gun bullets formed a solid wall above them. Sullivan managed to escape after lobbying grenades at the enemy.

Five Germans r aced toward Sheppard's positio nand he raised his rifle, foung the sights clogged with mud and fired offhand, just like Sheriff Jack McWhorter taught him to shoot back in Throckmorton county, Bigart relates.

Kills 2, Wounds 3

"I was surprised when the first one fell," Sheppard said. "I got the next one, and then the third one ccomes running to within twenty yards before he goes down grabbing his belly. The other two started turning away. I shot one in the shoulder and the other in the back."

He had killed two men, wounded three and sent others flying.

After weathering another shower of enemy grenades and mortar fire, Sheppard made his way back to a command post where he volunteered as a muleskinner.

Thinking about what the people in Throckmorton might say if they heard he was playing nurse to a jackass instead of meeting the enemy face to face, Sheppard changed his mind.

His command post officer promised to send him back to the front at dawn.

Cruiser Vicksburg To Be Launched Tuesday

Newport News, Va., Dec. 8 (AP)—The cruiser Vicksburg will be launched next Tuesday at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry-dock Company yards, where three other cruisers—the Birmingham, Mobile and Biloxi—have gone down the ways in the last twenty-two months. All are of the Cleveland class.

Ordered by the Government late in 1940, the Vicksburg will be christened by Miss Muriel Hamilton, daughter of Vicksburg's Mayor, J. C. Hamilton. Matron and maid of honor, both of Vicksburg, will be Mrs. Loretta Wailes and Miss Edith Williamson.

POST-WAR PROBLEMS

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 8.—(AP) Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said today that the post-war solution to mass unemployment, "the most corroding malady a nation can suffer," would be complete unity of business, labor, agriculture and government.

MISSIONARY RELATES BRUTALITY OF JAPS

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8 — (AP) A story of how Japanese soldiers seized and killed 50,000 young Chinese from a refugee camp which American missionaries helped operate was related today before a state legislative committee on Japanese problems.

The witness, Dr. Ralph Phillips, for 26 years a missionary in the Orient, told the committee he and his wife helped run a camp for several hundred thousand refugees outside of Nanking.

"On the pretext that they were soldiers, about 50,000 young Chinese were taken out of the camp by Japanese officers and soldiers over our protests. They were taken into the fields, stood up and shot. Bodies were stacked and burned.

"From the same camp thousands of girls from the ages of nine to 15 were taken and turned over to the Japanese soldiers for a week, after which those who survived were killed in the most cruel and unspeakable manner."

Reports Japanese Killed 50,000 Chinese Refugees

Missionary Says Young Victims Were Taken From Camp

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8 (AP).—A story of how Japanese soldiers seized and killed 50,000 young Chinese from a refugee camp which American missionaries helped operate was related today before a state legislative committee on Japanese problems.

The witness, Dr. Ralph Phillips, for twenty-six years a missionary in the Orient, told the committee he and his wife helped run a camp for several hundred thousand refugees outside of Nanking.

"On the pretext that they were soldiers, about 50,000 young Chinese were taken out of the camp by Japanese officers and soldiers into the fields, stood up and shot.

"From the same camp thousands of girls from the ages of nine to fifteen were taken and turned over to the Japanese soldiers for a week, after which those who survived were killed in the most cruel and unspeakable manner."

ADD LONDON (WHITE) XX PARTISANS

"WE NEVER ATTACKED THE PARTISANS EXCEPT IN CASES WHEN MY PEOPLE ATTACKED THEM FOR PLUNDERING," GEN.MIHAILOVIC WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "BUT WHEN THESE PARTISANS OFFICIALLY STAND AGAINST KING PETER, WE SEE IN THEM OUR ENEMIES."

THIS WAS A REFERENCE TO THE PARTISANS HAVING FORMED THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT IN OPPOSITION TO THAT SERVING UNDER KING PETER IN CAIRO.

THIS EXILE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED BY THE ALLIES, BUT THERE IS SOME INDICATION THAT BRITAIN MIGHT NOW GIVE RECOGNITION INSTEAD TO THE NEW PARTISAN REGIME.

QUESTIONED ON THIS POINT IN COMMONS TODAY, MINISTER LAW SAID THAT HE HAD NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION ON THE FORMATION OF A TITO-SUPPORTED GOVERNMENT IN YUGOSLAVIA, OR ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE NEW GOVERNMENT AND THE CAIRO REGIME.

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"OUR POLICY," HE DECLARED, "HAS ALWAYS BEEN TO ALLOW TERRITORIES WHEN THEY ARE LIBERATED TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN FORM OF GOVERNMENT." HE DECLINED TO AMPLIFY.

THE NEW GERMAN DRIVE AGAINST THE PARTISANS WAS DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN LAUNCHED AGAINST THE WHOLE OF LIBERATED YUGOSLAV TERRITORY, WITH ESPECIALLY HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE BOSNIA, SERBIA AND HERCEGOVINA AREAS.

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ROMMEL'S MAJOR ATTACK APPEARED TO BE TAKING THIS FORM: ONE GERMAN FORCE WAS TRYING TO ISOLATE THE SERBIAN INTERIOR FROM THE COAST, WHILE A SECOND WAS TURNING ALL ITS FIRE AGAINST YUGOSLAV LODGEMENTS ON THE ADRIATIC COAST.

BZ305PEW

BY RICHARD G.MASSOCK

LONDON, DEC 8-(AP)-PLANS FOR SPRING ATTACKS FROM THE SOUTH BY MORE THAN A HALF A DOZEN REGULAR ALLIED AND GUERRILLA ARMIES IN THE PROMISED

THREE-FRONT ASSAULT AGAINST THE GERMANS APPEARED WELL UNDERWAY TONIGHT FOLLOWING THE MOST INTENSIVE DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY SINCE THE FALL OF FRANCE.

TURKEY'S INTENTIONS, AND WHETHER AND HOW FAR SHE MAY AID THE ALLIES FOLLOWING PRESIDENT ISMET INONU'S CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, REMAINED AN ENIGMA.

BRITISH COMMENTATORS MADE IT CLEAR TURKEY'S CHANGE FROM A BENEVOLENT NON-BELLIGERENCY TO OUTRIGHT ASSISTANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS--IF IT DOES COME--IS NOT EXPECTED FOR SEVERAL MONTHS. DEC 9 1943

REUTERS ANKARA CORRESPONDENT, MEANWHILE, REPORTED THE WIDE OPEN OPINION THERE WAS THAT A GENERAL ALLIED OFFENSIVE AGAINST EUROPE MAY BE EXPECTED IN THE NEAR FUTURE--"POSSIBLY BEFORE SPRING."

IN CAIRO FIELD MARSHAL JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS EXPRESSED THE HOPE OF VICTORY BY CHRISTMAS OF NEXT YEAR, BUT HE TOLD CORRESPONDENTS "VERY HEAVY WORK LIES AHEAD OF US WITH FIERCE FIGHTING

30.24—10855

AND VICTORY WILL TAKE SOME TIME. THE ROAD STILL IS LONG BUT WE HAVE NEARED THE END."

THE BRITISH BELIEVED THE LATEST CAIRO CONFERENCE CONCERNED:

DELIVERY OF WAR MATERIAL TO TURKEY.

WHAT AID--INCLUDING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE--THE TURKS COULD EXPECT FROM THE ALLIES IF TURKEY ENTERED THE WAR.

COORDINATION OF TURKISH WAR PLANS WITH THOSE OF THE ALLIES IN SUCH AN EVENTUALITY.

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ALLIED PEACE PLANS FOR THE MIDDLE EASTERN BALKAN AND DANUBIAN AREA IN WHICH TURKEY IS INTERESTED.

WHATEVER TURKEY'S DECISION IS, CLOSER AND FULLER COOPERATION WITH THE ALLIES CONFIDENTLY IS EXPECTED. THE BRITISH CONSIDERED IT SIGNIFICANT THAT THE TURKS FOR THE FIRST TIME HAD CONSENTED TO MEET ALLIED STATESMEN, OTHER THAN THE BRITISH SINCE BRITAIN ALONE IS LINKED BY PACT WITH TURKEY.

BESIDES THE PLANS FOR MAJOR OFFENSIVES IN WESTERN EUROPE AND EVENTUALLY IN THE PACIFIC WORKED OUT WITH STALIN AND CHIANG KAI-SHEK, SPADEWORK OF THE RECENT CONFERENCES IS BELIEVED TO HAVE SHAPED CHANNELS THROUGH WHICH STRONG BUT DIVERSE CURRENTS OF ALLIED MIGHT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN CAN BE SWEPT AGAINST GERMANY'S SOUTHERN FLANK.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN FACE THE TASK OF CONSOLIDATING AND COORDINATING THE VARIOUS ARMED FORCES IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE BALKANS--THEIR OWN, THE FRENCH, POLES, YUGOSLAVS AND GREEKS.

PROBABLY THE POLITICAL CHIEFS DURING THEIR "TWO WEEKS OF HISTORY" DEALT WITH THE ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE UNIFIED EMPLOYMENT OF THESE FORCES--SUCH AS THE POLISH-SOVIET RELATIONS AND THE FRICTION AMONG THE YUGOSLAV AND GREEK GUERRILLAS.

IT IS ASSUMED IN LONDON THAT WHEN CHURCHILL AND FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN SAW KING PETER AND PREMIER BOZHIDAR PURIC, PREMIER OF THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, THEY DISCUSSED THE THORNY PROBLEM OF UNITING PETER'S GOVERNMENT, RECOGNIZED BY THE ALLIES, AND THE NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WITHIN YUGOSLAVIA. DEC 9 1943

WITH KING GEORGE II AND PREMIER TSOUDEROS, THEY SUPPOSEDLY DISCUSSED EFFORTS TO UNIFY RIVAL GUERRILLA GROUPS IN GREECE.

ANTHONY J.BIDDLE JR.'S TRIP TO WASHINGTON, WHERE HE ARRIVED TWO DAYS AGO FOR CONSULTATION ON HIS FIRST VISIT HOME SINCE HIS APPOINTMENT AS AMBASSADOR TO THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS-IN-EXILE IN LONDON THREE YEARS AGO, ALSO IS EXPECTED TO FIGURE IN DIPLOMATIC CONSIDERATION OF THE SITUATION.

BIDDLE PROBABLY WILL BE CONSULTED PRIMARILY ON SOVIET DIFFERENCES WITH THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON TO WHICH HE IS ACCREDITED.

AS FOR TURKEY, HER OFFICIAL SILENCE AS TO HER INTENTIONS HAS KEPT THE GERMANS AND THEIR SATELLITES GUESSING. THE VICHY RADIO SAID INONU WAS TO INFORM THE TURKISH CABINET TODAY OF THE CAIRO CONVERSATION WHILE THE NAZI-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO SAID TURKEY'S PREMIER SUKRU SARACOGLU WOULD MAKE AN IMPORTANT SPEECH ON TURKEY'S POSITION DEC.12.

THE GERMAN-CONM

THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED VICHY RADIO CLAIMED BULGARIAN AND HUNGARIAN POLITICAL LEADERS "STILL ARE FIRM IN THEIR BELIEF IN THE SINCERITY OF TURKEY'S FOREIGN POLICY."

IN STOCKHOLM THE NEWSPAPER ALLEHANDA IN A DISPATCH FROM ISTANBUL SAID THERE WAS GREAT NERVOUSNESS IN SOFIA AND THAT MANY PERSONS THERE

EXPECT BULGARIA TO BREAK WITH THE GERMANS.

THE DISPATCH SAID THAT IF THERE IS AN INVASION OF THE BALKANS BULGARIANS GENERALLY WANT TO BE ON THE ALLIED SIDE.

THE TENSE SITUATION IN SOFIA, THE DISPATCH RELATED, WAS HEIGHTENED BY THE FACT BULGARIAN MINISTERS TO BERLIN, MOSCOW AND ANKARA ARE ALL HOME FOR CONFERENCES AND THAT A RUSSIAN MILITARY MISSION IS VISITING THE BULGARIAN CAPITAL.

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BZ419PEW

LONDON, DEC 8-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO CARRIED THE NEWS OF THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL-INONU MEETING ABOUT TWO HOURS BEFORE IT WAS OFFICIALLY RELEASED LAST NIGHT, WITH BERLIN QUOTING A COMMUNIQUE IT SAID HAD BEEN ISSUED AT ISTANBUL BY THE OFFICIAL TURKISH NEWS AGENCY.

THE STORY OF THE CONFERENCE WAS RELEASED IN ALLIED NATIONS AT 7:30 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SOME TWO HOURS EARLIER, THE GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST A COMMUNIQUE ON THE MEETING, ASCRIBING IT TO THE ANATOLIAN NEWS AGENCY. THIS COMMUNIQUE DIFFERED IN SOME RESPECTS FROM THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN RELEASED TO AMERICAN AND BRITISH NEWSPAPERS, BUT WAS ROUGHLY THE SAME.

BZ142PEW

LONDON, DEC 8-(AP)-THE GUERRILLA WARRIORS OF GEN.JOSIP BROZ (TITO) ARE RECEIVING THE GREATER PART OF THE SUPPORT WHICH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS AFFORDING YUGOSLAV FORCES FIGHTING THE GERMANS, MINISTER OF STATE RICHARD K.LAW TOLD COMMONS TODAY.

"OUR POLICY IS TO SUPPORT ALL THE FORCES IN YUGOSLAVIA WHICH ARE RESISTING THE GERMANS," LAW SAID.

"AS THINGS ARE, WE ARE SUPPORTING THE PARTISAN FORCES, GIVING THEM MORE SUPPORT THAN WE ARE GIVING GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC FOR THE SIMPLE REASON THAT THE RESISTANCE OF THE PARTISAN FORCES IS VERY MUCH GREATER."

LAW SAID HE HAD NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION ON THE FORMATION OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT BY TITO, OR OF ITS RELATIONS WITH KING PETER'S GOVERNMENT, WHICH IS RECOGNIZED BY THE BRITISH.

"OUR POLICY," HE SAID, "HAS ALWAYS BEEN TO ALLOW TERRITORIES, WHEN THEY ARE LIBERATED, TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN FORM OF GOVERNMENT." HE DECLINED TO AMPLIFY THE STATEMENT.

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BZ448AEW

LONDON, DEC. 8-(AP)-RED ARMY TROOPS HAVE CUT THE ZNAMENKA-NIKOLAEV RAILWAY TO BLOCK THE THIRD OF FOUR LINES LEADING OUT OF THE KEY DNIEPER BEND JUNCTION OF ZNEAMENKA, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE BROADCAST RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR FROM A BROADCAST, ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF SHAROVKA, 15 MILES SOUTH OF ZNAMENKA (CORRECT), WHICH CUT THE RAILWAY, AND DECLARED RED ARMY TROOPS CONTINUED THEIR OFFENSIVE INTO THE DNIEPER SACK WEST AND SOUTHWEST OF KREMENCHUG.

IN THE BATTLE OF THE KIEV BULGE, HOWEVER, THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED FURTHER RETREATS BY THE RED ARMY IN THE AREA OF CHERNYAKHOV, WHERE THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN EXERTING HEAVY PRESSURE. #

LONDON, DEC 8-(AP)-THE INCREASE IN INTENSITY OF THE BRITISH BOMBER COMMAND'S OFFENSIVE AGAINST EUROPE IN THE LAST YEAR WAS SHARPLY OUTLINED TODAY BY AN RAF COMMENTATOR WHO DISCLOSED THAT THE BRITISH SENT UP 4,500 INDIVIDUAL NIGHT BOMBER FLIGHTS IN NOVEMBER AS COMPARED WITH 1,600 BOTH DAY AND NIGHT FOR THE SAME MONTH A YEAR AGO.

INTAESETEDNGMTSILLOSND FACHTORLSOO TONS OF BOMBS.

30.24—10857

WITH 1,800 BOTH DAY AND NIGHT FOR THE SAME MONTH A YEAR AGO.

THESE FLIGHTS LOOSED 14,500 LONG TONS OF BOMBS.

IN ADDITION MEDIUM AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS, IN GREATLY EXPANDED FIGHTER COMMAND OPERATIONS, DROPPED AN ADDITIONAL 1,000 TONS LAST MONTH. THIS COMPARED WITH A TOTAL OF 2,400 TONS DROPPED BY THE RAF DAY AND NIGHT IN NOVEMBER A YEAR AGO.

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THE GERMANS HIT ENGLAND WITH ONLY 120 TONS IN NOVEMBER.

SPEAKING OF THE GREAT ARTILLERY BARRAGE WHICH OPENED THE LATEST ALLIED ADVANCE IN ITALY, THE COMMENTATOR DECLARED THAT SANGRO RIVER FRONT GUNS HURLED 1,400 TONS OF SHELLS IN EIGHT HOURS. ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT BETWEEN 2,000 AND 2,400 TONS WERE EXPENDED IN 18 HOURS.

IN VIEW OF THE PARALYZING EFFECT OF THESE BARRAGES, THE COMMENTATOR SAID IT IS POSSIBLE TO APPRECIATE THE TREMENDOUS DAMAGE DONE BY THE RAF WHEN IT DROPPED 2,300 TONS IN 40 MINUTES ON BERLIN AND AT ANOTHE TIME 1,500 TONS IN 30 MINUTES.

DZ118PEW

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

AT A U.S.AIR BASE IN ENGLAND, NOV 20-(BY MAIL)-(AP)-A WINDMILLING PROPELLER WHICH THREATENED TO SET THEIR PLANE AFIRE DID NOT STOP THE CREW OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "DOTTIE" FROM FINDING AND BOMBING A DIFFICULT TARGET IN NORWAY AND GETTING SAFELY BACK TO ENGLAND.

THE TOUGHEST PROBLEM OF THE AIRMEN WHO DEMOLISHED THE MOLYBDENUM MINE AND PLANT AT KNABEN NOV. 16 WAS IN LOCATING THE SNOW-BLANKETED TARGET.

"SNOW HAD COVERED EVERY LANDMARK WE WERE LOOKING FOR," SAID CAPT. MELVIN J.ROBERTSON OF 15 WINCHESTER DR., LINDENHURST, N.Y., DEPUTY NAVIGATOR ON THE "DOTTIE", WHICH LED A COMBAT WING.

"THE CREDIT GOES TO THE NAVIGATORS FOR THAT MISSION," SAID MAJ. DALE L.SHAFFER OF DECATUR, ILL., WHO COMMANDED THE WING.

"THEY CERTAINLY DID A MARVELOUS JOB. IN SOME PLACES YOU COULDN'T TELL WHERE THE CLOUDS STOPPED AND THE MOUNTAINS BEGAN."

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WHEN "DOTTIE" WAS 10 MINUTES FROM KNABEN, THE CYLINDER HEAD OF HER NO. 3 ENGINE BELW UP. OIL SPURTED OUT, FROZE ON THE COWLING--THE TEMPERATURE WAS 54 DEGREES BELOW ZERO--AND DROPPED OFF IN BIG CHUNKS.

"WE COULDN'T FEATHER THE PROPELLER AND SHE WINDMILLED AROUND AT 1,200 REVOLUTIONS A MINUTE," SAID SHAFFER. "NATURALLY SHE GOT MIGHTY HOT WHEN THE OIL WAS OUT OF HER. WE THOUGHT SURE SHE'S BURN."

DESPITE THEIR DANGER, THE "DOTTIE" CREWMEN STUCK TO THEIR JOB--EVEN TO MAKING THREE BOMB RUNS OVER THE TARGET TO BE SURE THEY WOULD HIT IT.

"THESE EXTRA BOMB RUNS ARE GETTING TO BE A HABIT WITH ME," LAUGHED THE BOMBARDIER, CAPT.HENRY E.WOYDYLA, OF 4043 GLADYS AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL., WHO WAS ON HIS 21ST MISSION. "I MADE TWO BOMB RUNS TO HIT THE GERMAN FLEET AT GDYNIA IN OCTOBER."

ONCE THE BOMBS WERE AWAY, THE CREW TACKLED THE PROBLEM OF GETTING HOME BEFORE THE OVERHEATED ENGINE COULD FIRE THE PLANE.

"FOR A WHILE WE CONSIDERED LANDING IN SWEDEN," SAID SHAFFER. "IT WAS 175 MILES TO SWEDEN AND 300 TO ENGLAND. BUT WE DECIDED WE'D RATHER EAT SPAM THAN SMORGASBORD THAT NIGHT, AND MADE IT BACK HERE.

YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN US SWEAT, THOUGH."

ANOTHER REASON SHAFFER WAS EAGER TO GET BACK WAS "MY FOLKS AND MY GIRL." HE HAD ONLY ONE MORE MISSION TO COMPLETE BEFORE WINNING A TRIP BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.

"BELIEVE ME, I'M GOING TO GET MARRIED IN 48 HOURS WHEN I GET HOME," HE DECLARED. HIS FIANCE IS MARGARET GILLISPIE OF FALL CITY, NEB., WHO IS NOW ATHLETIC DIRECTOR OF THE EL RETIRO SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, AT SAN FERNANDO, CALIF.

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OTHER "DOTTIE" CREWMEN WERE LIEUT.FREDERICK B.FARRELL OF NEWARK, N.Y., PILOT; LIEUT.ERNEST M.MAYGARDEN OF MOBILE,ALA., NAVIGATOR; SGT.ROGER J.GODDARD OF WESTBORO,MASS., RADIO OPERATOR; AND THE FOLLOWIN GUNNERS: SGT.ELVIN I.COX OF GARY,IND., SGT.JAYSON C.SMART OF BRANCH-PORT,N.Y., SGT.LUTHER P.BONONES OF CATAWISSA,PA., FLIGHT OFFICER JAMES R.COX OF ALLENHURST,GA., AND SGT.JAMES F.HIGDON OF KNOXVILLE,TENN. JAMES COX FINISHED UP HIS MISSIONS ON THE RAID.

DA/EV103AEW

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

AT A U.S.AIR BASE IN ENGLAND,(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--LT. ARTHUR S. WALDRON OF 1595 ARTHUR AVE., CLEVELAND, O., IS LIVING ON BORROWED TIME.

HE IS ONE OF THE RARE PILOTS WHO HAVE STRUCK A BARRAGE BALLOON CABLE AND SURVIVED TO TELL ABOUT IT--HE WASN'T EVEN SCRATCHED

CABLE AND SURVIVED TO TELL ABOUT IT--HE WASN'T EVEN SCRATCHED.

WALDRON, A PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE PILOT, HAD HIS CLOSE SHAVE WHILE FLYING BACK FROM FRANCE, WHERE HE HAD PHOTTGRAPHED TWO BOMBER TARGETS.

THE COMPASS ON HIS P-38 WASN'T WORKING AND A HEAVY FOG CLOSED IN OVER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND.

"I DIDN'T KNOW WHERE I WAS GOING," HE SAID.

"I DIDN'T KNOW WHERE I WAS GOING," HE SAID. "AT 600 FEET ALTITUDE I COULDN'T EVEN SEE THE GROUND. NO WONDER I HIT THE CABLE."

THE BARRAGE BALLOONS ARE FLOWN AS A DEFENSE MEASURE. IT'S ORDINARILY "CURTAINS" FOR GERMAN PLANES WHICH COLLIDE WITH THE BALLOONS OR THE METAL CABLES ANCHORING THEM TO THE GROUND.

"LUCKILY IT WAS ONE OF THE PROPELLERS WHICH HIT THE CABLE," THE PILOT SAID. "THE PROP SNIPPED IT IN TWO. THIS GAVE THE PLANE A JOLT. I THOUGHT SOME OF THE PLANE WOULD BE KNOCKED OFF, BUT NOTHING HAPPENED."

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ALTHOUGH WALDRON COULDN'T SEE THE BALLOON OR CABLE, HE SUSPECTED HE HIT ONE. THIS WAS CONFIRMED "WHEN THE BALLOON BARRAGE PEOPLE CALLED UP TO SEE WHAT HAPPENED TO THE PILOT WHO CUT THE CABLE," HE SAID.

THANKS TO INSTRUCTIONS RADIOED, HE LANDED SAFELY AT AN RAF BASE. HIS LIGHTNING HAD ONLY A FEW MINUTES' GAS LEFT.

"THE BRITISH ARE DOING SOME WONDERFUL WORK WITH THEIR RADIO," HE SAID. "THEY SAVE A LOT OF PLANES BY PUTTING THEM ON THEIR COURSE."

FD1008AEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

A U.S. FLYING FORTRESS BASE IN ENGLAND--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--YOU COULD HARDLY BELIEVE THAT SGT. JOHN ERNARDT OF WASHINGTON, D.C., COULD STILL BE ALIVE TO TELL HOW TWO

30.24-10859

20 MILLIMETER SHELLS FROM A GERMAN FIGHTER PLANE RIPPED THROUGH HIS BALL TURRET GUN POSITION DURING A RECENT FORTRESS RAID ON BREMEN. BUT THERE HE STOOD, STOUND AS A DOLLAR.

ERHARDT, WHO LIVES AT 3362 ALDEN PLACE NORTHEAST, RIVER TERRACE, WAS ON HIS 16TH MISSION AS MEMBER OF THE CREW OF THE FORTRESS "NAN B."

HE HAD JUST SHOT DOWN ONE ENEMY PLANE WHEN THE "NAN B" WAS FORCED TO DROP OUT OF FORMATION BECAUSE OF HITS IN TWO OF HER FOUR ENGINES.

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"FIVE OR SIX FIGHTERS ATTACKED US WHILE WE WERE OUT OF FORMATION," ERHARDT RELATED. "ONE OF THEM CAME IN OFF THE SIDE. HE KNOCKED OUT OUR NO. 4 ENGINE, HIT A GAS TANK AND PUT A BIG HOLE IN THE RADIO ROOM. ONE OF HIS SHELLS HIT MY TURRET BUT DIDN'T COME THROUGH.

"THEN ONE CAME INSIDE THE TURRET AND EXPLODED AGAINST THE ARMOR PLATE AT THE BACK OF MY SEAT. IT KNOCKED OFF MY OXYGEN MASK, PUT ONE OF MY GUNS OUT OF COMMISSION, BROKE MY SIGHT AND SHOWERED PIECES OF GLASS INTO MY FACE AND PARTS OF MY BODY.

"THE THING THAT SAVED ME WAS A PILE OF CARTRIDGE LINKS LYING ON THE FLOOR BESIDE ME. THEY BROKE THE FORCE OF THE SHELL. IF THEY HADN'T, I SURELY WOULD HAVE LOST A LEG, OR POSSIBLY MY LIFE."

ANOTHER SHELL FROM THE SAME PLANE JUST MISSED HITTING ERHARDT'S OXYGEN SUPPLY TANK. HE FINALLY MANAGED TO REPLACE HIS MASK, WHEREUPON HE PROMPTLY SHOT DOWN THE ATTACKER, HIS SECOND FOCKE-WULF 190 OF THE DAY.

OTHER ENEMY FIGHTERS SWARMED IN FOR THE KILL, ERHARDT RECALLED, BUT AT THAT MOMENT THE FORTRESSES' P-47 ESCORT APPEARED AND DROVE THEM OFF.

IN SPITE OF THE HEAVY DAMAGE TO HIS PLANE, THE PILOT, LT. TED E. JENNINGS OF 218 TEMPLE ST., WEST NEWTON, MASS., BROUGHT IT SAFELY BACK TO BASE. ALTHOUGH THREE OF HIS ENGINES HAD BEEN HIT, HE KEPT TWO OF THEM TURNING.

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"SHELLS TORE HELL OUT OF THE RIGHT WING," ERHARDT SAID. "ONE HIT THE LANDING GEAR AND BLEW A TIRE, ANOTHER HIT A PROPELLOR AND FOUR OF THEM WENT THROUGH THE WAIST COMPARTMENT."

A STROKE OF LUCK ALSO SAVED THE LIFE OF STAFF SGT. EDWARD F. LYMAN OF 3478 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., ONE OF THE WAIST GUNNERS. THE OTHER WAIST GUNNER, STAFF SGT. EDSON N. MCCORD OF RHINEBECK, N.Y., PASSED OUT FROM LACK OF OXYGEN AND WHEN LYMAN STOPPED OVER TO HELP HIM A SHELL RIPPED THROUGH THE WAIST COMPARTMENT AT THE SPOT WHERE HE HAD BEEN STANDING.

OTHERS IN THE CREW WERE SECOND LT. ROBERT R. BOSTICK OF 3289 MONTANA ST., OAKLAND, CALIF., CO-PILOT; SECOND LT. BLAIR F. STRAGAND OF 307 W. WASHINGTON ST., DUNKIRK, IND., NAVIGATOR; SECOND LT. FRED N. KEMP OF 2407 PINE ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA., BOMBARDIER; TECH. SGT. JOHN N. KELLEY OF 43 ODELL AVE., BEVERLY, MASS., RADIO OPERATOR; TECH. SGT. CLARENCE W. HOMOLKA OF ROUTE 2, CANBY, ORE., TOP TURRET GUNNER; AND STAFF SGT. SAMUEL K. MOORE OF 1226 SANFORD ST., MUSKEGON, MICH., TAIL GUNNER.

FD1019AEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

A U.S. FLYING FORTRESS BASE IN ENGLAND-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-AS UNASSUMING AS A SCHOOLBOY RECITING HIS LESSON, 2ND LT. ROBERT M. "TEX" TAYLOR, 23-YEAR-OLD FLYING FORTRESS PILOT FROM HOUSTON, TEX., TOLD HOW THE LOYALTY OF HIS CO-PILOT, NAVIGATOR AND TOP TURRET GUNNER PROBABLY SAVED HIS LIFE AND ENABLED HIM TO LAND HIS CRIPPLED PLANE UNDER EXTREMELY TRYING CONDITIONS.

"A RUNAWAY 'PROP' CAUSED US TO TURN BACK FROM THE LAST RAID BEFORE WE REACHED THE COAST OF ENGLAND," SAID THE MODEST, RED-HAIRED TEXAN WHO LIVES AT 2518 OAK CLIFF IN HOUSTON. "EVERYTHING MIGHT HAVE BEEN ALL RIGHT, BUT WE RAN INTO A THUNDERHEAD ON THE WAY BACK TO THE FIELD.

"BY THIS TIME THE BAD ENGINE WAS BLAZING, ALTHOUGH NOT A WHOLE LOT. BUT THE STORM WAS GIVING ME PLENTY OF TROUBLE.

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"I TOLD THE BOYS TO BAIL OUT. ALL OF THEM WENT BUT THREE AND THEY REFUSED TO LEAVE, KNOWING THAT I WOULD NEVER BE ABLE TO GET OUT OF THE SHIP IN THAT STORM."

BETWEEN PUFFS ON A BIG BLACK CIGAR, TAYLOR RECALLED THAT THE TRIP WHICH STUCK BY HIM INCLUDED 2ND LT. JOHN JAPCZYNSKY OF 56 HUDSON ST., CARTERET, N.J., THE CO-PILOT; 2ND LT. JOEL B.PUNCHES OF WYMORE, NEB., THE NAVIGATOR, AND TECH. SGT. BILLY G. FOSTER OF GRANGER, MO., THE TOP TURRET GUNNER.

"WE MUST HAVE STAYED IN THAT STORM 45 MINUTES," TAYLOR CONTINUED, "BUT WE FINALLY LICKED IT.

"WE FLEW OUT OVER THE CHANNEL AND DROPPED OUR BOMBS. THEN WE COULDN'T GET THE BOMB BAY DOOR CLOSED."

APOLOGETICALLY, HE TOLD HOW THEY HEADED ONCE MORE FOR A PLACE TO LAND, UNINTENTIONALLY FRIGHTENING THE CITIZENS IN TOWNS OVER WHICH THEY FLEW AT LOW LEVEL.

"THOSE PEOPLE MUST HAVE BEEN PLENTY SCARED WHEN THEY SAW A PLANE WITH A SMOKING ENGINE AND ITS BOMB BAY DOORS OPEN. GEE, I'M SORRY ABOUT THAT.

"ANYWAY, WE FINALLY FOUND A B-47 FIGHTER BASE AND LANDED THERE. THEN WE GOT FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AND PUT OUT THE BLAZE IN THE ENGINE. IT'S A WONDER THAT RUNAWAY 'PROP' DIDN'T SHAKE THE WHOLE ENGINE LOOSE.

"AS FOR THE BOYS WHO DIDN'T BAIL OUT, IT'S A GOOD THING FOR ME THAT THEY DIDN'T. I NEVER COULD HAVE HANDLED IT ALONE."

DEC 9 1943

DY351PEW

BY FRANKLIN BANKER (550)

AT A U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN ENGLAND, NOV 23-(BY MAIL)-(AP)-IT'S THE JOB OF AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES TO ESCORT BOMBERS TO THEIR TARGETS--BUT SOMETIMES IT WORKS IN REVERSE.

SUCH AN INCIDENT WAS DESCRIBED BY LT.COL.JACK S.JENKINS OF LEVELLAND, TEX., WHO LED A GROUP OF P-38 FIGHTERS ESCORTING FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS DURING A RAID ON BREMEN.

THE TWIN-ENGINED LIGHTNINGS, RUNNING INTO PLENTY OF GERMAN FIGHTER OPPOSITION ON THE NOV. 13 MISSION, HAD A TOUGH DAY. SEVERAL GOT BACK ON ONE ENGINE. A NUMBER OF OTHERS WERE SHOT DOWN OVER GERMANY.

TWO LIGHTNINGS WITH ONE ENGINE SHOT OUT HAD FORTRESSES TO THANK FOR ESCORTING THEM HOME. WITHOUT THEIR NORMAL SPEED THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN EASY TARGETS FOR GERMAN FIGHTERS. THE LIGHTNINGS WERE PILOTED BY LTS.PETER DEMPSEY OF TACOMA, WASH., AND FLEMING W.

30.24—10861

SUITER OF CHESAPEAKE, OHIO.

"THEY JUST STUCK CLOSE TO SOME B-17'S, WHO PROTECTED THEM ALL THE WAY HOME," SAID COL.JENKINS. "THE FORTRESSES DIA A GOOD JOB, BRINGING THEM AROUND RAINCLOUDS AND SHOWERS.

"WHEN A B-17 STRAGGLES, WE HELP IT. WHEN A FIGHTER PLANE IS KNOCKED OUT OF FORMATION, THE B-17'S HELP IT. WE WORK CLOSELY TOGETHER.

"WHEN A FIGHTER PILOT SEES ONE OF THOSE BIG, QUEENLY B-17'S GO DOWN IN FLAMES, IT GIVES HIM A TERRIFIC DESIRE TO GET IN THERE AND DO HIS JOB."

THE FIGHTER PILOTS ALSO MUST BE QUICK AT ASSISTING FELLOW FIGHTERS.

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DURING ANOTHER PART OF THE AERIAL BATTLE, DEMPSEY AND LT.GERALD BROWN OF EAST ASHLAND STREET, PHOENIX, ARIZ., WERE SAVED FROM GERMAN FIGHTERS BY CAPT. JOSEPH MYERS OF 645 DARTMOUTH AVENUE, CANTON, OHIO., A P-38 PILOT. ONE OF BROWN'S ENGINES WAS SHOT OUT AND HIS PLANE WAS PEPPERED WITH BULLET HOLES.

"CAPT. MYERS DID A HEROIC THING," SAID JENINS, AIR EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THIS BASE. "HE TUCKED THEM (DEPSEY AND BROWN) IN CLOSE TOGETHER AND SHEPHERDED THEM AWAY FROM THE TARGET. HE PROBABLY WARDED OFF 20 FIGHTER ATTACKS IN ALL. JOE SHOT DOWN AN ME-109 WHICH WOULD HAVE COTTEN BROWN IN ANOTHER SECOND OR SO.

"I DON'T KNOW HOW HE EVER GOT THEM OUT OF THERE. I RECOMMENDED HIM FOR A DECORATION."

JENKINS, WHOSE LIGHTNING WAS NAMED THE "TEXAS RANGER", WENT TO THE DEFENSE OF LT. MORRIS LEVE OF 1420 CORTELYOU ROAD, BROOKLYN, N.Y., BUT WOUND UP WITH LEVE HELPING HIM OUT.

HEADING BACK OVER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL ON ONE GOOD ENGINE, JENKINS RAN INTO A 140-MILES-AN-HOUR HEADWIND. IT TOOK HIM AN HOUR AND A HALF TO FLY WHAT NORMALLY WOULD HAVE TAKEN 20 MINUTES. RUNNING LOW ON GAS AND WITH HIS HYDRAULIC BRAKE SYSTEM SHOT UP, HE HAD TO MAKE A BELLY LANDING AT AN AWAY-FROM-BASE AIRFIELD.

THE CRASH LANDING SMASHED THE "TEXAS RANGER" UP QUITE A BIT.

"THIS BROKE MY GROUND CREW CHIEF'S HEART," SAID JENKINS, WHO ESCAPED INJURY. "SHE WAS A GOOD AIRPLANE--NEVER OUT OF COMMISSION. WE'LL GET ANOTHER ONE AND CALL IT 'TEXAS RANGER II' WHILE THE 'TEXAS RANGER' IS BEING REPAIRED."

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DURING THE HOMEWARD TRIP, THE CRIPPLED P-38S OF JENKINS AND CAPT. JERRY H.AYERS OF HALEY, TENN., WERE ESCORTED BY LEVE AND FLIGHT OFFICER DAVID D.FISHER OF 860 E. 177TH ST., SEATTLE, WASH., BOTH LIGHTNING PILOTS.

ONE OF THE DAY'S HIGH "SCORERS" AT THIS BASE WAS CAPT. EUGENE E.RYAN OF BOX 902 DARIEN, CONN., FORMERLY OF LAKE AVENUE, GREENWICH, CONN. IT WAS THE FIRST RAID ON WHICH HE GOT A GOOD SHOT AT ENEMY PLANES. HE DESTROYED TWO OF THEM.

CAPT. JOSEPH MARSIGLIA OF 3619 165TH ST., FLUSHING, N.Y., WHO WON A TROPHY AS THE BEST MARKSMAN AMONG FIGHTER PILOTS ON THE WEST COAST OF THE UNITED STATES, PROVED HE DESERVED IT.

HE NAILED AN ENEMY FIGHTER ON HIS FIRST MISSION.

DAS-1229AEW

BY FRANKLIN BANKER

AT A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, NOV 20-(BY MAIL)-(AP)-A TIRE

BLEW OUT ON A FLYING FORTRESS JUST AS SHE WAS TAKING OFF ON A LONG RAID TO NORWAY--BUT THE CREW COMPLETED THE MISSION AS THOUGH NOTHING HAD HAPPENED.

"LUCKILY THE TIRE WENT FLAT JUST AS WE REACHED FLYING SPEED ON THE RUNWAY," SAID THE PILOT, LT.ROBERT M.JACKMAN OF ADRIAN, MICH.

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"IF IT HAD HAPPENED A FEW SECONDS EARLIER WE PROBABLY WOULD HAVE CRACKED UP.

"SHE STARTED TO SWERVE OFF THE RUNWAY, BUT AS WE HAD ENOUGH SPEED, I PULLED HER INTO THE AIR AND WE WERE OKAY."

DURING THE REST OF THE TRIP TO AND FROM KNABEN ON NOV. 16, JACKMAN SAID HE "SWEATED OUT" THE PROSPECT OF A TICKLISH LANDING WHEN THEY GOT BACK.

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"WE CAME DOWN AT A REPAIR DEPOT SO THE PLANE COULD BE FIXED," HE SAID.

"THEY HAD ADVISED US BY RADIO TO MAKE A BELLY LANDING WITH THE WHEELS UP, BUT I THOUGHT THERE WOULD BE LESS DAMAGE TO THE PLANE IF WE LANDED WITH THE WHEELS DOWN. SO WE GOT DOWN ALL RIGHT ON THE ONE GOOD TIRE. FIRST, THOUGH, WE DROPPED ALL OUR AMMUNITION ONTO THE FIELD SO IT WOULDN'T BLOW UP IF THE PLANE CAUGHT FIRE.

"I THINK THE CREW OUGHT TO BE COMMENDED FOR STICKING TO THE PLANE.

"IT WAS A SIMPLE LANDING--DON'T MAKE ANY FUSS OVER IT."

THE CREW THOUGHT DIFFERENTLY. THEY CALLED IT THE BEST LANDING THEY'D EVER SEEN--AND ON ONLY ONE GOOD TIRE.

WHAT BOTHERED JACKMAN WAS NOT THE TRICKY LANDING BUT THE LONG, COLD TRUCK RIDE FROM THE DEPOT BACK TO HIS BASE.

"BOY, IT WAS COLD," HE SAID.

OTHERS ON THE CREW WERE LT.ALEXANDER G.MACINTOSH, INDIO, CALIF., CO-PILOT; LT.VERNON L.PRICE, WALTERBORO, S.C., NAVIGATOR; LT. ROBERT H.TANK OF OSHKOSH, WIS., BOMBARDIER; SGT.ROLLAND J.KINNEY, CORRY, PA., RADIO OPERATOR; AND THE FOLLOWING GUNNERS: SGT.ARTHUR J.BIESAK OF MERIDEN, CONN., SGT.WILLIAM FRANCIS ALBRIGHT OF LANCASTER, PA., SGT.JOHN H.BRANDENBURG OF RED RIVER, N.M, SGT.JESSE L.BRAMMER OF HOUSTON, TEX., AND SGT.JOSEPH S.MASAITIC OF BROCKTON, MASS.

DEC 9 1943

SB1153PEW

MOSCOW-FIRST ADD RUSSIAN XXX RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

(A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID THE RUSSIANS LOST 8,000 DEAD AND MANY PRISONERS IN THE BATTLE WEST OF KIEV AND THAT THE NAZIS SEIZED LARGE QUANTITIES OF WAR BOOTY.

(IN THE DNIEPER BEND SOUTH OF KREMENCHUG, THE BROADCAST SAID THE GERMANS "SHORTENED PART OF THEIR LINE." REUTERS REPORTED THE RED ARMY HAD THRUST WITHIN TWO MILES OF THE CENTER OF ZNAMENKA IN THE AREA TO THE NORTH AND HAD ADVANCED EIGHT TO TEN MILES IN THE LAST 24 HOURS IN THE SECTORS SOUTH AND WEST OF THE RAIL JUNCTION.)

THE GERMANS PILED UP A CONSIDERABLE SUPERIORITY IN TANKS WEST OF KIEV. FRONT DISPATCHES SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE BATTLING AGAINST GREAT ODDS BUT HOLDING ON. RUSSIAN ARTILLERY WAS STRIKING THE HEAVIEST BLOWS AT THE ONRUSHING FOE. THE SOVIET 152-MILLIMETER MOBILE GUNS WERE SAID TO BE TAKING A DEADLY TOLL OF GERMAN TANKS.

IZVESTIA REPORTED THE RED ARMY HAD TAKEN UP STRONG POSITIONS IN A NEW DEFENSE LINE IN THE CHERNYAKHOV AREA, 80 MILES WEST OF KIEV.

30.24—10863

THERE WAS NO NOTE OF ALARM IN DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT. CORRESPONDENTS SAID THE GERMANS APPEARED TO BE THROWING EVERYTHING THEY COULD SPARE INTO THE KIEV BATTLE, AND CONSEQUENTLY WERE RUNNING INTO TROUBLE FURTHER SOUTH AROUND ZNAMENKA.

WITH STALIN BACK IN MOSCOW AND IN CONSULTATION WITH HIS GENERAL STAFF, NEW ENERGY AND STRATEGY MAY BE EXPECTED TO MEET THE SUDDEN AND POWERFUL ENEMY TANK THRUSTS IN THE KIEV BULGE.

COMMUNICATIONS FAVOR THE GERMANS. THEY ARE SUPPLYING THE KIEV FRONT OVER EXCELLENT HIGHWAYS AND TWO RAILROADS FROM GERMANY THROUGH POLAND. THE RUSSIANS ARE UNABLE TO USE ANY RAILROAD WEST OF KIEV AND FEW ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE DNIEPER BECAUSE THESE WERE LARGELY DESTROYED IN THE GERMAN SUMMER RETREAT.

SOUTH OF KIEV IN THE ZNAMENKA AREA, THE RED ARMY WAS EXPLOITING ITS BIG BREAKTHROUGH SOUTHWEST OF KREMENCHUG, ADVANCING 20 MILES IN SOME PLACES THROUGH WHAT ONCE WERE POWERFUL GERMAN LINES.

THE SOVIET WEDGE WAS BEING DRIVEN DEEPER EVERY DAY BETWEEN TWO GERMAN ARMY GROUPS.

DEC 9 1943

BZ927AEW

BY HENRY C.CASSIDY

MOSCOW, DEC.8-(AP)-THE GERMANS' MOST IMPORTANT LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS INSIDE THE DNIEPER BEND--THE RAILWAY RUNNING FROM ZNAMENKA SOUTH TO THE PORT OF NIKOLAEV--WAS CUT TODAY BY A LOCAL RED ARMY OFFENSIVE.

THE RUSSIAN PUSH SOUTHWEST OF KREMENCHUG ALSO SEVERED THE SIDELINE OF THIS RAILWAY RUNNING TO KRIVOI ROG.

LARGE CONCENTRATIONS OF GERMAN MEN AND MATERIAL ON THE WEST BANK OF THE LOWER DNIEPER WERE THUS THREATENED WITH ENCIRCLEMENT.

THE GERMANS CONTINUED THEIR COUNTER-ATTACKS FARTHER NORTH, PUSHING NORTHEAST OF CHERNYAKHOV, BUT THEIR HEAVY LOSSES IN THAT SECTOR AND THE RUSSIAN MANEUVERS ON THEIR RIGHT FLANK INDICATED THE OFFENSIVE WAS DOOMED TO FAILURE.

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WM849PEW

A-DD CAIRO (CHESTER) xx YUGOSLAVIA

BUT WHATEVER THE DISCUSSIONS CONCERNED--AND IT WAS KNOWN THAT AMERICAN AND BRITISH MILITARY MEN PARTICIPATED IN SOME OF THEM--IT SEEMED CERTAIN THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WOULD NOT HAVE INVITED PRESIDENT INONU TO CAIRO WITHOUT HAVING SOMETHING DEFINITE IN MIND, AND THAT INONU WOULD NOT HAVE COME UNLESS HE HAD SOMETHING TO ASK AND TO GIVE.

RUSSIA PARTICIPATED IN THIS INVITATION. RUSSIA WAS NOT MENTIONED IN THAT PORTION OF THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARING THE EXISTENCE OF "CLOSEST UNITY" AMONG TURKEY, BRITAIN, AND THE UNITED STATES, BUT ANOTHER PART OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE "TRADITIONAL RELATIONS OF FRIENDSHIP" BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND TURKS HAD BEEN REAFFIRMED.

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT AMERICAN AIR TRANSPORT AND SHUTTLE SERVICES SET UP ESPECIALLY FOR THE THREE CONFERENCES HAD EMPLOYED 15 FOUR-ENGINED PLANES, CARRYING 250 PERSONS AND 15 TONS OF SUPPLIES OVER FIVE CONTINENTS--THE AMERICAS, EUROPE, ASIA AND AFRICA--AND PERHAPS AUSTRALIA.

A COURIER SERVICE WAS MAINTAINED FROM WASHINGTON TO CAIRO, TAKING THREE TO FIVE DAYS, AND ALSO WAS EXTENDED TO TEHERAN.

BZ335PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--~~SECOND~~ ADD FIRST LEAD ITALIAN

X X X ~~FIFTH ARMY FRONT.~~ ORSOGNA

AMERICAN PILOTS OF SPITFIRES HOPPED ON 12 GERMAN MESSERSCHMITTS AND FOCKE-WULFS OVER THE BATTLEFRONT IN A SWIRLING BATTLE TO SHOOT DOWN SIX OF THEM AND DAMAGE TWO MORE.

LT. DUANER BLUMENSTOCK OF ROUTE 2, MILLSDALE, MICH. (WHOSE WIFE IS LIVING AT BELLEVUE, MICH.) DECLARED "THOSE GERMANS FLEW LIKE A BUNCH OF FERRY PILOTS. THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT AROUND A BIG BANK OF CUMULUS CLOUDS, AND WE HAD TO BANK SHARPLY AFTER EACH ATTACK TO AVOID GOING INTO THE CLOUDS AND LOSING THEM."

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CAPT. GARTH B. JARED, BURLINGAME, CALIF., WHO LED THE SPITFIRE SQUADRON AND PERSONALLY BAGGED TWO ENEMY PLANES, SAID "THE JERRIES JUMPED US OUT OF THE SUN, BUT SOON LOST THE ADVANTAGE BY DIVING TOO FAR AND CIRCLING BELOW US. FOUR OF US DOVE ON THE JERRIES WHILE TWO REMAINED AT 13,000 FEET FOR TOP COVER. NOT A SHOT WAS FIRED BY A GERMAN PLANE DURING THE ENTIRE DOGFIGHT. OUR SPITS WERE SO SUPERIOR TO THE MESSERSCHMITTS AND FOCKE-WULFS IN MANEUVERABILITY AND CLIMB THAT THE HEINIES DIDN'T HAVE A CHANCE TO FIGHT. WE WERE MIGHTY LUCKY TO RUN INTO THOSE JERRIES. THEY'RE HARD TO FIND THESE DAYS."

LT. JOHN M. AINLAY, SANTA MONICA, CALIF., SHOT DOWN ONE ME-109 AND ONE FW-190, AND DAMAGED ANOTHER MESSERSCHMITT.

BLUMENSTOCK WAS CREDITED WITH ONE VICTORY, AND THE SIXTH ENEMY VICTIM WAS A FOCKE-WULF SHOT DOWN BY CAPT. HARRY L. BARR, EL DORADO, KANS., WHO IS THE GROUP'S HEADQUARTERS OPERATIONS OFFICER.

JARED DAMAGED ONE ME-109 IN ADDITION TO DOWNING TWO.

THE ONLY DISSATISFIED MEMBERS OF THE SQUADRON WERE LT. EDWARD M. LYMAN, VIENNA, VA., AND LT. SYLVAN F. WIEMER, ST.CHARLES, ILL., WHO FLEW TOP COVER AND THUS DIDN'T GET A CHANCE AT THE ENEMY.

FD833AEW

ADD NAPLES (MORIN) XX BACK

VISHINSKY SAID THE PATTERN OF GERMAN DEMOLITIONS IN NAPLES SHOWED THE ENEMY KNEW THE CITY AND SOUTHERN ITALY WAS PERMANENTLY LOST.

"THE SAME THINGS ARE TRUE WITH RESPECT TO THEIR ATTITUDE TO CIVILIANS," HE SAID. "AS SOON AS THEY BEGAN TO BE AFRAID THEY COULDN'T WIN THE WAR THEY DROPPED ALL PRETENSE OF TRYING TO REMAIN ON GOOD TERMS WITH NON-COMBATANTS. ATROCITIES STARTED IMMEDIATELY.

"THE FACT THEY ARE DOING THESE THINGS IN ITALY CONFIRMS THE FACT THAT THEY ARE HAUNTED BY THE KNOWLEDGE THAT THEY HAVE LOST THE WAR. THEY ARE RUNNING WILD NOW."

DEC 9 1943

RM1209PEW

BY LYNN HEINZERLING (300)

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN LANCIANO, ITALY-(DELAYED)-DEC. 7-(AP)-THE LONG-SUFFERING CITIZENS OF LANCIANO, WHO TRUDGED WEARILY BACK TO THEIR HOMES YESTERDAY AFTER LONG, COLD DAYS IN THE SURROUNDING HILLS, HUDDLED IN THEIR CELLARS AND UNDERGROUND CAVERNS FOR SIX HOURS EARLY TODAY AS THE GERMANS SENT SHELL AFTER SCREAMING SHELL INTO AND OVER THE NEWLY CAPTURED TOWN.

THIS AFTERNOON THE GERMANS RESUMED THE BOMBARDMENT AND DROPPED A NUMBER OF SHELLS IN THE CENTER OF TOWN, WOUNDING SEVERAL PERSONS.

THE PEOPLE OF LANCIANO, WHOSE TOWN WAS OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS, ABANDONED AND THEN OCCUPIED BY ALLIED FORCES WITHIN TWO MONTHS, TOOK

30.24-10865

THE SHELLING QUIETLY, WITHOUT PANIC.

IT WAS ASTONISHING TO SEE HOW CALMLY EVEN AGED PEASANT WOMEN, BALANCING BASKETS OF SALVAGED BELONGINGS ON THEIR HEADS, SHUFFLED BEHIND BRICK WALLS AS SHELLS SCREAMED TOWARD THEM. AFTER THE EXPLOSIONS THEY MOVED ON WITHOUT A CHANGE OF EXPRESSION.

THE BOMBARDMENT STARTED SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT. THEN, AT FIVE-MINUTE INTERVALS THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT THE SHELLS CAME WHISTLING ACROSS.

THE SHELLING HAD LITTLE EFFECT ON THE EIGHTH ARMY, WHICH IS DRIVING FORWARD SLOWLY ALONG THE COAST AND STABBING INTO GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS TO THE WEST.

DEC 9 1943

TONIGHT, THE THUNDER OF A HEAVY ARTILLERY BARRAGE RUMBLED THROUGH THE HILLS FROM THE COASTAL AREA WHERE ALLIED TROOPS ARE CONSOLIDATING TWO BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE MORO RIVER, ON EACH SIDE OF THE ROAD TO ORTONA.

THE EIGHTH ARMY HAS WIDENED ITS FOOTHOLDS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE RIVER AND SENT TANKS ACROSS IN THE FACE OF REPEATED STIFF COUNTER-ATTACKS BY THE GERMANS.

THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN USING TANKS AND SENDING INFANTRYMEN TO INFILTRATE THE ALLIED LINES, BUT THESE EFFORTS HAVE BEEN DEFEATED. FIVE GERMAN TANKS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

VETERANS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY'S SEVERAL CAMPAIGNS SAID THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN USING MORE ARTILLERY IN THIS SECTOR THAN IN ANY PREVIOUS STAND IN ITALY.

TO THE WEST, NEW ZEALANDERS ARE DRIVING ACROSS HIGH GROUND TOWARD A LATERAL ROAD LEADING TO ORTONA--AN IMPORTANT LINE OF COMMUNICATION FOR GERMAN FORCES ON THIS FRONT.

DEC 9 1943

EJ714PEW

NAPLES, DEC. 6-(DELAYED)--(AP)--COL.E.E.HUME OF THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT TODAY WARNED MEMBERS OF THE NAPLES COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION THAT THE ITALIAN WAR EFFORT MUST NOT BE HAMPERED BY XXXX

TRAINING AT DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES WERE STAFF SGT. JUSTINE J. PATERSON, DALLAS, TEX., AND TECHNICIAN FOURTH CLASS MARY E. POST, TYLER, TEX.

SGT.PATERSON PREVIOUSLY WAS EMPLOYED AS A SECRETARY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, AND HAD WORKED FOR THE BURLINGTON, VT., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AS WELL AS FOR THE AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSN., KANSAS CITY, MO. SHE IS A GRADUATE OF COLORADO COLLEGE.

TECH. POST, WHO ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, WAS FORMERLY A SECRETARY IN THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE STATE WELFARE DEPARTMENT AT TYLER.

DEC 9 1943

DY233PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC 8-(AP)-LT.DONALD E. FRYE, 23-YEAR-OLD FLYING FORTRESS PILOT FROM (1910 LEXINGTON AVE.) LAWRENCE, IND., HATES TO BRING HOME BOMBS AND AS A RESULT THE GERMANS ARE MINUS THREE PLANES AND A HANGAR.

FRYE'S PLANE DEVELOPED ENGINE TROUBLE ON A MISSION TO BOMB TURIN LAST WEEK AND HE WAS COMPELLED TO TURN BACK WITH HIS BOMBS.

THEN THE PILOT SAW TWO GERMAN PURSUIT PLANES AND A MULTI-ENGINED TRANSPORT PARKED IN FRONT OF A HANGAR ON THE VILLANOVA AIRDROME. HE CIRCLED, MADE A CAREFUL RUN AND BOMBARDIER LT.EARL V. CORK, 24, OF CLARKSBURG, W.VA., TOOK GOOD AIM.

IN FRYE'S OWN WORDS "THE HANGAR AND AIRPLANES JUST BLEW UP."

(EDS--READ NAME FRYE THROUGHOUT)

BY1258PEW

CHUNGKING, DEC 8-(AP)-CHINESE TROOPS HAVE BROKEN INTO SINYANG, MAIN JAPANESE BASE IN SOUTH HONAN PROVINCE, AND KILLED 400 JAPANESE MONDAY IN THE NORTHWEST SUBURBS OF CHANGTEH, IMPORTANT RICE BOWL CITY WHICH THE INVADERS CAPTURED DEC.3, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE BREAKTHROUGH INTO SINYANG WAS REPORTED ACCOMPLISHED BY TROOPS WHICH HAD BEEN HOLDING THE WALLS OF THE CITY UNDER ARTILLERY FIRE. SINYANG IS ON THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILROAD, 100 MILES NORTH OF THE CENTRAL METROPOLIS OF HANKOW.

THE CHINESE ALSO SAID THEY HAD BROKEN INTO THE SUBURBS OF THE IMPORTANT JAPANESE STRONGHOLD OF SUIHSIEN, SOUTHEAST OF SINYANG, AND REPULSED A JAPANESE ATTACK TO THE SOUTH NEAR KINGSHAN.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID FIGHTING WAS IN PROGRESS NORTH AND EAST OF CHANGTEH, A GATEWAY TO THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF CHANGSHA. OTHER HEAVY FIGHTING WAS REPORTED SOUTH OF THE YUAN RIVER WHERE THE CHINESE WERE TRYING TO SMASH JAPANESE BRIDGEHEADS AND FORESTALL A POTENTIAL DRIVE ON CHANGSHA.

DEC 9 1943

THE LOSS OF CHANGTEH REPRESENTED A SEVERE ECONOMIC AND MILITARY BLOW TO CHINA. #

ADD S.W. PAC. ALLIED H-Q- XX TARGETS

EIGHT LARGE ENEMY RAFTS LOADED WITH SUPPLIES WERE DESTROYED BY LIGHT NAVAL CRAFT IN NEW GUINEA COASTAL WATERS, AND A CARGO SHIP LOADED WITH FUEL WAS HIT AND SEEN TO EXPLODE OFF KAIMANA, DUTCH NEW GUINEA.

FAR TO THE NORTHEAST, SILENCE CONTINUED TO CLOAK THE RESULTS OF A HEAVY ATTACK BY AIRCRAFT CARRIER TASK FORCES ON THE JAPANESE-HELD MARSHALL ISLANDS IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC SATURDAY. AFTER ANNOUNCING THE ATTACK, ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ SAID THE NECESSITY OF RADIO SILENCE FOR SECURITY REASONS PREVENTED AMPLIFICATION OF THE REPORTS.

HW1243APW NM

30.24—10867

ADD 7TH U.S. AIRFORCE IN PAC. (WORDIEN) WORD

TODAY MCKINNEY TRIED TO EXPLAIN TO HIS CREW WHY SPECIAL PREPARATIONS WERE BEING MADE FOR THANKSGIVING DINNER. THEY DIDN'T UNDERSTAND. FINALLY HE TRIED TO CONVEY THE GENERAL IDEA WITH SIMPLE SENTENCES, INCLUDING, "WE ARE ALL THANKFUL FOR GOD'S GIFTS LAST YEAR."

HE GOT NO FURTHER.

ALL 12 WAITERS IMMEDIATELY DROPPED TO THEIR KNEES AND WAITED FOR MCKINNEY TO LEAD THEM IN PRAYER.

DEC 9 1943

NN458ACW

ADD S.W. PACIFIC HDQTRS (1BOMB) XX EXISTENT

A YEAR AGO, TODAY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED THE JAPANESE WERE BEING PUSHED BACK IN THE BUNA-GONA SECTOR OF NEW GUINEA. SINCE THEN BUNA, GONA, SANANANDA, MUBO, KOMIATUM, SALAMAUA, LAE, THE MARKHAM VALLEY, FINSCHHAFEN AND SATELBERG HAVE BEEN CLEANED OUT.

THE AUSTRALIAN SEVENTH DIVISION, ON THE BUNA FRONT A YEAR AGO, NOW HOLDS POSITIONS IN THE RAMU VALLEY AS A THREATENING SPEARHEAD AGAINST MADANG, WHILE THE AUSSIE NINTH, WHICH WAS IN THE MIDDLE EAST IN DECEMBER 1942, IS PUSHING THE ENEMY BACK UP THE HUON PENINSULA. AROUND WAREO.

IN THE AIR, THE CHANGE IS EVEN MORE PRONOUNCED. EXCEPT FOR NIGHT ATTACKS BY ONE OR TWO ENEMY AIRCRAFT, THERE HAS BEEN NO JAPANESE AIR ACTIVITY FOR MORE THAN A WEEK.

DURING THE SAME PERIOD, THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY AIR FORCE HAS BEEN SUPPORTING GROUND TROOPS BLASTING JAPANESE SUPPLY ROUTES AND BARGE TRAFFIC VIRTUALLY WITHOUT HINDRANCE. THIS HAS BEEN ESPECIALLY TRUE IN ATTACKS ON ENEMY TARGETS ALONG THE COAST OF NEW BRITAIN, WHERE NOWADAYS OUR FIGHTER FORMATIONS GO ON STRAFING RAIDS WITH IMPUNITY.

WW502APW NM

ABOARD AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER OFF WOTJE -- ~~SECOND~~ ADD BURNS' CARRIER FORCE X X X A PILOT.

"I'VE HAD ENOUGH."

EVERYONE IS TENSE FOR THE BLOW BUT IT DIDN'T COME.

"I HAVE TO HAND IT TO THE ADMIRAL FOR SOME NICE EVASIVE TACTICS," SAID THE TORPEDO SKIPPER.

"THOSE JAPS ARE GOOD BUT HE'S GIVING THEM ALL HE CAN TO MAKE IT HARDER."

DEC 9 1943

"GOD, I CAN'T HELP REMEMBERING THE LISCOME BAY," SAID A GUNNER ALOUD.

(THE LISCOME BAY WAS AN ESCORT CARRIER SUNK BY A JAPANESE SUBMARINE DURING OPERATIONS AROUND THE NEWLY-WON GILBERT ISLANDS).

"I SAW HER EXPLODE THE OTHER MORNING BEFORE DAWN. THE FLASH MUST HAVE GONE UP 10 MILES."

BELOW DECKS, THE TENSION MUST BE EVEN WORSE. THE MEN CAN'T SEE. THEY'VE BEEN DOWN FOR MORE THAN 20 HOURS.

AS MIDNIGHT APPROACHES, OUR SKIPPER DECIDES THAT THE MEN BELOW MIGHT BE WANTING REST AND ORDERS THE SQUAWKBOX SILENCED.

A MAN TELLING ME ABOUT THAT DECISION NEXT DAY SAID, "THEY LEFT US WITH JAP TORPEDO PLANES CLOSING IN. WE WAITED FOR WORD AND WAITED. THE UNCERTAINTY WAS KILLING."

TOPSIDE, IT WAS A BEAUTIFUL NIGHT EXCEPT FOR THE JAPANESE.

THE MOON SILVERED THE WHITECAPS BUT UNFORTUNATELY FOR US IT SILHOUETTED US AS WE MADE A TWISTING WAKE, A RIVER OF SOAPSUDS.

YOU CAUGHT THE ENORMITY OF OUR TASK FORCE AS THE FIRING COMMENCED ON BOTH SIDES. SUDDENLY TO THE STARBOARD A CRUISER BROUGHT DOWN A MITSUBISHI IN FLAMES. IT BURNED ON THE WATER, LIGHTING THE SKY.

DEC 9 1943

THAT MADE IT A FLAMING BEACON FOR MARAUDING JAPANESE TORPEDO PLANES.

THE ADMIRAL IS TIRED BUT HE STANDS BY. HE HAS SEEN MORE ACTION IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS THAN PERHAPS ANY OTHER ADMIRAL IN THE SAME LENGTH OF TIME IN THE PACIFIC -- MARCUS, WAKE, TARAWA. HE HAS FOUGHT OFF ATTACK AFTER ATTACK.

FOR A FEW MINUTES, THE ATTACK HAS CEASED. THEN IT IS ON AGAIN. OUR 11TH WARNING TONIGHT IS SOUNDED.

PART OF OUR FORCE OPENS FIRE. REAR ADM.ALFRED E.MONTGOMERY CHANGES THE COURSE, TURNING THE STERN OF OUR FORMATION SO THAT THE JAPANESE WILL NOT GET A BROADSIDE TARGET.

"I'M JUST TOO TIRED TO GIVE A DAMN, SAYS ONE MAN.

HE FLOPS ON THE STEEL DECK AND IS DEAD WAY IN FIVE SECONDS. EXHAUSTION HAS WON OVER FEAR.

WE OPEN FIRE. TRACERS FILL THE HEAVEN WITH STRINGS OF RED. OUR FIVE-INCHERS SPEAK RIGHT UP WITH AUTHORITY.

THE JAPANESE RETIRE BUT OTHER PLANES COME IN AND CIRCLE OUR FORMATION, WAITING FOR A CHANCE TO COME IN. NOW THEY'RD GETTING READY TO CLOSE IN FROM ALL SIDES. WE COULD NOT KEEP TRACK OF THEM ANY LONGER.

ONE DROPS ITS FISH. WE MANEUVER, WAIT AND AGAIN ARE SAFE.

FINALLY THE MOON DIPS BELOW THE HORIZON AND IT BECOMES DARKER. "IT'S STILL FOUR HOURS UNTIL SUNRISE BEFORE WE CAN SEE THOSE DEVILS AND KNOCK THE HELL OUT OF THEM," SAYS A MARINE GUNNER.

EVENTUALLY, EXHAUSTED MEN FALL INTO THEIR SACKS AFTER NEARLY 24 HOURS OF CONTINUOUS DUTY.

FJ1240ACW

WITH THE FIFTH AMERICAN AIRFORCE IN NEW GUINEA,DEC.7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SIX OUT OF 10 MEN ON A LIBERATOR WHICH CRASHED AT SEA DEC.1 NOW ARE RECUPERATING AND DOCTORS SAY THEY WILL BE BACK IN COMBAT SOON.

DEC 9 1943

THE SURVIVORS ARE: PILOT, FIRST LT.RICHARD A.ADAMS, 190 SOUTH MAIN, PINE GROVE,PA.; CO-PILOT, FIRST LT.JOHN HEATH, 27 PINE, NANTUCKETT,MASS.; NAVIGATOR, FIRST LT.GLEN NATIONS, PURDY,MO.; BOMBARDIER, FIRST LT.FRED H.BLANEY, 56 SOUTH J ST., BRADFORD,MASS.; AERIAL ENGINEER, TECH.SGT.JOSEPH HATCHER, KILGORE,TEX., AND RADIO OPERATOR, TECH.SGT.LAWSON JOHNSON, JUNCTION,TEX.

LIEUTENANT ADAMS HAD A DIFFICULT TIME NURSING THE BOMBER ALONG AFTER ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE SERIOUSLY DAMAGED IT OVER A JAPANESE BASE.

AFTER TWO OF THE ENGINES QUIT AND BAD WEATHER WAS ENCOUNTERED, ADAMS HEADED OUT TO SEA SOUTH OF MADANG.

"WE HIT THE WATER AT ABOUT 120 (MILES PER HOUR)," THE PILOT SAID.

"WHEN THE PLANE STRUCK, I LOST ALL CONTROL AND SHE WHIRLED AROUND IN SORT OF A LOOP AND THE NOSE BROKE OFF. THE NEXT THING I REMEMBER WAS BEING UNDER WATER, TRYING TO FIGHT MY WAY OUT OF THE

30.24—10869

PLANE, PUSHING UPWARDS AT SOME OBSTRUCTION. I LEARNED LATER IT WAS HATCHER WHO REACHED DOWN, GRABBED MY SHIRT AND HELPED PULL ME OUT THROUGH THE TOP ESCAPE HATCH.

"HATCHER ALSO HELPED PULL JOHNSON FROM THE PLANE."

NATIONS MANAGED TO GET CLEAR AND PULL OUT THE LIFE RAFTS.

BLANEY AND NATIONS PULLED THE BOMBER'S SERIOUSLY INJURED GUNNER ABOARD BUT HE DIED.

DEC 9 1943

JOHNSON WAS PULLED ABOARD A RAFT BY HATCHER AND ADAMS.

HEATH WAS THROWN ABOUT 60 FEET FROM THE PLANE.

"WE PADDLED OVER TO HIM," ADAMS SAID, "BUT HE HAD TO HANG ON THE SIDE UNTIL WE GAINED ENOUGH STRENGTH TO HELP HIM UP."

THE NEXT DAY LIBERATORS LOCATED THE RAFTS, DROPPED SUPPLIES AND CIRCLED THE RAFTS UNTIL PT BOATS ARRIVED.

FJ1218ACW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SGT.W.C.O'ROURKE, OF 3802 ALTA VISTA TERRACE, CHICAGO, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC--(DELAYED)--OUT OF THEIR ELEMENT, TWO HIGH-RANKING SUBMARINE COMMANDERS PARTICIPATED IN THE RECENT VICIOUS AERIAL BOMBARDMENT OF WAKE--A BOMBARDMENT WHICH LEFT THE JAPANESE-HELD BASE A FIRE-BLACKENED RUBBLE.

THE OFFICERS WERE CAPT.CHARLES W.STYER, U.S.N., OF 301 LOMBARD STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,CALIF., AND CAPT.KARL G.HENSEL, U.S.N., OF 160 PLANT STREET, NEW LONDON,CONN.

"WE WENT ALONG," BOTH AGREED, "AS 'EXCHANGE PROFESSORS.'"

UNUSUAL AS THEIR JOURNEY WAS, THEY SUCCESSFULLY MANNED THEIR POSITIONS AND RETURNED SAFELY AFTER LONG HOURS IN THE AIR.

SAID CAPTAIN STYER, IN EXPLANATION OF HIS HAZARDOUS FLIGHT:

"I'M INTERESTED IN LEARNING WHAT THE OTHER FELLOW IS DOING. ALL BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE ARE FIGHTING THIS WAR, AND IF WE KNOW EACH OTHER'S PROBLEMS WE WILL BE BETTER ABLE TO ASSIST ONE ANOTHER. I LOOK ON MY TRIP AS AN EXCHANGE PROFESSORSHIP."

WHAT THE TALL, TANNED SUBMARINE OFFICER DIDN'T KNOW IN HIS CUBBY-HOLE POSITION AS COMBINATION .50 CALIBER MACHINE GUNNER AND PHOTOGRAPHER, WAS THE DANGER HIS SHIP, "THE FATS," WAS EXPERIENCING OVER THE TARGET AREA. THAT PORTION IS BEST TOLD BY THE PILOT, COMDR.JOHN T.HAYWARD, U.S.N., VETERAN WAKE ISLAND RAIDER, AND SQUADRON LEADER OF THE NAVY FOUR-MOTORED PB4Y1'S WHICH DELIVERED THE "COUP DE GRACE" TO THE SHATTERED PACIFIC ISLE.

HANDSOME COMMANDER HAYWARD, WHOSE OFFICIAL ADDRESS IS IN CARE OF A.M.HYER, 711 SOUTH PALAFOX STREET, PENSACOLA,FLA., CONTINUED THE STORY:

DEC 9 1943

"I DOUBT IF CAPTAIN STYER KNEW IT, BUT WE WERE IN A HOT SPOT. HERE WE ARE ON A LONG OVER-WATER BOMBING HOP, AND MY NUMBER TWO STARBOARD MOTOR CUTS OUT. FOR A LONG WHILE I FEARED FIRE, BUT WE TOOK CARE OF THAT AND CARRIED ON WITH THREE.

"WAKE WAS FLATTENED, ITS RUNWAYS ON PEACOCK POINT POCK-MARKED, ITS BUILDINGS AFIRE, AND IN ONE AREA ALONE WE COUNTED 17 BOMBED AND WRECKED PLANES. AS DEAD-LOOKING AS IT WAS, WE DIDN'T EXPECT THE ACK-ACK FIRE WE GOT WHEN WE CAME OVER. THERE WERE ONLY EIGHT OR TEN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS IN OPERATION AND NO ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES AT ALL. WE DROPPED THREE BOMBS ON ONE POSITION AND

KNOCKED OUT THREE GUNS. I KEPT UP A STEADY CONVERSATION WITH CAPTAIN STYER IN HIS WAIST GUN. HE DIDN'T HAVE TO USE HIS MACHINE GUN, SO HE BUSIED HIMSELF WITH THE CAMERA, AND IN MY OFFICIAL REPORT I'LL COMMENT ON THE EXCELLENCE OF HIS PICTURES."

CAPTAIN STYER TOOK UP THE NARRATIVE:

"I WAS CRAMPED--SHALL I SAY A BIT MORE CRAMPED THAN I WOULD BE ABOARD A SUBMARINE? YES, I SAW THE ACK-ACK. ITS ONLY EFFECT WAS TO LURCH ME FROM SIDE TO SIDE, OR PERHAPS THAT WAS COMMANDER HAYWARD MANEUVERING THE PLANE.

"THIS WAS MY FIRST AIR COMBAT MISSION, AND IT WAS HELPFUL IN THE EXTREME.

DEC 9 1943

"AS WE GET INTO CERTACN AREAS OF THE PACIFIC IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO COORDINATE SUBMARINES AND PLANES. EVERY BIT OF KNOWLEDGE WE CAN GAIN FROM ASSOCIATION WITH THE OTHER FELLOW NOW WILL BE OF GREAT ASSISTANCE LATER."

CRAMPED AS HE WAS, CAPTAIN STYER'S CUBICLE COULD ALMOST BE DESCRIBED AS ROOMY WHEN COMPARED WITH THAT OF CAPTAIN KENSEL AS TUNNEL GUNNER.

"I SAT," SAID THE AFFABLE CAPTAIN, "FOR SIX HOURS ON THE TOP OF A GALLON THERMOS BOTTLE WITH A TOP ABOUT AS LARGE AS A SILVER DTLLAR. SUBMARINES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE THE MOST CRAMPED THINGS WE OWN. WELL, I'VE FOUND SOMETHING ELSE. BELIEVE ME WHEN I SAY I HAD A SOOTHING FEELING WHEN I SAW OUR BOMBS DROP ON THE JAPS. GOING ON A MISSION LIKE THIS MAKES A NAVAL OFFICER MORE UNDERFTANDING OF AIR FORCE PROBLEMS. OUR AVIATORS AND AVIATION CREWS ARE INTELLIGENT, YOUNG, AND FULL OF ENTHUSIASM AND FIGHT. THESE QUALITIES WHICH I WITNESSED IN THE PLANE RAIDING WAKE ARE THE SAME ONES THAT ARE MAKING OUR SUBMARINE SERVICE SO DEADLY AND SO DREADED BY THE JAPS."

FR120SPEN

BY FRED HAMPSON

WITH THE U.S. FORCE ON BOUGAINVILLE,DEC.5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY, WHERE AMERICAN MARINES OPENED THE DRIVE NOV. 1 TO OUST THE JAPANESE FROM THE NORTHERNMOST SOLOMONS ISLAND, WAS PROBABLY THE MOST-BOMBED STRETCH OF BATTLEGROUND IN THE WORLD DURING NOVEMBER'S 30 DAYS.

A TABULATION SHOWS THAT 90 ALERTS WERE RECORDED DURING THE MONTH AS ENEMY AIR FORCES ATTEMPTED TO STOP THE BUSY AMERICAN SEABEES FROM BUILDING STRONG POSITIONS ON THE BEACHHEAD.

DESPITE THE FACT THE BEACHES WERE OFTEN JAMMED WITH CONSTRUCTION BATTALIONS, ENEMY BOMBS ONLY TOOK A TOLL OF 24 DEAD (OFFICIAL COUNT) AND 96 WOUNDED (UNOFFICIAL).

DEC 9 1943

TWICE THE JAPANESE MANAGED TO BRING THE BEACHHEAD UNDER ARTILLERY FIRE FROM THE SOUTH BUT U.S. PLANES, ARTILLERY AND DESTROYER SHELLINGS EACH TIME SILENCED THE BIG GUNS.

THE MONTH-LONG JAPANESE AERIAL ASSAULT HIT ITS PEAK DURING THE SECOND AND THIRD WEEKS OF NOVEMBER BUT WEAKENED TOWARD THE END WHEN ALLIED NIGHT FIGHTERS ARRIVED AT EMPRESS AUGUSTA AND THE NEARBY JAPANESE BASES AT BUKA AND RABAUL WERE HIT HARD BY AMERICAN AIRMEN.

B950PCWNM

BY LEIF ERICKSON (330)

WITH U.S. ARMY FORCES ON MAKIN ISLAND IN THE GILBERTS,NOV. 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WITH THE CUNNING OF CORNERED ANIMALS AND SAKI-INFLAMED COURAGE, REMNANTS OF THE JAPANESE MAKIN GARRISON BESIEGED THE BATTALION COMMAND POST OF LT.COL. JOSEPH T. HART IN NIGHT LONG ATTACKS THE PAST TWO NIGHTS.

SIXTY JAPANESE WERE KILLED IN THE FIRST ATTACK, LED BY THREE

30.24—10871

OFFICERS DRESSED IN PARADE UNIFORMS. ONE OFFICER SLASHED THE ARM OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER IN A FOXHOLE BUT WAS KILLED SECONDS LATER BY HIS OWN SWORD.

DEC 9 1943

ABOUT 40 OF THE ENEMY WOUNDED CRAWLED AWAY OR WERE DRAGGED OFF BY SURVIVORS. NONE OF THE WOUNDED WAS TAKEN PRISONER, SAID RED-BEARDED COLONEL HART, OF 4035 ITHACA ST., ELMHURST, N.Y.

"MOST OF THEM DIED BEFORE OUR PATROLS GOT TO THEM THE NEXT DAY," THE COLONEL SAID. I GUESS SOME OF THEM COMMITTED HARA KIRI."

IN THE SECOND ATTACK LAST NIGHT, 12 JAPANESE WERE KILLED. IN THE FIRST ATTACK, FOUR AMERICANS WERE KILLED AND 24 WOUNDED. LAST NIGHT, TWO WERE KILLED, SIX WOUNDED.

IT WAS IN THE MONDAY NIGHT OPENING ATTACK THAT THE JAPANESE SENT NATIVES AHEAD OF THEM, INCLUDING A WOMAN CARRYING A CRYING BABY. BUT THE AMERICANS LET THE NATIVES THROUGH BEFORE FIRING.

ONE DRESSED-UP OFFICER REACHED THE FOXHOLE OF PVT. GEORGE ANTOWLAK, 28, RURAL ROUTE FIVE, ST.CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO. THE OFFICER SWUNG HIS SWORD BUT ONLY GASHED ANTOWLAK, FORMER COAL MINER, ON THE FOREARM.

"I GRABBED HIS SWORD AND HUNG ON TO IT," ANTOWLAK SAID AT DRESSING STATION.

"A GUY IN THE NEXT FOXHOLE PLUGGED THE JAP IN THE GUTS WITH A CARBINE. THE JAP FELL INTO THE HOLE, STILL STRUGGLING. SOMEBODY STARTED BEATING HIM ON THE HEAD WITH A HELMET. THEN WE FINISHED HIM BY CUTTING HIS THROAT WITH HIS OWN SWORD."

A116KX

AFTER DAYBREAK TUESDAY, HART'S MEN ADVANCED TO THE END OF BUTARITARI ISLAND IN THE MAKIN ATOLL, CLEANING OUT SNIPERS AND STRAGGLERS.

DEC 9 1943

"WE FOUND CANTEENS ON SOME OF THE DEAD WITH SOME KIND OF LIQUOR IN THEM," COLONEL HART SAID.

"I SUPPOSE IT WAS THE SAKI THAT HELPED MAKE THEM SO BRAVE."

LT.COL. GERARD KELLEY, 304 EAST 18TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, REGIMENTAL COMMANDER, SAID SOME OF THE WEAPONS USED BY THE JAPANESE WERE WELL COATED WITH GREASE.

"IT LOOKS LIKE THEY HAD A RESERVE CACHE OF AMMUNITION TO FALL BACK TO," HE SAID.

B1013PCW

PEARL HARBOR, 1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD MARSHALL RAID XXX OFF GUARD.

DEC 9 1943

THE PRESENCE OF TROOP AND CARGO SHIPS IN THE KWAJALEIN AND WOTJE LAGOONS MIGHT INDICATE THE ENEMY WAS STRENGTHENING THOSE ALREADY STRONG BASTIONS IN ANTICIPATION OF AN AMERICAN ATTEMPT TO TAKE THE ISLANDS. IT WAS NOT STATED WHETHER THE ENEMY SHIPS WERE LOADED OR EMPTY.

A FLEET SPOKESMAN SAID THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT JAPANESE SURFACE FORCES HAD MADE ANY ATTEMPT TO INTERCEPT THE CARRIER FORCE.

INSTEAD, THE ENEMY RELIED ON AN ATTACK BY TORPEDO AND BOMBER PLANES, WHICH WAS PRONOUNCED A VIRTUAL FAILURE.

WHILE THE STRENGTH OF THE CARRIER FORCE WAS A SECRET, THE SPOKESMAN SAID MORE THAN ONE CARRIER DIVISION PARTICIPATED. THERE

ARE FOUR "FLATTOPS" IN A CARRIER DIVISION.

THE CARRIERS THEN WERE WITHIN EASY RANGE OF THE ENEMY'S LAND-BASED FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS.

DEC 9 1943

OF THE 72 PLANES DESTROYED, 64 WERE SHOT DOWN IN COMBAT BY OUR CARRIER PLANES. ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE OF OUR SHIPS BAGGED TWO TORPEDO PLANES AND TWO MEDIUM BOMBERS.

THE ENEMY PLANES ATTACKED IN BRIGHT MOONLIGHT SATURDAY NIGHT, APPARENTLY AFTER THE CARRIER FORCE HAD COMPLETED ITS OPERATION AND WAS STEAMING FOR ITS BASE.

DEC 9 1943

IN A MINOR ATTEMPT AT RETALIATION, IT WAS DISCLOSED, NIPPONESE PLANES MADE NUISANCE RAIDS ON AMERICAN-HELD MAKIN AND TARAWA IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS, TO THE SOUTH OF THE MARSHALLS, MONDAY NIGHT. ONE PLANE DROPPED FOUR BOMBS ON MAKIN BUT ALL STRUCK HARMLESSLY IN THE LAGOON. AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF ENEMY PLANES ON SUNDAY NIGHT DROPPED EIGHT BOMBS NEAR BETIO ISLET, OF THE TARAWA ATOLL. ONLY ONE HIT NEAR OUR INSTALLATIONS, CAUSING MINOR PERSONNEL INJURIES.

WHEN ADMIRAL NIMITZ FIRST ANNOUNCED, LAST MONDAY, THAT THE MARSHALL ISLANDS HAD BEEN ATTACKED, HE GAVE NO DETAILS. PRESUMABLY THE ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY MEANT THAT THE FORCE HAD RETURNED TO ITS BASE, OR AT LEAST TO SAFER WATERS.

(EDS: IN 1ST GRAF OF NIGHT LEAD MAKE IT READ SIX JAP SHIPS SUNK, NOT 4).

XA604PCW

A CARIBBEAN PORT, DEC 8-(AP)-THREE YOUNG U.S. NAVY GUNNERS, WHO WITH A COLOMBIAN MESSBOY WERE THE SOLE SURVIVORS OF A 27-MAN CREW OF A PANAMA STEAMER TORPEDOED IN THE CARIBBEAN LAST MONTH, ARE NOW RECUPERATING IN A U.S. HOSPITAL NEAR HERE, APPARENTLY NONE THE WORSE FOR SPENDING 20 DAYS ADRIFT ON A RAFT.

THEY ARE JOHN DEAN MAUK, 1007 ORCHARD AVE., CHARITON, IOWA; RICHARD F.REYNOLDS, 118 WEBBER ST., BATTLE CREEK, MICH., AND SYLVESTER WARDEN, MCCLUNG PARK, JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

THE FOUR MEN IMPROVISED A NET OF ELECTRIC WIRING AND SCOOPED FISH FROM THE SEA. THEY LIVED ON RAW FISH AND LIMITED RATIONS OF HARD-TACK, AND CHOCOLATE MALTED MILK TABLETS. THEY HAD THREE SWALLOWS OF WATER DAILY.

THE MEN WERE RESCUED ON THE 21ST DAY WHEN THEY WERE SIGHTED BY A PANAMA MOTORSHIP.

DEC 9 1943

SB453PEW

MEXICO CITY, DEC 8-(AP)-PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO HAS SENT CABLEGRAMS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN CONGRATULATING THEM ON THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS AT THE TEHERAN CONFERENCE.

THE PRESIDENT SAID HE WISHED "TO EXPRESS THE DEEP SATISFACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF MEXICO FOR THE AGREEMENTS ANNOUNCED."

Z649AEW

NEW YORK, DEC 8-(AP)-THAT POSE WITH HANDS FOLDED, FINGERS CLASPED ACROSS THE STOMACH, WHICH JOSEPH STALIN STRUCK WHEN HE SAT FOR PICTURES BESIDE ROOSEVELT AT THE TEHERAN CONFERENCE SEEMS TO BE AN OLD STALIN CUSTOM.

STALIN'S PICTURE TAKEN WITH WINSTON CHURCHILL AT THEIR MEETING IN MOSCOW IN AUGUST, 1942, SHOWS HIM IN A SIMILAR POSE AS DO OTHER PICTURES DATING AS FAR BACK AS 1935.

BY150PEW

30.24— 10873

NEW YORK, DEC 8-(AP)-MRS.LEE LIFSCHITZ (CORRECT) RECENTLY WROTE LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, JR., ASKING THAT HER HUSBAND, PVT. HARRY LIFSCHITZ WHO HAS BEEN SERVING WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY IN SICILY, BE GIVEN A FURLOUGH TO COME HOME.

TODAY, MRS. LIFSCHITZ, WHO HASN'T SEEN HER 33-YEAR-OLD HUSBAND FOR MORE THAN A YEAR, MADE PUBLIC A REPLY FROM PATTON STATING THAT A LEAVE WAS IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE OF SHIPPING CONDITIONS.

SEVERAL HOURS LATER SHE RECEIVED A TELEGRAM FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT --- HER HUSBAND HAD BEEN KILLED IN ACTION IN ITALY.

(NO PICKUP)

MK155AEW

DEC 9 1943

NEW YORK, DEC. 8-(AP)-ANTHONY J. DREXEL BIDDLE, JR., U.S. AMBASSADOR TO EXILED GOVERNMENTS IN LONDON, ARRIVED HERE TODAY EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON FOR CONSULTATION WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

BIDDLE DECLINED TO MAKE ANY COMMENTS OR TO REVEAL HIS MODE OF TRAVEL. HE SAID HE WAS LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON IMMEDIATELY.

FD1222PEW

NEW YORK, DEC 8-(AP)-IN AN OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURE FILM SOON TO BE SHOWN TO WAR PLANT WORKERS, THE WAR DEPARTMENT DECLARES IT DOES NOT WANT RUSSIA TO DECLARE WAR ON JAPAN AT THIS TIME NOR DOES IT WANT THE USE OF AIR BASES IN SIBERIA.

A SOUND TRACK NARRATIVE ACCOMPANYING THE FILM, DEVOTED MAINLY TO SHOWING HOW STRONG GERMANY AND JAPAN STILL ARE, SAYS:

"WHAT ABOUT SIBERIAN BASES FOR ATTACKING JAPAN? VLADIVOSTOK LIES AT THE END OF A LONG SUPPLY LINE WHICH IS PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE FROM KHABAROVSK DOWN.

"THE JAPANESE ARMY HAS 500,000 TROOPS DEPLOYED ALONG THIS SUPPLY ROUTE. IF WE OR THE RUSSIANS USE THESE BASES TO BOMB JAPAN, THE BASEES WOULD IMMEDIATELY BE MADE USELESS AND RUSSIA WOULD BE INVOLVED IN A TWO-FRONT WAR.

"RUSSIA IS ENGAGING THE MAIN NAZI STRENGTH AND A TWO-FRONT WAR FOR RUSSIA WOULD DIMINISH THE PRESSURE OF THE WORRIED NAZIS AND ENDANGER THE PLANS OF OUR OWN ARMY."

THE NARRATOR ALSO DISMISSES THE IDEA THAT GERMANY CAN BE LICKED BY AIR POWER ALONE.

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"FROM ENGLAND," HE SAYS, "OUR 8TH AIR FORCE IS SYSTEMATICALLY BOMBING GERMANY'S INDUSTRY, BUT WE CAN NEVER HAVE ENOUGH PLANES OR BOMBS TO WIPE OUT SO BIG AN INDUSTRIAL NATION. #

WASHINGTON,DEC 8-(AP)-THE TERROR OF NIGHT FIGHTING WITH JAPANESE FROM FOX HOLE OUTPOSTS ALONG A SODDEN JUNGLE TRAIL ON BOUGAINVILLE WAS DESCRIBED TODAY BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT HAROLD AZINE, 316 SOUTH 16TH AVE., E., DULUTH,MINN.

SERGEANT AZINE, WHO ACCOMPANIED THE FIRST GROUP OF RAIDERS INTO BOUGAINVILLE, TOLD REPORTERS HOW SCOUTS WERE SENT NIGHTLY ALONG A NARROW TRAIL LEADING TO PIVA, APPROXIMATELY TWO MILES INLAND, TO PREVENT SURPRISE ATTACKS ON THE SEVERAL THOUSAND MARINES JAMMED ON A BEACHHEAD SIX HUNDRED YARDS DEEP AND LESS THAN TWO MILES LONG.

THE TRAIL, HEMMED IN BY DENSE JUNGLE AND SWAMPS, WAS THE ONLY MEANS BY WHICH THE JAPANESE COULD HAVE REACHED THE MARINES.

THE FIRST TWO NIGHTS, AZINE RELATED, A COMPANY OF RAIDERS COVERING THE TRAIL DUG FOX HOLES, JUST OFF THE TRAIL AND FURTHER

BACK IN THE JUNGLE. ON THE THIRD NIGHT AZINE ACCOMPANIED THEM.

"WE RELIEVED MEN WHO HAD STOOD TWO NIGHTS OF ATTACKS BY THE JAPS. THEY COULD NOT FIGHT BACK. THEIR ORDERS WERE TO STAY THERE."

"WE LAID LAND MINES. THE JAPANESE WATCHED US LAY THEM SO THEY COULD SNEAK IN PAST THEM. AT 6:30 P.M., WE WERE IN OUR FOX HOLES.

"WE WERE ORDERED NOT TO TALK TO ONE ANOTHER AUDIBLY, NOT TO SMOKE AND NOT TO EMERGE FROM OUR FOX HOLES FOR ANYTHING. ANYONE WALKING IN A BIVOUAC AREA WAS TO BE STABBED IMMEDIATELY AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.

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"IN THE INNER BIVOUAC AREA ALONG THE TRAIL, WE WERE UNDER ORDERS NOT TO USE FIREARMS. WE WERE TO USE KNIVES, FISTS, OR WHATEVER WE COULD GET A HOLD OF."

"LATER THAT NIGHT THE JAPANESE BEGAN TO INFILTRATE. X X X WE COULD HEAR THEM TALKING WITH ONE ANOTHER BY MEANS OF CLICKING BAMBOO STICKS. THE JUNGLE IS NOT STILL. THE JAPANESE BLEND IN THEIR SIGNALS WITH THE JUNGLE SOUNDS.

"THE JAPANESE WERE SO CLOSE WE COULD HEAR THEM PULL RINGS FROM THEIR HAND GRENADES. SIXTEEN GRENADES WENT OFF WITHIN 50 FEET OF MY FOXHOLE."

"DURING THE NIGHT FIGHTS SOME OF THE MARINES REACHED OUT OF THEIR FOX HOLES, GRABBED JAPANESE BY THE LEG, PULLED THEM INTO THE HOLES AND KNIFED THEM.

"THERE WERE SOME CASUALTIES," AZINE SAID. "NEEDLESS TO SAY IT WAS ONE OF THE LONGEST TWELVE HOURS I HAVE EVER SPENT."

WITH HIM IN THE FOXHOLE WAS CORPORAL DAVE OHMAN OF CLOQUET, MINN., A PHOTOGRAPHER, "WHO WENT ALONG JUST FOR THE KICK."

THE FIFTH DAY AFTER LANDING ON BOUGAINVILLE AZINE WAS DIRECTED TO RETURN TO GUADALCANAL AND WRITE HIS STORIES. HE STARTED OUT ON A PT BOAT ALONG WITH TWO OTHER SMALL CRAFT. THE BOATS WERE ATTACKED BY 12 JAPANESE TORPEDO PLANES. FOUR AND POSSIBLY FIVE OF THE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN. A TORPEDO WENT INTO THE ENGINE ROOM OF ONE OF THE BOATS BUT FAILED TO EXPLODE.

DESCRIBING THE LANDING ON BOUGAINVILLE, AZINE SAID THE TROOPS WERE TO DRIVE IN 600 YARDS FROM THE BEACHHEAD THE FIRST DAY. INSTEAD THE MARINES DROVE THE 600 YARDS IN TWO AND ONE HALF HOURS DESPITE MORTAR AND SNIPER FIRE AND STRAFING FROM JAPANESE AIRCRAFT.

FR222PEW

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DEC 9 1943

IMPERIAL JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS, ON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTBREAK OF THE PACIFIC WAR, ANNOUNCED A SUMMARY YESTERDAY (WED) OF THE SUCCESSES IT CLAIMED WERE ACHIEVED BY THE JAPANESE ARMED FORCES SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE CONFLICT, AND ALSO THEIR PURPORTED LOSSES.

THE SUMMARY WAS RELAYED BY THE BERLIN RADIO. IT FOLLOWS:

"IN BATTLES IN THE SOUTH THE JAPANESE WERE FACED BY AN ENEMY FORCE OF 1,000,000. HERE THE ENEMY LOST 144,000 IN DEAD OR WOUNDED AS WELL AS 413,000 PRISONERS OR DESERTERS. FOUR THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND 12 ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND 209 VESSELS OF ALL VARIETY WERE CONFISCATED.

"IN THE CHINESE WAR THEATER THE JAPANESE WERE FACED BY AN ENEMY FORCE IN STRENGTH OF 5,970,000. THE ENEMY LOST 490,000 IN DEAD AND 327,677 IN PRISONERS OR DESERTERS. THE JAPANESE LOSSES IN THE SAME PERIOD ON ALL FRONTS WERE 54,132 OFFICERS AND RANKS.

"THE JAPANESE NAVY SANK 18 BATTLESHIPS, 27 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 92 CRUSIERS, 79 DESTROYERS, 107 SUBMARINES, SIX OTHER WARSHIPS OF UNIDENTIFIED TYPE, FOUR SPECIAL SHIPS, EIGHT GUNBOATS, SEVEN MINE-

30.24—10875

SWEEPERS, 25 TORPEDO BOATS AND 31 MINOR WAR VESSELS. DEC 10 1943

"THEY DAMAGED: 13 BATTLESHIPS, 12 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 56 CRUISERS, 47 DESTROYERS, THREE SUBMARINES, FIVE SHIPS OF UNIDENTIFIED TYPE AND TWO SPECIAL SHIPS AS WELL AS SIX GUNBOATS, ONE MINESWEEPER, THREE TORPEDO BOATS AND 26 MINOR WAR VESSELS.

"IN ADDITION 688 ENEMY VESSELS WERE SUNK AND 1,260 WERE DAMAGED. FIVE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH EIGHT ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

"LOSSES SUSTAINED BY THE JAPANESE NAVY ARE: ONE BATTLESHIP, TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, THREE CRUISERS, 22 DESTROYERS, 11 SUBMARINES AND TWO SPECIAL SHIPS. ONE BATTLESHIP AND TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, FIVE DESTROYERS AND FIVE SUBMARINES WERE DAMAGED. NINETY-SIX OTHER CRAFT WERE LOST. ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND THREE PLANES CRASH-DIVED ON ENEMY OBJECTIVES."

DEC 10 1943

RP617PEW

U. S. Warships Shell Nauru Island Following Up Carrier-Plane Raid; Reds Stem Nazi Drive Near Kiev

JAPANESE OUTPOST WEST OF GILBERTS HIT BY TASK FORCE

Three Isles in Marshalls Bombed by Reconnaissance Planes.

PATROL BOAT SUNK

Freighter, Two Smaller Craft Smashed at Jaluit Base.

bombed by carrier and army planes.

Wareo, far down and on the southern flank of that corridor, was the site of the latest Japanese stand on Huon peninsula. Its capture Wednesday was announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Victorious Australians pursued the routed Japanese northward. Nearby Cape Gloucester, on the tip of New Britain, was bombed for the tenth straight day.

Chinese scored a significant victory in driving the Nipponese from Changteh in China's central rice bowl.

DEC 10 1943

Strong Naval Force Strikes at Nauru

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. — (AP) Strong naval forces have bombed and shelled Nauru island in the south-central Pacific while a Liberator has sunk a patrol boat at Jaluit and probably destroyed three other vessels, the Navy announced tonight.

Striking closer and harder at the Japanese-held islands, the fleet attacked Nauru, 500 miles west of the Gilberts, with carrier aircraft and ship bombardment—the second enemy position to undergo heavy attacks within the past few days.

Bomber Raids Jaluit

In a later communique, the Navy reported that the Liberator raided and strafed base facilities at Jaluit

raid in the southern Marshalls on December 8, 1943:

"A Ventura bomber strafed installations at Mille in the face of heavy automatic weapon fire without damage to our plane.

Three Japs Attack

"Three Zeros attacked one of our Liberators near Mille with no damage; another Liberator raided and strafed base facilities at Jaluit, sinking a patrol boat and probably sinking a medium freighter and two small vessels."

The text of the Navy communique on the Nauru attack:

"1. Strong forces of the Pacific fleet attacked Nauru island with carrier aircraft and ship bombardment on December 8 (west longitude date). Further details are not now available.

"2. Liberators of the 7th Army Air Force, which raided the Taroa airdrome installations on the morning of December 7, were intercepted over Maloelap by eight enemy fighters. One fighter was shot down. Our planes suffered only slight damage. A Liberator of this force also bombed Mille during the same sortie."

All in Marshalls

Taroa, Maloelap and Mille are all in the Marshall group of islands.

Nauru island is in the middle of a wide seaway between the recently-conquered Gilberts and the American positions on Guadalcanal. It has the advantage of being a good observation post from which to watch ship movements in the direction of or from the great Japanese naval base at Truk, well to the north and west.

Tonight's communique suggested that Nauru was coming in for the same kind of heavy drubbing as has been given the Japanese positions in the Marshalls. Carrier task forces which attacked enemy installations in the Marshalls on December 4 sank two light cruisers and four other auxiliaries and destroyed 72 planes.

The fact that warships were able to go within 10 to 20 miles of oft-raided Nauro, a phosphate producing island, demonstrated the extent to which repeated attacks have weakened some of the enemy's bases.

WAREO CAPTURED

MacArthur's Aussies Continue Gains in Huon Peninsula Drive.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

On two possible roads back to the Philippines, American warships and carrier-borne planes bombarded Nauru island while Australian troops captured Wareo, Japanese jungle stronghold in New Guinea.

Nauru lies 500 miles west of the Gilbert islands on the long corridor to the Philippines between the Japanese-held Caroline islands and Melanesia, from which the enemy is being slowly driven. Wednesday's attack was announced last night by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

It was the first time warships had been able to approach close enough to turn their guns on the former British island, previously

where the patrol boat was sunk and probably a medium freighter and two small vessels.

The assault on Nauru, a follow-up of strong attacks by carrier task forces on the Marshalls, was the third since September. In addition, the island has been bombed frequently by Liberators.

The text of the Navy's communique on the Jaluit sinkings:

"Navy search planes of Fleet Airwing Two made the following

EPIC TANK BATTLE ENTERS FIFTH DAY

ON UKRAINE FRONT

B. LONG

German Armored Units Suffer Heavy Losses North of Chernyakhov.

DNIEPER FIGHT RAGES

Russians Score Five-Mile Gain, Threaten to Encircle Foe.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 10—(AP) Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's army beat down mass German attacks yesterday west of Kiev where one of the epic tank battles of the war is raging, while another Soviet army plunged on five miles inside the Dnieper bend to within 18 miles of the enemy's citadel at Kirovograd.

A midnight Moscow communique said General Vatutin's army, which had given up ground for two days, knocked out 75 more German tanks in the area northeast of Chernyakhov, 80 miles west of Kiev, and inflicted "very heavy losses" on the enemy's manpower.

350 Tanks Destroyed

Although the Russians have wrecked 350 German tanks and cut down more than 5,000 out of the waves of attacking enemy infantrymen in four days, the Axis still was making ceaseless efforts to break through toward Kiev.

"The enemy, despite enormous losses, brought new tanks and infantry units into the fighting," said the bulletin recorded by the Soviet monitor. These were smashed, it added.

A dispatch from Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press Moscow bureau chief, filed just before midnight said the persistent German attacks west of Kiev apparently had failed to tie up any considerable Russian force, or divert the Soviet High command from making its own offensives elsewhere.

15 Villages Captured

Inside the Dnieper bend the Russians captured 15 more localities, including the rail station of Mederovo, on the already-cut Znamenka-Nikolaev railway. That represented a five-mile gain from Sharovka and put Gen. Rodion Y. Malinvosky's troops on the edge of a highway leading 18 miles westward to

Kirovograd.

Mederovo is 10 miles south of the rail hub prize of Znamenka, where defending German troops are threatened increasingly with encirclement. Other Russian units are six miles north of Znamenka, 10 miles to the east, and 12 miles to the northwest. Hence the junction is almost surrounded.

A battalion of 800 Germans were wiped out in one sector, and the Germans also lost heavily before retreating from Mederovo, abandoning a great deal of equipment, the communique said.

Two Soviet formations alone were credited with knocking out 75 German tanks in the violent fight west of Kiev.

Nazis Use Reserves

The Germans were reported pouring into battle their tank and infantry reserves drawn from Germany, the Netherlands, Poland and even Italy, spending them lavishly in a supreme effort to regain a part of their lost Dnieper line and relieve enormous Soviet pressure on the Axis fronts in White Russia to the north and in the Dnieper bend to the southeast.

The seizure of Mederovo narrowed to 20 miles the Nazi escape corridor from Znamenka to Kirovograd. Soviet troops already are only four or five miles from cutting a railway linking the two strongholds—the last out of Znamenka—after sweeping around Znamenka on the northwest Wednesday to take Elisavetgradka, 20 miles due north of Kirovograd.

Completion of this loop probably would trap huge enemy forces, and have repercussions throughout the Dnieper bend. The Russians already are dangerously close to linking their forces in the area with those in the Smela sector, 50 miles northwest of Znamenka. Smela is another German-held rail junction controlling the routes to the Rumanian frontier.

Two Armies United

One German radio report recorded by the British ministry of Information quoted the Berlin announcer, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, as saying the Russians northwest of Znamenka already had linked up with those driving on Smela from Cherkasy.

This report was doubted here because the two Soviet groups appear to be about 35 miles apart on the basis of Russian accounts, but Sertorius might have been preparing his listeners for a big German retreat in the 50-mile stretch between Smela and Znamenka. The two German groups already have lost contact with each other.

"However, this is not a real strategical success," said Sertorius of the reported Red army junction, "since the enemy failed to surround any considerable German forces."

New White Russia Drive

The Germans also acknowledged new Russian smashes into their lines between the Pripet and Berezina rivers in White Russia, but Moscow remained silent on that new thrust. In admitting "minor dents" in Axis lines, Radio Berlin said the fresh Soviet onslaught was intended to flank German defenses at Zhlobin, Rogachev and Mogilev.

"There are also enemy concentrations in the Zhlobin sector," the Berlin radio review said, "which make it obvious that within the next few days the enemy plans to widen his offensive front."

Berlin as well as Moscow emphasized the fighting in the hotly-contested bulge west of Kiev, claiming Axis gains of 25 miles on the Zhitomir - Chernyakhov - Korosten front. But the Russians said their troops beat down these serious attacks, knocking out 75 German tanks in the Chernyakhox sector alone during Wednesday's fighting.

Moscow dispatches said there was no sign of a German breakthrough in the area where the enemy has the advantage of superior communication lines to the rear, although the Germans were giving the Russians one of the hardest fights since the beginning of last summer's offensive.

Chernyakhov is 12 miles above Zhitomir on the railway leading north to Korosten. Both Zhitomir and Korosten, 85 miles beyond Kiev, were recaptured recently under the first impact of the powerful enemy assault, and there were indications that Chernyakhov also has been retaken by the Germans.

Red Trap Perils Thousands Of Germans

DEC 10 1943

CASSIDY

Moscov, Dec. 9 (AP)—Smashing Red army gains which outflanked the strategic Dnieper bend rail center of Znamenka and severed the important Znamenka-Nikolaev railroad threatened the encirclement today of tens of thousands of Germans concentrated on the west bank of the lower Dnieper river.

Russian tank forces spearheading infantry columns outflanked Znamenka by capturing the town of Sharovka, fifteen miles to the south, after a swift fifteen-mile advance from Pantaevka, a Soviet communique announced. Soviet troops also cut a branch of the Znamenka-Nikolaev road running eastward to the iron and manganese center of Krivoi Rog, which the Germans have been tenaciously holding for weeks against repeated Russian thrusts.

Lone Escape Route

Today the Germans held but one rail escape route from Znamenka, a line running west to Kirovograd, and this was threatened by yesterday's capture of Elizavetgradka, thirteen miles northeast of Znamenka and five miles north of the Kirovograd spur.

Against these Red army successes, gained in the bitter cold of the Russian winter, troops of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army in the Kiev bulge north of Chernyakhov were falling back before a mighty German drive which frontline dispatches said was powered by upward of 2,000 heavy tanks. It was the second Russian retreat in this sector in two days.

Nazis Pay Heavily

The Germans were paying for their gains, however. The Red army war bulletin said that at least 2,000 Germans were killed and eighty-four tanks destroyed in yesterday's fighting in this area. Vatutin had moved in mobile artillery over miles of hub-deep mud roads to meet the onslaught and front advices said his lines remained intact, although a "number of populated places" had been evacuated in favor of strong positions on a new defense line.

Vatutin apparently was biding his time, waiting for the Germans to use up their reserves, which the Nazis were said to be rushing into battle as soon as they arrived.

The Germans' heavy losses on this sector, combined with the successful Russian maneuvers on their right flank to the south, indicated their offensive was doomed to failure.

Berlin Reports Gains.

A Berlin broadcast said the Germans in forty-eight hours had advanced twenty-five miles northeast of Zhitomir in the Kiev bulge. Advances also were claimed south of Korosten. The German communique said stubborn resistance was encountered.

The German communique emphasized the fighting in the Dnieper bend, where the Russians were declared attacking under cover of a dense fog. A Transocean dispatch said the battle is swaying to and fro in mud in the general area bounded by Cherkasy, Smela, Znamenka and Kremenchug.

The Germans admitted small penetrations in their White Russian lines between the Pripet and Berezina rivers and said the Soviets were massing for a new assault on Rogachev.

Leningrad Still Being Shelled

Moscow, Dec. 9 (AP)—Nikolai Tikhonov, Leningrad's leading journalist, in a graphic story in the army newspaper *Red Star* reminded his readers today that the northern metropolis, although no longer an active front, is still the object of enemy shellfire and that people die there almost daily as a result of the war.

"It's a quiet winter day," said Tikhonov's article. "The great city begins its usual day of work. A loaded streetcar is struck by a large shell. Instantly it becomes a mass of blood, steel and wood splinters and smashed human bodies.

White Snow Blots Blood

"Bodies are thrown all over the snowy cobblestones. Blood makes many pools until it is blotted up by the white snow. Here is a young girl prostrate with wide-open dead eyes. An aged worked with his neck almost torn off.

"Shells explode on the roof of St. Isaac's Cathedral. Shells pierce the Dutch Church, one of the oldest buildings in Leningrad. Shells explode in the yard of the pioneer palace, in Leningrad's hospitals. On the Neva shells sink a barge loaded with wood.

"Dr. Kharchenko told me, 'I am an old doctor of Leningrad. During many months I have been cursing this barbaric shelling of the city. I've seen corpses of children and adults until I'm very tired.'"

300 U-BOATS SUNK IN ATLANTIC SINCE MARCH BY ALLIES

L-HAWKINS

Nazi Submarine Fleet Crippled by Counter-Measures Against Raiders.

SHIP LOSSES LOW

November Sinkings Are Less Than Number of Subs Destroyed.

LONDON, Dec. 9 — (AP) U-boat hunting Allied ships and planes probably destroyed upwards of 300 undersea raiders in the Atlantic from March to November, seriously crippling the submarine fleet which has been one of Hitler's main hopes for check-mating an invasion of Europe.

An announcement tonight by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill said that once again, in November, the number of U-boats sunk exceeded the number of their victims, even though increased caution by the Nazis presented the Allied sub-killers with fewer targets.

Exact Figures Secret

The exact number of German submarines known sunk during November was not announced, but it was disclosed officially at the end of October that 150 U-boats had been smashed in the six months beginning in May, when the tide began shifting strongly toward the powerful team of United States and Britain.

In the peak-period of May and June, and again in August and September, U-boats were sunk at the rate of one a day, and even if this rate of destruction were cut in half, it would mean that 15 more submersibles were sunk in November. Drawing from this to estimate the Germans' U-boat losses for April and March, the total would come to about 200 sunk since March, when, incidentally, the U-boat fleet was at its top strength of 600-plus.

Although the Nazi submarines were more successful before that time, a good number were destroyed as they roamed the north and south Atlantic, attacking single ships as well as convoys.

Reports Are Cautious

It is well known that official reports along this line are exceedingly cautious. All in all, it may be that 300 would be a conservative calculation for the nine-month period. It would not seem impossibly high to suggest that the toll might have reached 350, even 400.

(A Washington statement said tonight the use of bases in the Azores, permitted under an old Portugal-Britain, pact, contributed largely to last month's success in the anti-submarine war.)

The Allies' losses caused by submarines for March never have been disclosed officially, but it would be safe to guess that such sinkinges had to be counted by the scores, for Admiral Karl Doenitz, supreme commander of the German navy, was able to keep about 200 undersea craft operating at all times. This, on the generally - accepted ratio of one-third in action, one-third in ports and the remainder in transit.

It is presumed that the Germans have been able to construct some 150 new submarines. But this has not restored the force to its normal strength because of the withdrawal of large numbers for refitting, to meet the challenge of enlarged Allied surface and air cover and new offensive devices.

With all these setbacks, it is doubted whether Doenitz now can keep as many U-boats as previously at battle positions on a regular basis. These, too, must be run by increasingly inexperienced crews.

In addition, the U-boat has been eased from the Nazi propaganda stream—in favor of "secret weapons," it appears. It has been reported reliably that German submarine construction has been deprived of its former top priority rating.

by the Hungarian radio to have held a secret session to discuss "important problems in the field of domestic and foreign policy."

The whole of the Balkans was like an international rest home where every patient is relapsing into an extreme case of nerves. The marching and counter-marching of Nazi troops along this southern European flank have touched off a dozen speculations of imminent major military action.

In these speculations the topic of an Allied invasion remained in the forefront, but the possibility was raised of a quick, savage German thrust into Turkey itself in an effort to win militarily what was lost diplomatically to the Allies.

Rommel Uses More Troops

Afield in Yugoslavia, Rommel called in still more reinforcements as he flung German and satellite divisions with a prodigal hand against the implacable Yugoslav irregulars.

This battle—a battle in its significance if not in the numbers of troops involved—centered in the Bosnians-Slovenian coastal areas along the lateral routes feeding into the great trunk rail and highway communications from extreme northern Yugoslavia far down to deep water on the Aegean sea.

Tito's communique announced

DEC 10 1943

Desertion of Bulgaria From Nazi Camp Hinted

WHITE

LONDON, Dec. 9 — (AP) German troops—engaged by Yugoslav Partisans in a fight for the approaches to the only interior communication lines covering the whole length of the Balkan peninsula—were confronted tonight with maneuverings in Bulgaria, suggesting the possibility of Hitler's early loss of that ally.

As the Yugoslav Partisans of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) fought stubbornly to check Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's new offensive in Bosnia, dispatches to neutral countries told of peace demonstrations in Sofia which were broken up after hundreds of arrests were made.

Bulgarians Desert

These accounts also spoke of heavy desertions among Bulgarian troops to Greek and Yugoslav guerrilla forces and of German troops moving up to positions along the Turkish frontier on both the Bulgarian and Grecian sides.

The Bulgarian government, shaken badly by Turkey's new association with the Allies, was reported

the Ljubljana-Trieste railway had been widely cut and that all rail communication in the Slovenian coastland had been brought to a standstill.

Claiming the new German offensive in Bosnia was costing the Nazis heavily in men, the communique reported the Yugoslavs had launched an offensive of their own in the Idia sector in Slovenia, 23 miles from Ljubljana, and the site of Europe's second largest mercury mines. It was in this area that the Partisans claimed to have smashed German rail lines.

The Berlin radio asserted that the German offensive had routed some Partisan columns in Montenegro, killing 200 Yugoslavs and taking 2,000 prisoners.

Rommel's plan, in this his greatest effort in Yugoslavia, appeared to be to secure at any cost the Zagreb - Belgrade - Athens-Bosporus lines—the only interior routes adequate to transport large Allied forces required for a full dress Balkan invasion.

His air support centers again

30.24—10877

were under strong attack by Flying Fortress and Liberators squadrons from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's command, which heavily smashed at two Nazi air bases near Athens.

Slavs Battling To Stop Nazis

London, Dec. 9 (AP) — Yugoslav Partisans fought stubbornly to check Marshal Erwin Rommel's new offensive in Bosnia today, as the Germans threw fresh troops into their drive, said a radio bulletin from Gen. Josip Broz's (Tito's) headquarters.

The communique claimed that the campaign was costing the Germans heavily in men and reported that the Yugoslavs had launched an offensive of their own in the Idia sector, in Slovenia, twenty-three miles from Ljubljana and the site of Europe's second largest mercury mines.

Yugoslavia guerrillas smashed German railroad lines in this area, the bulletin said, adding that traffic was at a standstill between Ljubljana and Trieste and throughout the adjacent coastal sectors.

Destruction of a bridge on the Ljubljana-Trieste line and the taking of prisoners and quantities of war material was reported.

A Berlin broadcast said the German offensive had routed some Partisan columns in Montenegro, killing 200 Yugoslavs and taking 2,000 prisoners.

U. S. Planes' Bomb Load, Firepower Are Increased

DEC 10 1943
HERCHER

LONDON, Dec. 9—(AP) America's deadly Flying Fortresses swinging into the final aerial assault on Germany's European stronghold now pack a one-third greater weight of bombs and 20 per cent more firepower, the Eighth U. S. Air force disclosed today.

The heavy American dreadnoughts also may team up with the R.A.F. in smashing night blows on Axis continental targets, it was believed here.

The same announcement heralded a ten per cent firepower increase in a new Liberator, America's other type of heavy bomber, with the addition of two more power turrets in the nose and belly bristling with new 50-caliber guns.

Downed 195 Nazis

Gunners aboard Fortresses and Liberators destroyed 195 enemy planes in November and may be expected to increase their kill with their new armament.

The heavier bombload for the Fortresses is made possible by a pair of wing racks capable of gripping another 2,000 pounds of explosives, raising the average load from three tons to four, and permitting the bomb bay to carry a greater number of destructive incendiaries which are light but take up space.

Range and speed of the Fortresses necessarily are cut with the greater bomb load, but the external 150-pound steel racks which can be bolted across the wings between the engines in a half hour make the planes a much more potent weapon for shorter pre-invasion attacks.

The bombs in the new racks can be released electrically or manually, and in sequence or salvo.

May Raid at Night

This bombload increase also suggests the possibility that the Fortresses may join the R.A.F. in mass night saturation raids where sacrifices of speed and ammunition load could be made. The German radio recently has referred to night raids by "British-American bombers," but there has been no official statement here to support the Berlin assertions that the Americans already are attacking by night.

Increased firepower of the planes is figured only on a basis of the average additional guns mounted. Other factors actually add considerably to this advantage. For instance, the new (B-17G) Fortress' guns will be increased from ten to 12, but they will be in a "chin turret" providing improved sights and greater angles of fire from the nose.

Four Pairs of Guns

"The chin turret gives the Fortress four pairs of 50 caliber machine-guns in the chin, upper and ball turrets and the tail," the statement said. 'In addition the Fortress has single-mounted guns in the nose, waist and rear the radio operators."

The electrically-driven chin turret operated by the bombardier under the nose of the ship is fed by ammunition rollers. Empty cartridge case and links are thrown clear of the ship. The turret also has "sufficient ammunition for its two 50-caliber machine-guns to discourage head-on attacks," the statement said.

The newest (B-24H) Liberator has a new power turret in the nose, and a retractable ball-turret amidships, bringing the average number of guns from nine to ten with the attendant advantages of turret fire.

"Added to the tail turret and upper turret, these modifications give the Liberator four power turrets," it was announced. "In the nose turret the gunner is protected by half-inch metal armor and two and one-half inch bullet proof glass. The armor and glass are mounted on tracks which move with the gun."

Another new offensive development disclosed is that bomb-carrying P-47 Thunderbolt fighter pilots now employ modified dive-bombing tactics similar to those of British Typhoon airmen who roar down from great heights over Axis targets, releasing their explosives from medium bombing level and making a scorching getaway.

Greater Bomb Loads Carried By Forts

DEC 10 1943
MOORE

London, Dec. 9 (AP)—The deadly punch of America's already formidable Flying Fortresses has been increased by 2,000 pounds of high explosives, while both the Fortresses and the Liberators now bristle with additional defensive guns.

In announcing the improvements today, the Eighth United States Air Force said its heavier bombers are now far deadlier weapons with addition of the external bomb racks which increase the Fortresses' bomb load to four tons, together with chin turrets on the Fortresses and two new power turrets on the Liberators.

Can Be Attached Quickly

The new bomb racks can be bolted across the wings between the engines in half an hour.

They mean some sacrifice in range and speed, but these possibilities immediately suggest themselves:

1. Short-range, pre-invasion assaults with great loads of explosives, carried out under the protection of fighter escort for approximately 350 miles inland.

2. Mass night saturation raiding with the RAF.

Speed and defensive armament are less important factors in either type of operation, particularly in the heavy night assaults by the RAF similar to those which have been carried out recently against Berlin and Leipzig.

Thunderbolts Diving

In recent weeks the German radio has referred to night raids by "British-American bombers," indicating that American Fortresses may already have participated in the saturation attacks, but there has been no official statement from London to bear out the German statements.

Another recent innovation in the American aerial assault against Germany is the dive-bombing tactic employed by bomb-carrying P-47 Thunderbolts.

These powerful, single-engined fighters have been used to attack objectives by diving from high to medium altitudes before releasing the bombs.

Hazardous For Germans

The attack is a variation of the old-style dive-bombing practiced by the JU-87 Stukas, in which the bomber dived to within a short distance of the target before releasing its load. Improved defenses have made this type of attack extremely hazardous for the Germans.

The new wing racks carried by the Fortresses weigh roughly 150 pounds and are of the simplest steel construction. Their bombs can be released electrically or manually, and in sequence or in salvo with the bomb bay load. They reduce the big bombers' range because they occupy space ordinarily given over to extra gasoline, and their wind resistance necessarily reduces speed. Through their use, however, the Fortresses gain a much heavier punch.

The latest Fortress model is the B-17G. Headquarters said it "is equipped with a chin turret providing greater angles for fire and a more positive sighting mechanism and has sufficient ammunition for its two 50-caliber machine guns to discourage head-on attacks."

'France In Grip Of Anarchy'

London, Dec. 9 (AP)—A reign of anarchy is sweeping France and the Vichy Government is powerless to check it, the German-controlled Paris radio said today in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

The broadcast quoted the newspaper *Aujourd' Hui* as saying that "people are being killed on every street corner. There is robbery and pillage all over the countryside."

Article By Deat

Marcel Deat, a leading proponent of collaboration with the Germans, said in an article in the same paper, according to the broadcast:

"Banditism is becoming daily more audacious. It is no longer a question of isolated terrorism committed under the pretext of patriotism.

"We are faced with a vast movement of destruction. Highwaymen and assassins are everywhere. The little man shouts for help, but the Government is desperate and helpless.

"Brutal Reaction" Due

"Forces are now being organized, however, which will stop this anarchy, and a brutal reaction in the near future is inevitable."

The Vichy radio, in a broadcast recorded by Reuters, said that a widespread roundup of 'errorists by police and other agencies is in full swing throughout France, notably at Pas de Calais, Lille and in the Paris-Versailles district.

SPAIN APOLOGIZES TO GREAT BRITAIN

DEC 10 1943

London, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—The British Government has received an apology from the Spanish Government for insults to the British Vice-Consul and members of his family at the hands of uniformed Spanish Falangists at Zaragoza on November 19, it was learned today.

Gen. Francisco Gomez Jordana, the Spanish Foreign Minister, has conveyed his apology to Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Ambassador, with assurances that the guilty Falangists will be punished. The latter uniformed members of the Government party broke into the Consulate and heaped abuse upon the Vice-Consul and his family.

Shift In Turkish Generals Reported

London, Dec. 9 (AP)—The German-controlled Vichy radio asserted today that Gen. Hassim Gunduz, assistant chief of the Turkish general staff, had been replaced by Gen. Kiazim Orbay, in a series of changes in the Turkish general staff.

The broadcast, recorded by Reuters, quoted what it said was a report from Ankara.

By the Vichy account, Marshal Chakmak, chief of the general staff, would be retired December 31 because of the age limit. Orbay recently has been in charge of reequipping the Turkish Army with British arms. He made an extended stay in Britain in 1939 as head of a Turkish military mission.

'Pearl Harbor Day' In Berlin

London, Dec. 9 (AP)—Pearl Harbor day was marked in Berlin with a press conference by Japanese Ambassador Hiroshi Oshima, the Berlin radio said today.

There was irony in the Japanese boasting of their strength and determination, however, because the Japanese embassy where the session was held still was scarred from the recent air attacks on Berlin. The broadcast said the correspondents met in a room which had just been repaired by German soldiers.

MONTGOMERY AUTHOR

London, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the British Eighth Army, has written a book on the use of air power. High service commanders say it is the textbook for the new invasion of Europe.

The book was written soon after Montgomery landed with his troops in Italy. Privately painted and circulated in high Army and air circles, it sums up the whole experience of combined air and land power which was born in the desert, developed over the mountains of Tunisia and Sicily and perfected in the tense weeks of the invasion of Italy.

The book probably will not be available generally until after the war because of Montgomery's assessment of the new technics.

Mysterious Blasts Kill 8 On British Warships

London, Dec. 9 (AP)—Explosions of an unexplained origin aboard British naval vessels moored at Lerwick, Shetland Islands, killed eight seamen and injured more than twelve, it was learned today.

The explosions, which occurred recently, forced civilian evacuation of the harbor area while other vessels attempted to sink the burning ships by shellfire.

DEC 10 1943

Churchill Parley Report Expected

London, Dec. 9 (AP)—Clement Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, announced today that the House of Commons would be in session an extra day during the next series of sittings and that on the first day there would be a debate on the war situation and foreign affairs.

It was generally expected that Prime Minister Winston Churchill would be present and make a report on the Cairo and Teheran conferences. Attlee said the Christmas recess would follow the next series of sittings.

LONDON DIRECTOR OF OWI RESIGNS

London, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Wallace Carroll, London director of the Office of War Information, and three of his assistants have resigned, it was made known today.

Mr. Carroll, a former United Press foreign correspondent, declined to discuss the resignations, but it was understood that he disapproved of "certain conditions" in the overseas branch of OWI conducted by Robert E. Sherwood. He and the others expressed the highest regard for director Elmer Davis, with whom, they said, they had no quarrel.

Those resigning with Mr. Carroll, effective January 1, are Thomas Reese, chief of intelligence, former professor of psychology at Mount Holyoke College; Richard C. Hottelet, head of the central and eastern European section, a former United Press correspondent in Berlin, and Lorel Carroll, head of the French and North African section.

OWI HEAD RESIGNS HIS POST IN BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. — (AP) Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, said tonight that J. Wallace Carroll had resigned as head of the London OWI office, giving as his reason that he had overstayed his original acceptance of the job for one year and wanted to change "before I become too deeply involved in plans for the future."

Mr. Davis said he hoped Mr. Carroll would reconsider.

The OWI director made public Mr. Carroll's cable of resignation after London dispatches disclosed that the OWI head there and three of his assistants had resigned effective Jan. 1. The dispatch said it was understood Mr. Carroll, a former United Press foreign correspondent, disapproved of "certain conditions" in the overseas branch of OWI, conducted by Robert E. Sherwood.

Mr. Davis said neither he nor Mr. Sherwood knew of any disagreement on Mr. Carroll's part with the manner of OWI operations.

An OWI spokesman said that any disagreement which might exist had nothing to do with criticisms of the handling of news about Allied leaders' recent conferences at Cairo and Teheran.

The other three London staff members who resigned were Richard C. Hottelet, head of the central and eastern European section; Loren Carroll, head of the French and African section, and Thomas Reese, chief of the intelligence section.

Bratislava, Slovakia, also speculating on Roosevelt's movements, said he was expected to confer with Portuguese statesmen before returning to Washington. It did not say where the meeting was expected to take place.

Darien Flyer Fells Two Enemy Planes

At a United States Fighter Base in England, Nov. 23 (by Mail) (A. P.).—One of the day's high "scorers" at this base in a recent raid on Bremen was Capt. Eugene E. Ryan of Darien, Conn., formerly of Lake avenue, Greenwich, Conn. It was the first raid on which he got a good shot at enemy planes. He destroyed two of them.

Capt. Joseph Marsiglia of 36-19 165th street, Flushing, L. I., who won a trophy as the best marksman among fighter pilots on the West Coast of the United States, proved he deserved it. He nailed an enemy fighter on his first mission.

A United States Fortress base in England (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Second-Lieut. John Lapczynsky, 56 Hudson street, Carteret, N. J., is one of three men whose loyalty is credited by Second-Lieut. Robert M. Taylor, 23-year-old Flying Fortress pilot from Houston, Tex., for probably saving his life and enabling him to land his crippled plane under tough conditions.

Lapczynsky, who was co-pilot, and the navigator and top turret gunner stuck it out after the rest of the crew bailed out during a storm.

leys, who slipped into their new home before dawn yesterday. Their recent release from internment caused nationwide protests, especially by labor union organizations.

No Signs of Violence

Condemnation of the erstwhile blackshirt leader seemed general, although there were no signs of violence or that any real effort would be made to force him and Lady Mosley to move on. They arrived by automobile with a police escort and several plainclothes officers are keeping them under surveillance.

The Mosleys have seven rooms in the Shaven Crown inn, which once was a monastery but in more recent times has been luxuriously refitted and was a popular rural resort until it was closed about a year ago because of a lack of servants.

Shipton is 70 miles northwest of London and about 20 miles from Oxford. It had a pre-war population of 637 but now has only a fraction of that number due to the war's reduction of its male population.

People Dislike Fascists

"If I see Mosley I'll tell him off properly," said one middle-aged woman to friends in the general store this afternoon. "We don't want any Fascists here and its an outrage for him to come to our village."

Mrs. Kathleen Jude, proprietor of the inn, said:

"Sir Oswald has not been out at all yet. He and Lady Mosley are doing their own housekeeping entirely without service. Sir Oswald means nothing to me personally. I simply took them in as a matter of business."

Mrs. Jude's two sons are in the services, one a prisoner in Germany and the other training with the R.A.F. in Canada.

Lady Redesdale, sister of Lady Mosley, visited the couple this afternoon and it is possible that their two children, who have been living with friends, may join them later.

Home Secretary Herbert Morrison answering protests in Parliament explained that the Mosleys were released from internment because Sir Oswald was suffering from phlebitis.

Bern Reports Turks, Germans Massed Along Border

DEC 10 1943

Stockholm, Dec. 9 (AP)—Turkey and Germany have stationed troops along the opposite sides of the Turkish border facing Bulgaria and Greece, a state of emergency has been declared along the entire boundary and all traffic has been halted, reports from Bern, Switzerland, and the Bulgarian capital said today.

Dispatches said the border measures have been ordered as nervousness over a possible Allied invasion mounted throughout the Balkans.

Possibility Of Nazi Invasion

The newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet's* Bern correspondent said that the possibility was not being overlooked of a German invasion of Turkey in order to reach the Dardanelles, especially in view of reports that the Allies have promised increased assistance to Russia by way of the Dardanelles.

He quoted reports from Ankara and a Sofia dispatch from the Southeastern Europe Information Bureau that the state of emergency had been declared along the border.

Turkish Action Expected

The correspondent said a strong Turkish force had taken up positions along the entire border, and that two German divisions had been moved up to the Bulgarian border against any attempted Allied invasion through Turkey.

Other Bern reports said there was tense expectancy throughout southeastern Europe that Turkey would take a more active part in the war.

Large supplies of weapons and hundreds of planes were reported to have reached Turkey recently.

Reports from Berlin said some sources there expressed the belief that the talk of a Balkan invasion might be part of an Allied nerve war to screen even more important operations in other theaters.

Disturbances within Bulgaria and roundups of hundreds of persons by the Gestapo and Bulgarian army police were reported also, and a Budapest dispatch to the Stockholm newspaper *Social Demokraten* said many arrests had been made following demonstrations at Sofia.

Bulgarian Desertions

The newspaper said it had learned from private sources that the situation in the Bulgarian army was desperate, with many soldiers deserting to the Greek and Yugoslav guerrilla forces.

Swedish correspondents in Berlin quoted a Foreign Office spokesman as saying that Germany still has a non-aggression pact with Turkey and expected to make no comment on the Inonu-Roosevelt-Churchill talks until the Turks make some move or declaration.

BULGARIAN PREMIER TO SHAKE UP CABINET

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 9.—(AP) Bulgarian Premier Dobri Bojilov was reported reconstructing his cabinet today as tension persisted in that country over prospects of an Allied invasion of the Balkans and uncertainty about Turkey's next move.

The premier's action followed what a dispatch from Budapest described as a vote of no confidence in the government at a secret session of Bulgaria's Parliament last night.

According to this dispatch, Bojilov is taking over the post of foreign minister and is contemplating several other changes.

American bombers added to the war of nerves by dropping leaflets on Bulgaria yesterday and today, a dispatch from Sofia said. One leaflet was reported to have advised the country that new and heavier air raids were to come. Another leaflet was said to have warned Bulgarian soldiers against taking part in any expedition to Greece or Serbia.

100 Germans Killed In Rail Crash, Report

Stockholm, Dec. 9 (AP)—A roundabout radio report from Germany today said more than one hundred Germans were killed yesterday morning when an ammunition train collided with a passenger train at Naunburg, near Leipzig.

The report, from a secret, anti-Nazi radio station in Germany, was relayed by the Goteborg newspaper *Handels-Och Sjoefartstidning.*

Sweden Says Ciano Will Be Tried Soon

Stockholm, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Rome correspondent of Goeteborg's *Handelsoch Sjoefartstidning* reported today that Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Foreign Minister, will be tried soon with five or six other former members of the Fascist Grand Council which ousted Benito Mussolini.

The court session will be secret, the dispatch said, and the location of the trial was undisclosed.

Papal Paper Attacks Fascist Order, Report

Madrid, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Rome correspondent of the Spanish newspaper *Ya* reported today the Vatican newspaper *Osservatore Romano* for two consecutive days attacked the puppet Fascist regime's order seizing the property of all Jews in Italy and sending them to concentration camps.

Writing under German and Fascist Italian censorship, the correspondent said the *Osservatore Romano* noted that the majority of persons hit by the order included children, women, aged and sick who now are exposed to terrible privations in the midst of winter through lack of food and clothing.

The Papal newspaper also attacked that part of the order which made it applicable to those Jews converted to Catholicism, many of whom have been Catholics since childhood.

Pressed by Enemy on Adriatic Flank.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 9.—(AP) Driven from the crests of a chain of mountain ridges which formed the hard outer wall of their carefully prepared defenses before Rome, the Germans with their backs to the upper Garigliano river fought back savagely today against the unrelenting pressure of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army.

On the Adriatic end of the Italian front the Nazis waged an equally desperate battle to hold the line guarding the important port of Pescara and the inland city of Chieti, throwing squadrons of tanks into a particularly heavy battle raging around the town of Orsogna, 10 miles from the sea.

Counterattacks Reported

An Allied communique referred cautiously to "several inconclusive counterattacks" launched by the enemy against the Fifth army, but there was no official indication whether they cost Gen. Clark's forces any of the ground they won in the past week's hard fighting.

British troops stormed and took a ridge of Mt. Croce, two and one-half miles southwest of the summit of Mt. Camino and only a mile from the Garigliano. Mt. Croce's 3,000-foot summit was seized a month ago at the same time the Fifth army smashed enemy defenses on Massico ridge near the Tyrrhenian sea.

Gen. Clark's warriors, pushing down the western slopes of Mt. Maggiore and Mt. Camino toward the flatlands leading to the major German stronghold of Cassino, wiped out all by-passed enemy pockets except on the northwestern tip of the Maggiore incline and in the small village of Rocca Devandro, nestled against Camino.

(Units of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's Italian army were declared in German broadcasts to have moved into action alongside U. S. forces on the American sector of the Fifth army front, the BBC reported. This was not confirmed by Allied quarters and field dispatches previously had indicated the Italian forces would be used largely in tasks of occupation behind the lines.)

Front line reports gave this summary of the situation today:

Allies Hold High Ground

American and British units hold all high ground on three mountains—Camino, Maggiore and Croce—dominating from the south and southwest the lower edges of the broad valley in which the Liri river flows into the upper Garigliano.

The German defenders had been pushed back to within a mile of the

London Expects F. D. R. Visit

London, Dec. 9 (AP)—The London *Daily Herald* said today there was "strong feeling" in London that President Roosevelt "might come here before American troops leave these shores" to participate in the final planning of the invasion of Europe from the west.

The newspaper said further that American circles here expect Gen. George C. Marshall, the American chief of staff, to set up headquarters as commander-in-chief of the Allied invasion "in the next few weeks."

The German-controlled radio at

Little British Town Aroused As Mosley's Take Over Inn

R. GREENE

SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD, Oxfordshire, England, Dec. 9—(AP) Feeling was running high tonight in this little village where Sir Oswald Mosley, the pre-war British Fascist leader, and Lady Mosley have taken over exclusive living quarters in a 15th century inn in the heart of the Cotswold hills.

Little groups of townspeople gathered in the general store and post office and spoke out bitterly against the presence of the Mos-

GERMANS OUSTED FROM HILLS ALONG GARIGLIANO RIVER

NORGAARD

Fifth Army Pushes Foe Back to Stream in Italy

DEC 10 1943

NAZIS FIGHT BITTERLY

Desperate Battle Also

30.24—10879

Garigliano in one place. Their hold on Rocca Devandro promised to be brief, as the village was within easy rifle and mortar range of Allied troops on higher ground.

While Gen. Clark's fighters had overcome desperate obstacles to win these mountain tops—sometimes literally clawing up steep, muddy slopes with their fingertips in the face of withering enemy fire—there was every reason to believe their progress would continue to be slow and painful across the comparatively open country toward Cassino.

At Foot of Mountains

Cassino is at the foot of another mountain mass seven miles north-northwest of the Fifth army's advance units, at the other side of a broad valley. The Nazis have had a long time in which to prepare deep defenses. Every little ridge has been converted into a heavily-gunned strongpoint, back to and even beyond Cassino and on either side of the Rome highway.

Swift exploitation of a breakthrough from the mountains appeared impossible for Gen. Clark's forces.

In companion drives from the north side of the key valley, American troops overcame fierce German resistance to capture hign ground west of Venafro, and still further inland smashed a line of Nazi pillboxes west of Filignano, headquarters reported.

Don Whitehead, Associated Press correspondent with Gen. Clark's army, said U. S. infantry attacked at dawn after a night-long artillery bombardment of German positions to win an important height north of Mignano which overlooked enemy emplacements in that vicinity.

"The infantry waves going into battle for the hill positions were hampered by morning mists and fog which kept them from seeing the German positions and the artillery from laying down observer fire," Whitehead related. "The overcast was so bad that the air force was unable to give them air support.

"Twice the Germans counter-attacked, one unit under cover of fog, but the Americans beat them off and continued pushing forward, sometimes directly into the face of enemy machine-gun and mortar fire. The men had little cover on the open, bare slopes of the hill, and a gain of 700 yards in one day's fighting is no mean job in view of the importance of the advance. Never have American troops in this theater been called on to do such hard, bitter, exhausting fighting x x x."

Great Job by Infantry

Whitehead quoted a gray-haired, unnamed brigadier general as declaring that the struggle of Gen. Clark's troops up the mountains in recent days was one of the greatest achievements of infantry in this war.

"In some places, the troops had to pull themselves up the slope by means of a rope tied to trees or rocks," the general said. "No one can imagine the terrain without climbing it himself. They had some tough times in Tunisia, but I haven't seen anything to compare with this operation. It was guts all the way."

Eighth Army Battles In Rain

General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army fought through downpours to improve its positions in the Orsogna area, but official reports did not indicate any important gains. Seizure of prisoners from German Alpine units in the Apennines gave evidence that the German command had sent in reinforcements of trained mountain fighters to supplement other fresh divisions already thrown into the coastal zone.

[The Algiers radio reported the Eighth Army had forced a new crossing of the Moro river in the Orsogna area and had advanced up the Adriatic to within eight miles of Pescara, terminus of a main lateral highway to Rome.]

Large-Scale Air Raids

Improved weather enabled the tactical air forces to engage in large-scale operations on the Fifth Army front yesterday, and American heavy Flying Fortresses and Liberators again flew long distances to shatter two German airfields outside Athens, Greece, with thousands of fragmentation bombs. One Fortress was lost on the raid.

Other Allied heavy bombers ranged northward to attack harbor installations and shipping at San Stefano, eighty miles northwest of Rome, setting an enemy tanker afire and exploding an ammunition dump on the docks. Medium bombers hit the railway center of Orta, inland above Rome; Civitavecchia, port forty-five miles northwest of the Italian capital, and Spoleto, sixty miles northeast of Rome. Four enemy aircraft were destroyed in air fights and seven Allied planes were missing.

Strategic Ridge Taken By Storm; 2 Other Heights Seized

DEC 10 1943 KENNEDY

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 9 (AP)—British troops have stormed and taken the ridge of Mount Croce, two and a half miles southwest of the summit of Mount Camino and are pressing on toward the Garigliano river a mile beyond, Allied headquarters announced today.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army troops, pushing down the western slopes of Mount Maggiore and Mount Camino, where they have breached the mountain walls to the valley leading to Rome, wiped out all by-passed enemy pockets except on the northwestern tip of the Maggiore incline and the small village of Rocca Devandro nestled against Camino, it was stated.

Heights Captured

Farther to the northeast, American troops captured high ground west of Venafro, d spite fierce resistance supported by heavy German artillery fire, and still farther north wiped out lines of Nazi pillboxes west of Filignano, in the westward push across the mountain backbone flanking Cassino.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army fought through downpours to improve its positions in the Orsogna area, ten miles inland from the Adriatic, where both sides used tanks in clashes throughout the day yesterday. Prisoners were captured from a new German Alpine unit.

New Crossing Reported

(An Algiers radio broacast said Montgomery's men had forced a new crossing of the Moro river in this area and had advanced to within eight miles of Pascara, the Adriatic terminal of the transpeninsula highway to Rome. A Morocco radio broadcast said the Eighth Army had reached the suburbs of Ortona, about eight miles below Pescara.)

Improved weather and subsiding floods, however, favored the fighting on the Fifth Army front where it was disclosed the village of Calabritto on the southern slopes of Mount Camino had changed hands several times in recent days before finally falling into firm Allied possession.

In the Venafro area the Germans launched several sharp counter-attacks, but the Americans prevented them from having conclusive results.

Athens Airfields Hit

Meanwhile American heavy bombers attacked enemy airfields at Elevsis and Tatoi, west and north of Athens, Greece, respectively. Both Fortresses and Liberators engaged in the operations.

A smaller Allied bombing force attacked harbor installations and shipping at San Stefano, small port eighty miles northwest of Rome.

Targets Well Covered

The air command said that in both this and the raids on the Greek airfields the targets were well covered.

Medium bombers in triple forays hit the railway center at Orta, inland above Rome; Civitavecchia, port forty-five miles northwest of the Italian capital, and the Yugoslav port of Split. Light aircraft shot up enemy ground positions and communications in the battle areas.

Four enemy aircraft were destroyed during the day's operations and seven Allied planes were missing.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Lieut. Leslie E. Andersen, of Cheverly, Md., had destroyed two Messerschmitt 109s on the December 6 raid on Elevsis airdrome Immediately after the attack he was credited with bagging only one Nazi plane.

Maggiore Called One Of Great Victories

By Don Whitehead

With the Fifth Army, Dec. 8 (AP—Delayed)—A gray-haired brigadier general, an old infantry man himself, declared today the doughboys' capture of La Difensa and Maggiore Mountains on the road to Rome was one of the greatest achievements of the infantry in this war.

The battle of Lookout Mountain, he said, could not be compared to the fight which began five days ago and ended with the American troops holding the peak which overlooks the Mignano-Cassino road.

"Guts All The Way"

"Pile three Lookout Mountains on top of each other," he said, "and you get an idea of what those boys did."

He talked to us near the front as other infantry moved to attack the heights north of Maggiore.

"I would be ashamed for you to give my name and say I was there, because they are the ones who did the job.

"They had some tough times in Tunisia, but I haven't seen any thing to compare to this operation. It was guts all the way."

The attack began on Maggiore and La Difensa on the morning of December 3.

Taken By Surprise

After the attack began rain fell to make the operations even more difficult.

"The roads were terrible," the general said.

"The attack caught the Germans by surprise. The initial phase went well right up the slopes of Difensa and two units were on the peak and spread over Maggiore before the Germans realized they were there.

"Our boys dug in and the next morning started to clean the enemy out of caves, dugouts and pillboxes. There were a lot of snipers. It took the doughboys four days to get them out.

Difficult Terrain

"No one can imagine the terrain without climbing it. It took sixteen hours for troops to carry a box of 'C' rations two miles to the peak and return to the supply dump at the foot of the mountain.

"In some places the troops had to pull themselves up the slope by means of a rope tied to trees or rocks. That's bad enough without any load on your back, but they were carrying equipment and supplies."

Never have American troops in this theater been called on to do such hard, bitter, exhausting fighting on mountain slopes so steep that in many cases they have to pull themselves up by their claing fingertips.

Litter Bearers Praised

"The litter bearers did a magnificent job. It took six men to carry a stretcher off Maggiore with four men in reserve to rest the others. Often they were under fire," the general said.

The general said one captain started up the slopes with forty men carrying supplies to the advance troops. They were caught in a concentration of enemy fire. Each time they picked up their burdens and tried again. Finally, the captain was killed, but at the end of fourteen hours his men completed the mission.

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Human Pack Trains Serve Allies In Italy

With the United States Fifth Army, Dec. 9 (AP)—Human pack trains are carrying food, ammunition and other supplies to Allied troops high in the mountains of central Italy.

Husky lads, fitted with packboards so they can carry loads ranging up to one hundred pounds, climb into mountainous terrain which mules and horses are unable to reach.

Poker Guess Ups Ike's Popularity

Naples, Dec. 9 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's popularity has skyrocketed throughout the Fifth Army as a result of one of his recent pronouncements on the potentiality of drawing a poker hand composed of three kings and a pair of jacks.

A soldier who heard that the commander in chief has a hobby of mathematically computing odds on poker hands asked him about that particular full house.

Makes A Guess

Eisenhower replied that he hadn't actually solved the problem, but would guess the odds against it would be 1,082,900 to 1.

Since then doughboys throughout Italy have been doing heavy pencil and paper work. Scores of them wrote letters to the *Stars And Stripes* declaring "Ike" almost hit it on the nose with his estimate.

One declared, "I've always thought a lot of the general, but now he's tops on my list of great greats."

THREATENING LETTERS SENT TO COUNT SFORZA

NAPLES, Dec. 9—(AP) Allied military authorities and Italian police began investigating today a series of letters threatening the life of Count Carlo Sforza, anti-Fascist leader who has urged the abdication of King Vittorio Emanuele.

The letters, apparently written by supporters of the monarchy, warned Sforza to cease his efforts to bring about the King's abdication and threatened assassination.

They began arriving regularly about 10 days ago, and although Sforza discounted their importance and refused a police guard, his intimates notified Allied authorities.

SHELL FRAGMENT CUT FROM HEART

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—A shell fragment, roughly shaped like a half-inch cube, hit an American private in Italy recently, entering the soldier's left side, hurtling forward and upward through the diaphragm and one lobe of the liver and finally lodging in his heart, but today that soldier is alive and on the road to recovery.

The Army surgeons who treated him were Lieut.-Col. Carl S. Sanderson of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Capt. Lyman Brewer of Los Angeles. The operations they performed are considered among the most difficult and successful so far achieved in the Italian theater.

[No surgeon by the name of Lieut.-Col. Carl S. Sanderson is listed in the New Rochelle medical records. This dispatch undoubtedly has reference to Lieut.-Col. Sigurd Carl Sandzen, noted New Rochelle surgeon, who is head of a hospital unit in Italy.]

First they mended the patient's side, diaphragm and liver. Then they gave him a chance to rest. Sometime later they removed the fragment in a delicate operation on his heart.

The soldier was given blood plasma shortly after being wounded and after his arrival at a field hospital was given a transfusion of whole blood. As in many such cases, the doctors credit the plasma and blood with giving the patient the strength to go through the crisis.

TUSSLES WITH BOMBS

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Quick action by Lieut. John M. Clark, 20 East Fourth street, Mount Vernon, N. Y., a bombardier, is officially credited with saving a Flying Fortress and its crew in the raid on Elevsis airfield in Greece yesterday.

The Fortress was several miles from its target when Clark heard a thump in the bomb bay.

He went back to investigate and found the band holding a cluster of fragmentation bombs had broken and one bomb had fallen to the floor.

Clark grabbed a live 20-pound bomb, opened the bomb bay doors by hand, and then tossed it out. He quickly rendered two other loose bombs harmless and threw them out.

Lieut. Clark is the son of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Clark of the Mount Vernon address. He was formerly a member of the Seventh Regiment of the New York National Guard. He was graduated from a Mount Vernon high school and is 26 years old. He entered the Army about two years ago and was sent overseas last April.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—American heavy bombers took the oft-traveled route to Greece again yesterday, attacking enemy airfields at Elevsis and Tatoi, west and north of Athens, respectively. Both Fortresses and Liberators engaged in the operations.

One Fortress was lost on the Elevis raid where thousands of fragmentation bombs were sprinkled among concentrations of German planes, many of them large transports. The Liberators also scattered destruction among planes at Tatoi, a base for German JU-88 twin-engined bombers.

New System Brings Quick Aid

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 9 (AP)—An efficient new system of air support by which Allied fighter-bombers can concentrate on troublesome Nazi strongpoints within four minutes of being signaled by ground troops has featured the current drives of the Fifth and Eighth armies in Italy.

Special units now operate in the front lines with smoke flares and other signals to guide aircraft to enemy positions a few hundred yards ahead of advancing Allied troops.

American Kittybombers and Warhawks circling over the battlefields and awaiting these signals have become known as the "cab rank."

Reich Sees New Invasion Peril

Cairo, Dec. 8 (AP—Delayed)—Recent Allied air assaults on Yugoslavia, particularly in Croatia, apparently have convinced the Germans and their satellites that the Allies are planning an invasion thrust against the Dalmatain coast, advices from Istanbul said today.

These reports said the Croatian puppet premier Ante Pavelic, and Field Marshal Milan Nedic, commander of Serbian elements fighting beside the Germans, had been summoned to Semlin to discuss with the Nazis measures to be taken to meet the threat.

Concentrated Raids

Hans Neubacher, German delegate general to the Balkans, was said to have attended the meeting.

Recent Allied bombing raids have been concentrated largely on harbors along the Dalmatian coast and on railways leading inland from Fiume and Susak. The Istanbul reports said the raids had been highly successful and that communications between Croatia and northern Italy had been badly disrupted.

Stand On Tito Blow To King

Cairo, Dec. 9 (AP)—The feeling prevailed here tonight that King Peter's Yugoslav Government in exile suffered a body blow in Britain's newly announced policy of sending greater support to the guerrilla warriors of Marshall Josip Broz (Tito) than to the Government forces under Gen. Draja Mihailovic.

It was regarded as a major boost to Tito's new rump government, which in effect has taken the lid off the Yugoslav situation.

A spokesman for Dr. Bozhidar Puric, Premier of King Peter's Government in exile here, said the policy did not, even in effect, constitute British recognition of the Tito government, which Peter's supporters have called "a movement of terroristic violence."

The spokesman added that his superiors approved and welcomed Minister Law's statement that liberated countries should be allowed to choose their own governments.

Smuts Leaves Cairo For South Africa

Cairo, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, left by plane for home today.

He had conferred here with Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt in the course of their conferences with President Ismet Inonu of Turkey.

GEN. GIRAUD THREATENS TO QUIT HIS COMMAND

ALGIERS, Dec. 9 — (AP) Gen. Henri Giraud, displeased with two recent de Gaullist moves within the French army and navy, has again threatened to resign as commander-in-chief, a spokesman for the French Committee of National Liberation said today.

The committee's appointment of a civilian to head the famed "Deuxieme bureau" or French army intelligence service was one event precipitating Gen. Giraud's threat, it was said, while yesterday's retirement from active service of Rear Admirals Francois Michelier and Robert Godefroy was the other.

Turkey's Foreign Policies Unchanged, Minister Asserts

Ankara, Dec. 8 (AP—Delayed)—Turkey's foreign policy was left unchanged by the Cairo conference, but her relations with Great Britain, the United States and Russia were greatly strengthened, Numan Menemencioglu, Foreign Minister, announced today.

Making the first authoritative statement since his and President Ismet Inonu's return from the meeting at Cairo with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, the Foreign Minister told a press conference:

"As you already noticed in the official communique, our alliance with England emerged considerably strengthened. (He stressed the word considerably.)

So Intimate And Friendly

"I can tell you our talks were so intimate and friendly that we can say today our relations with America and Russia are almost the same as with England."

Menemencioglu asserted flatly that "our foreign policy has not changed" and throughout the conference he was careful not to give any implication that Turkey is nearer to actual participation in the war.

Nearer Allied Camp

But in answer to a direct question he said that the Cairo talks had led Turkey closer to the Allied camp.

Calling the conference "one of the most important events in this phase of the war," the Foreign Minister said, "we come back from Cairo very content and satisfied."

He declared repeatedly that Turkey and America are very close and said that five minutes after they first met Roosevelt and Inonu became like friends of forty years' standing.

"So Pleasant A Man"

The Minister quoted Inonu as saying, "I have rarely met so pleasant a man as Roosevelt."

The interview with newspapermen was held just ten hours after the Turkish delegation had returned from Cairo.

To Close Of War Talk

Menemencioglu's press conference statement was calculated to close off the renewed talk of war for Turkey which had received a great play in foreign newspapers and frankly had thrown Ankara and Istanbul into jitters.

The Foreign Minister gave permission to Turkish newspapers and the official news agency to carry a full report of his statement and the questions which were asked by Allied reporters.

"We come back from Cairo very content and very satisfied," he said. "I tell you without hesitation we talked about everything.

"We took all the aspects of politics and the war into review."

Questioned about the Balkan angles of the conference, Menemencioglu said, "We talked about everything. We studied in detail the attitude of the Allies toward the Balkan states which have an interest for us."

'Turkey Closer To Allies'

Ankara, Dec 8 (AP—Delayed) Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu said today that President Inonu's conferences in Cairo with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had led Turkey closer to the Allied camp.

But he carefully avoided the natural inference that this meant Turkey was nearer to participation in the war.

He quoted Inonu as saying he "rarely had met so pleasant a man as Roosevelt."

First Official Comment

The Foreign Minister made the first authoritative statement since Inonu's return from Cairo. It had been eagerly awaited in the hope it would shed new light on just where Turkey stands.

While he told Allied and Turkish newspapermen that Turkey's foreign policy remained unchanged, Menemencioglu added:

"Our conference was so intimate and friendly that we can say our relations today with America and Russia are almost the same as with England," with which Turkey has an alliance.

Alliance Strengthened

"Our alliance with England emerged from the conference considerably strengthened," he said, laying great stress on the word "considerably."

He said five minutes after they met Roosevelt and Inonu were like friends of forty years' standing.

"We have come back from Cairo very content and satisfied. The conference was one of the most important events of this phase of the war."

Crowd Cheers Inonu

Inonu arrived in Ankara today to find an enthusiastic welcome awaiting him. As he stepped from his special train, a crowd cheered and waved wildly.

The President was expected to devote a full day to conferences with his Cabinet Ministers and party leaders—and perhaps the military as well—in order to give them a first-hand account of decisions reached at Cairo. It was expected that any official announcement would be delayed until after these talks.

Inonu Declined Hostilities

There was a general belief here that Inonu had been invited to the conference to discuss war plans for this part of the world, but a small group was said to maintain that Inonu had declined to put Turkey on a full war footing on the grounds that she was not prepared and would gain nothing from such a step.

The official newspaper *Ulus* was enthusiastic about the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference. It called the Teheran announcement a "short, virile and friendly document," and added:

"For Germany there is left the single choice between unconditional surrender and being beaten by force."

CHINESE BACK IN CHANGTEH

Gen. Yu, Who Held City Until Force Was Wiped Out, Routs Invaders

New Delhi, Dec. 9 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Richard Sutherland, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's chief of staff, arrived here today from Cairo for consultations with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten and others.

It was understood that Sutherland, who will leave later for the Southwest Pacific, will establish a close liaison between Mountbatten's Southeast Asia command and that of MacArthur, including a constant exchange of officers. Actions in both theaters will be coordinated.

Chungking, Friday, Dec. 10 (AP)—Every street of shell-torn Changteh was in Chinese hands today after bitter fighting in which General Yu Cheng-wan, "hero of Changteh," cleared out the last Japanese remnants. Chinese troops carried the battle on south of the Yuan river, which flows past the southern part of Changteh.

Late reports from the front said other Chinese forces were maintaining a diversionary assault on the invaders a considerable distance to the north, above the Yangtze river.

The Chinese recaptured the town of Hoyungchen, near Ichang, killing more than 400 Japanese, a communique said, and kept up their attack against the Japanese base of Sinyang on the Peiping-Hankow Railway north of Hankow.

Japs Hold Open Retreat Route

Chinese soldiers recaptured Hofu, a strategic point a few miles west of Changteh, but the Japanese once more gained possession of Linli, twenty miles northeast of Changteh, thus reopening the best possible route for retreat if they intend to withdraw—a highway leading to the Yangtze port of Shasi.

Chinese forces dislodged the enemy at several places northwest of Changteh, and on the northeast they advanced against the town of Anhsiang, on Tungting lake.

The Chinese got the upper hand in Changteh yesterday.

General Yu Gets Revenge

A special communique from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters announced General Yu's victory in returning to avenge his Fifty-seventh Division. The division was wiped out except for 300 men in its fifteen-day defense of the city that fell to the Japanese December 3.

During last night, a pitched battle was fought on the south shore of the Yuan river, and the Chinese succeeded in crossing after inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

Halts Jap Drive On Changsha

Chanteh, the gateway to Changsha and important link in the Hunan-Szechwan supply line, fell shortly thereafter to the Chinese who streamed into the city by the east and west gates at 4 A. M., the high command said.

United States air power in China cooperated with the ground forces throughout the entire action, attacking communications and troop concentrations, bombing military objectives and dropping supplies to the Chinese forces.

The recapture of Changteh effectively dimmed, for the time being at least, any Japanese prospects for a move on Changsha, objective of four major offensives.

[Without detail, a Tokyo broadcast announced last night that American planes had struck again at Japanese-occupied Hanoi, but declared they were driven off by anti-aircraft fire. The broadcast was recorded in London by the British Ministry of Information.]

30.24—10881

Chinese Throw Japs From Changteh In Bitter 'Rice Bowl' Battle

DEC 10 1943

Chungking, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Chinese high command announced today that Chinese forces had recaptured the strategically important city of Changteh, in Hunan province, which fell to the Japanese December 3 after many days of bloody fighting.

The victorious Chinese stroke provided another decisive turn in the bitter battles in which China's vast and important "rice bowl" area is a major prize. Loss of Changteh last week had opened the prospect of an enemy drive on Changsha, capital of the province.

Key To Rice Bowl

The recapture of Changteh was particularly satisfying to the Chinese in that only some 300 men of the Fifty-seventh Division survived when the city was abandoned to the Japanese after a fifteen-day siege.

By holding Changteh the Japanese controlled the "rice bowl" region and stood astride the Hunan-Szechwan supply line, one of the Chinese army's principal sources of supply.

A special Chinese communique this morning announced recapture of the city.

"News has just been received," it said, "that Chinese troops in northern Hunan reoccupied Changteh at 4 o'clock this morning. They crossed the Yuan river last evening and broke into the city through its east and west gates early this morning."

U. S. Flyers Help

American aircraft, which played a strong part in the defense of the city, were said to have had a hand in its recapture. During the long siege while the Fifty-seventh Chinese Division was fighting to the last ditch, American flyers on several occasions dropped food and ammunition and disperse enemy planes trying to blast the Chinese from the smoking and bomb-pocked town.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today that Mitchells bombed Japanese-held installations in Changteh yesterday in support of the Chinese ground troops moving against the city.

In other activities American fighter planes operating on the Salween front attacked railway equipment between Mogaung and Myitkyina, in northern Burma, without loss.

Another Town Retaken

Only a few hours before the special communique announcing the Changteh success the Chinese high command had reported recapture of the town of Tehshan, a few miles to the south of the railway linking Changteh and Changsha.

A communique said Tehshan was taken by Japanese December 6. An immediate counter-attack by reinforced Chinese forces regained the town.

Chinese troops swept back the enemy on still other fronts, breaking into the important Japanese base of Sinyang, in southern Honan province, and entering the suburbs of Suihsien, in Hupeh province. Yesterday's communique said a Japanese attack near Kingshan, sixty miles south of Suihsien, had been beaten back.

Weak In Air, Japs Quoted

Chungking, Dec. 8 (AP—Delayed)—The Chinese Ministry of Information quoted a Tokyo broadcast today as conceding aerial superiority to United States forces in the South and mid-Pacific areas and declaring that the Japanese need of planes in those theaters is "pressing."

The Ministry said the admissions were made by Japanese army and navy authorities in a statement issued to explain to Japanese overseas "the true state of affairs in regard to fighting in the South Pacific."

The broadcast was said to have mentioned particularly the difficulties faced by Japanese forces on Bougainville in the Solomons and emphasized the difficulty of supplying the garrison at Torokina.

"To cut the enemy's supply line is a most imperative need," the broadcast added. "Our forces are doing their utmost to sever the supply line of the enemy. This can only be achieved, however, in air combat. That means control of the sea and Air. Therefore a large number of planes is necessary. The whole thing rests on the number of airplanes."

AUSTRALIANS TAKE WAREO

A-Bush

Jap Defense Point On Huon Peninsula Falls After Six-Day Assault

DEC 10 1943

Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters, *Friday*, Dec. 10 (AP)—Wareo, a strong, natural defense point in the Huon peninsula jungles of northeastern New Guinea and an important hub for Japanese supply lines, was captured Wednesday by Australians after a six-day assault.

The capture, announced today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, was achieved by part of the same Aussie force which late in November stormed and won the high plateau fortification of Sattelberg, four miles south of Wareo. Wareo is approximately twelve miles northwest of the Allied coastal base of Finschhafen.

70 Miles Of New Britain

The new success accelerated the campaign to drive out the Japanese from the Huon peninsula which is separated at the closest point by only seventy miles of water from the invasion-menaced, pivotal Japanese island of New Britain. Pointing to the possibility of such an invasion, Allied air forces steadily maintained the daily series of attacks on New Britain bases closest to New Guinea.

Wareo is a steeply sloped position rising from the dense jungle. The victory there followed a series of fierce frontal clashes which carried the Aussies over difficult terrain step by step up a 1,000-foot hillside from the village of Kuanko, a half mile south.

In Touch With Retreating Foe

After effecting the capture at 10 A. M. Wednesday, the Aussies pressed on northward and by 9 P. M. had reestablished contact with the rear guard of the retreating Japs. Other elements pushed westward to seize a secondary enemy post.

The main advance was accompanied by forward movements of two auxiliary forces. One continued northward along the coast from Bonga, which is four miles east of Wareo. That patrol accounted for the killing of twenty-five Japanese.

The second force advanced inland from the coast and made a juncture with still a third Australian unit about three miles southwest of Bonga. This amounted to a general straightening of lines.

Cape Gloucester

At Cape Gloucester, the Japanese air base on New Britain's western tip nearest to the peninsula ground front, Allied planes attacked through the tenth straight day. This time it was on a lighter scale, by Liberator reconnaissance planes.

On the south coast of the same sector, PT boats sank a Japanese torpedo boat at Arawe.

Supply barges, on which the Japanese must rely almost entirely for maintenance of their defenses, were attacked both by air patrols and PT boats in the sectors of New Guinea and New Ireland and around Bougainville in the northern Solomons.

Halsey's Flyers Sink 3 Barges

In the vicinity of Kavieng, New Ireland, a Liberator from the Solomons air force of Admiral William F. Halsey spotted six barges Wednesday loaded with supplies and moving southwest. Its bombs and bullets sank three for certain and the other probably were destroyed.

Over Bougainville, Halsey's planes moved at will, hampered only by bad weather. Mitchells hit Kieta's harbor on the east-central coast and Kahili airdrome on the south coast in operations Tuesday. A Japanese floatplane was shot down by Venturas near the Empress Augusta beachhead, the only mention made of enemy air activity.

Northwest of Australia on Japanese-held Timor, Mitchells Wednesday night spread fires at Koepang's airdrome and wharf.

JAPS WEAKEN IN NEW BRITAIN

Air Pounding Shatters Defense in South.

Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—One of the most sustained air bombardments of the Southwest Pacific war is leveling Jap shore defenses on New Britain Island in the very area where it is open to invasion by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's troops on New Guinea.

Since the last week of November more than 1,300 tons of explosives have blasted gun positions and supply dumps even as Australians enlarged the potential jumping off place in New Guinea on the Huon peninsula. The bombardments were opened against Gasmata, an air base and plantation area on the south-central coast which was hit with more than 400 tons in six raids at a cost of only one raider. It also was shelled by destroyers.

Then the bombers switched to the Cape Gloucester area on New Britain's western tip. That air base is separated by only eighty miles of water from the Huon peninsula. Today headquarters announced that 195 tons were dumped there in the latest raid. That made it more than 900 tons reported for that area in communiques this month.

No Jap Fighter Resistance.

In all these raids, the only opposition mentioned has been anti-aircraft fire, but headquarters said today even the enemy ground guns had been silenced at Cape Gloucester.

The bombed sector is on the opposite end of the 300-mile long island from Rabaul, once Japan's biggest air and shipping fortress short of Truk in the area. Beginning last October 12, when it was hit by 300 tons of bombs, Rabaul's role has dwindled sharply.

In the Huon Peninsula campaign, the latest reports told of Aussies extending their hold along the coast north of Finschhafen, while in the inland jungles other ground forces appeared on the verge of capturing the trail juncture village of Wareo.

In the northern Solomons, as American ground forces on Bougainville extended their beachhead at Empress Augusta Bay, the American Air Force kept enemy bases inoperative with raids on both north and southern ends of the island and on the east-central coast at Kieta.

DUTCH BOMB TIMOR

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Friday, Dec. 10.—(AP) Mitchells of the Netherlands East Indies army air force bombed the wharf area and the airdrome at Koepang, Dutch Timor, Wednesday night, causing fires, the Netherlands East Indies news agency Aneta reported today, quoting Allied spokesmen.

TWO GET D. F. C.

General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied air forces in the Southwest Pacific area, has awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross to First Lieut. George D. Cass of 520 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, and Capt. Anthony T. Deptula of 170 Falcon avenue, Patchogue, L. I.

The awards were for missions "above and beyond the line of duty," over Wewak, New Guinea, on September 2.

The officers, members of the United States Army Fifth Air Force, were pilot and co-pilot on a B-25 bomber, part of a formation on a bombing mission over Wewak harbor. They were credited with strafing effectively an enemy airdrome and the surrounding area with their plane seriously damaged, they joined another bomber to make a strafing run on an enemy destroyer. They led their flight back to the home base.

Seaman Bags 2,000 Pacific Rats

Somewhere in the South Pacific (AP—Delayed)—The rat colony on Guadacanal had plenty of reason to rejoice today—35-year-old Edwin E. Perley, of Madison, Va., was back on the high seas.

In six months on the battle-torn island the second class boatswain's mate—a naval veteran of sixteen years—accounted for well over 2,000 rodents. He used only patience, marine field biscuit and makeshift steel and bucket traps.

The steel traps he kept at arm's length from his own bunk. On his biggest night he raked eighty rats from his tent.

TEN U. S. PLANES LOST BY CARRIERS

By EUGENE BURNS

ABOARD A U. S. CARRIER IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, Dec. 7.—(Delayed)—(AP) Fewer than 10 American planes were shot down and one U. S. aircraft carrier suffered only superficial damage in the smashing raid on the Japanese-held Marshall islands last Saturday.

Japanese losses included at least six ships sunk, including two light cruisers, and 72 planes shot down. In addition, two cargo ships and one troop ship were either sunk or badly damaged and about 30 medium enemy bombers were strafed on the ground with undetermined results.

After the smash at the powerful Roi airdrome in the Kwajalein atoll and a subsequent raid on Wotje atoll, Japanese torpedo bombers chased the carrier task forces and in a five-hour attack attempted to break through the screen of U. S. destroyers and cruisers.

Two of a group of about 40 torpedo planes were shot down and those that broke through to the flat-tops were only able to score superficial damage on one carrier.

Tabulations show that of the 64 planes downed by carrier-based planes, 34 were Zero fighters, 10 were medium bombers, two were big patrol planes and 18 were float planes. Anti-aircraft fire from the carrier task forces accounted for eight more enemy planes to make the total for the raid 72.

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Marshalls Raid Stirred Up Fierce Attack by Japanese

Eyewitness Tells of Aerial Onslaught Aimed at U. S. Carrier Force That Blasted Six Enemy Ships and Airdrome.

DEC 10 1943

By EUGENE BURNS.

Aboard an Aircraft Carrier Off Wotje in the Marshalls, Dec. 5 (Delayed) (A. P.).—This large carrier force, whose planes yesterday carried out a big raid on the Marshall Islands, has just finished beating off an attack of seven and one-half hours by between forty-five and fifty torpedo-carrying bombers.

We had knifed into the Marshalls and struck Kwajalien atoll where Roi airdrome is located. We set four Japanese cargo ships and two cruisers afire and left them sinking. The dozen enemy planes which took to the air promptly were shot down.

Before noon, we took aboard our returning torpedo and dive bomber planes with their Hellcat fighter escort, then launched a new air combat patrol. we knew that we had stirred up a hornet's nest in the Marshalls and that the Japanese would throw everything available at us.

Comes the First Attack.

Two minutes past noon, low flying torpedo planes came within gun fire range and dropped their torpedoes. They were shot down by our anti-aircraft batteries. All exploded and burned.

There was a cloud formation in the east but not enough for protection. The half moon seemed bright even before sunset. As the sun was sinking our "squawkbox" sounded, "Jap snooper is closing."

One cruiser opened fire with two destroyers joining.

"It's a Mitsubishi," announced the fire control aft. This is a heavy bomber which Japan has had in production about a year. It has two engines and can carry two one-ton torpedoes. That morning our fighter skipper, Lieut.-Commander Phil Torrey, clocked one at over 300 miles per hour.

Admiration for Japs.

The squawkbox said at 9:50 P. M., "A group of planes is closing. They are dropping float lights. Another group is off our starboard bow, now closing."

Commander White voiced his admir[illegible] Those Japs are cool customers. Just look at them taking more than two hours to get a fix on us, then circling us and keeping maneuvering. Now watch them close in for the kill."

And so they did.

Ships began firing first to our port beam, to our starboard, aft and dead ahead. They fired almost simultaneously and then the Japs seemed to withdraw. Time for the dropped torpedoes to make their runs passed. Nothing happened.

Flares Outline Ships.

Soon the Jap organizer who had been nicknamed "Tojo, the Lamplighter," dropped some flares as he circled us. He was outlining our formation for the boys.

For another three hours, until midnight, the planes made their runs at us and retired while Tojo kept lighting up the street lights. Finally he dropped four parachute flares which lit up even the heavens for miles. There was a low whistle behind me.

"Pass the strychnine," said a pilot. "I've had enough."

Every one was tense for the blow, but it didn't come.

"I have to hand it to the Admiral for some nice evasive tactics," said the torpedo skipper. "Those Japs are good, but he's giving them all he can to make it harder."

"God, I can't help remembering the Liscome Bay," said a gunner aloud.

[The Liscome Bay was an escort carrier sunk by aJap submarine during operations around the newlywon Gilbert Islands.]

"I saw her explode the other morning before dawn. The flash must have gone up ten miles.'

As midnight approaches, our skipper decides that the men below might be wanting rest and orders the squawkbox silenced. A man telling me about that decision next day said, "They left us with Jap torpedo planes closing in. We waited for word and waited. The uncertainty was killing."

You caught the enormity of our task force as the firing commenced on both sides. Suddenly to the starboard a cruiser brought down a Mitsubishi in flames. It burned on the water.

Too Tired to Care.

For a few minutes the attack ceased. Then it is on again. Our eleventh warning tonight is sounded. Part of our force opens fire. Rear Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery changes the course, turning the stern of our formation so that the Jap will not get a broadside target.

"I'm just too tired to give a damn," says one man.

He flops on the steel deck and is sound asleep in five seconds.

We open fire. Tracers fill the sky with strings of red. Our five-inchers speak right up with authority.

The Japs retire, but other planes come in and circle our formation, waiting for a chance to come in. Now they're getting ready to close in from all sides. We can't keep track of them any longer. One drops its fish. We maneuver, wait and again are safe.

Finally the moon dips below the horizon, and it becomes darker.

"It's still four hours until sunrise before we can see those devils and knock the hell out of them," says a Marine gunner.

Eventually exhausted men fall into their sacks after nearly twenty-four hours of continuous duty.

Marshall Islands Sweep Hinted

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 9 (AP)—Japan's hard-hit navy and air force, trying to bolster the Marshall Islands against possible invasion by Allied forces on the Gilbert Islands, have lost six more ships and seventy-two more planes.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that United States carrier task forces raked the enemy-held island group last Saturday in a moonlight attack, sank two light cruisers, one oil tanker and three cargo transports, downed seventy-two interceptors and then beat off a seven-and-one-half-hour assault by heavy torpedo bombers as the task forces left the scene.

One U. S. Ship Damaged

One American ship was slightly damaged, Nimitz said, and "light" aircraft losses were sustained.

The raid left little doubt that American forces may be starting their drive to sweep the enemy off those mid-Pacific islands as they did in the Gilberts, 300 miles to the south, less than three weeks ago.

Nimitz said a Jap troop transport and two cargo ships were damaged.

64 Bagged In Combat

Of the seventy-two planes shot down, sixty-four were destroyed in combat with American carrier aircraft.

The "flat-tops' " anti-aircraft fire was so accurate that six out of a seven-plane group of torpedo bombers were downed in one attack.

Heat Terrific En Route To Tarawa

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By William Hipple

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 9 (AP)—American assault forces invading Japanese-held tropical islands, literally sweat their way to the point where they clamber off their hot, crowded transports into landing boats, burning with hatred for the enemy.

It was so sweltering and cramped for the marines who invaded Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands, that the men who had never seen action were filled with this hate. It was hatred not aroused by propaganda or second-hand information, but it stemmed from the discomfort the Japanese made them go through to reach Tarawa.

The men perspired until they were wringing wet in their packed compartments deep in the ship. They slept naked, and still the sweat poured off them. They awoke groggy from the bad air.

Perspiration dripped from their eyes and their noses as they ate and as they daily watched the running of Hollywood's Class B movies.

Lay On Hard Decks

Until the night before the invasion the marines found nooks and corners of the topsides of the transports and lay on the hard decks trying to catch a breath of breeze. But on the last night it was forbidden, for if an enemy bomb hit the deck crowded with men, it would be disastrous.

Prowling the weather decks of a blacked-out ship on previous nights it wasn't unusual to step inadvertently on a part of some marine's anatomy. This usually got a grunt out of the marine, but no anger. He had probably stepped on somebody else himself previously.

Men learned to live together peaceably on a transport area more crowded and compact than any city tenement. Officers said there had been no fist fights between the marines on the ship he rode, although the men had been packed aboard her for weeks.

Endless Chatter

The marines amused themselves by a sort of endless chatter about their past experiences, life back home, where they had been, what they would like to be doing now, the inevitable grousing about food (which wasn't bad), and friendly ridicule of each other.

They had little reading matter, partly because the packs must be light and partly because books donated by the homefolk never seem to reach that far. But they managed to drag from the depths of the ship some tattered old books and magazines from two to ten years old.

One marine showed me an eight-year-old magazine warning that some day we might have to fight the Japs. "We should have listened to that guy," the marine said.

Men Have Confidence

These enlisted men showed complete confidence in themselves, their comrades, their officers and their weapons, and each was confident that he wouldn't be killed. I have never seen such spirit as among these men, sailing in an ocean full of aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers and transports, stretching around the ship as far as the eye could see.

The chaplain said "there's been a heavy increase in the number of confessions as we neared the Jap base." But the marines appeared light-hearted. I heard them harmonizing sourly but spiritedly on the marine hymn with "shore of Tarawa" substituted for "shores of Tripoli."

When I asked one of the marines if he worried about the outcome he said: "Hell, no. Haven't you heard, mister? We are the marines."

Anti-Franco Measure Proposed In Uruguay

Montevideo, Dec. 9 (AP) — The Uruguayan House of Representatives sent to its International Affairs Committee today a proposed resolution requesting the administration to consider the advisability of suspending diplomatic relations with Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime in Spain on the grounds that it "is not representative of the Spanish people."

The bill was presented by an Independent Nationalist deputy, Hertor Paysse Reyes, who said he had the support of most of the political groups in the House. Administration circles, however, were inclined to dismiss the possibility of its passage.

Cuban Merchantman Sunk By German Sub

Havana, Dec. 9 (AP)—The U-boat sinking of a Cuban merchantman, with a loss of twenty-eight lives, was officially announced today.

The merchantman, traveling off the North American coast in an Allied convoy, was a steamer seized by the Cuban Government when war was declared on Italy. Eighteen seamen survived the German attack.

This was the first report of the loss of a Cuban vessel in several months.

Sofia Parliament Meets

New York, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Bulgarian Parliament met in secret session last night to discuss "important problems in the field of domestic and foreign policy which have recently emerged," a Hungarian broadcast said today.

The broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, said "nothing is yet known about the discussions and it is learned that nothing will be published."

New York, Dec. 9 (AP)—Domei news agency in a Tokyo broadcast said a formation of American P-51 Mustang fighting planes attacked Hanoi and Haiphong in Indo-China this morning. The broadcast was reported by the Office of War Information.

Allied Ship Losses Lowest In November Since May, 1940

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Washington, Dec. 9 (AP)—Allied merchant ship losses in November were the lowest of any month since May, 1940, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill said tonight, adding that the number of U-boats destroyed exceeded the number of ships lost as was the case in the three preceding months.

Their joint statement, issued here and in London, said use of bases in the Azores, allowed by Portugal under an ancient treaty with Britain, contributed greatly to the month's success in the anti-submarine war.

Germans Made "Great Effort"

They called this success "notable" because the Germans had exerted "great effort" and had employed long-range aircraft to spot convoys and aid in concentrating U-boats against them.

"In spite of this, our escort and counterattack has been effective," it was added.

The communique was the first official disclosure that the Azores bases had been fitted out and were in operation. Portugal's consent to their use was announced by Prime Minister Churchill on October 12.

No numerical total of ships lost or U-boats destroyed in November was given. It already had been disclosed, however, that more than 150 U-boats were wiped out in the previous six months.

Following is the text of the announcement, issued here through the Office of War Information:

"The following joint Anglo-American statement on submarine and anti-submarine operations is issued under the authority of the President and the Prime Minister:

"Anti U-boat operations in November have been notable, for the enemy has achieved little for the great effort he has exerted. The number of merchant vessels sunk by U-boats in November is less than in any other month since May, 1940.

Bases In Azores Big Help

"By means of aircraft operating from the Azores we have been able to improve protection to our convoys and to diminish the area in which enemy U-boats were free from attack by our forces.

"The enemy has used long-range aircraft to assist in concentrating U-boats on our convoy routes but in spite of this our escort and counterattack has been effective.

"The caution of the enemy U-boats has lessened the number of opportunities presented to our forces for striking at them. Nevertheless, the number of U-boats sunk in November has again exceeded the number of their victims."

NAZIS CONTROLLED DRUG FOR WOUNDED

Washington, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Assistant Attorney-General Wen-

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dell Berge today told a Senate sub-committee that production of synthetic hormones, believed to be of use in the treatment of wounded soldiers for shock, was controlled by cartels between German firms and their subsidiaries in this country up to the outbreak of war with German.

"When such control can be used to make American corporations the tools of those of other countries, it is unfortunate," he said. "When carried to the point of causing corporations in this country to aid the Axis it could not be tolerated.

"Complete removal of cartel restrictions would be definitely in the interest of the general public throughout the world."

U. S. FAVORS TITO FORCES WITH AID

Hull Affirms British Policy Of More Help To Slavs Who Fight Hardest

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP)—General Anglo-American policy toward Europe's intramural fights emerged today with a disclosure that the United States intends to send its main military support in Yugoslavia to the Partisan forces despite their opposition to the duly recognized Government of King Peter.

Secretary of State Hull, in response to a question at a press conference, affirmed the British policy announced in Parliament yesterday. Minister of State Richard K. Law told Commons:

"We are sending more support to the Partisans (headed by Marshal Josip Broz, called Tito) than to Mihailovic (King Peter's Minister of War) for the simple reason that the Partisans are doing more of the fighting against the Germans."

To Deal Also With Ring

Hull, in commenting on this policy of giving most help to those deemed to be fighting the Nazis hardest, did not extend it beyond the Yugoslav clash between Tito's Partisans and Mihailovic's Chetniks.

However, it was recalled that the Moscow declaration on Austria said that country's contribution to the Allied war effort would be considered in the final accounting, and the two lines of thought fit closely into the apparently new pattern.

It was ascertained elsewhere that the United States expects to continue dealing with King Peter's exiled Government in Cairo as the official spokesman for Yugoslavia until a plebiscite can be held among the people.

Gathers Own Information

But the United States is gathering its own information on how the two factions inside the country are carrying on the war and details of explosive contacts between them.

Mechanics of sending supplies to occupied Yugoslavia do not affect the policy decision, Hull indicated. The United States already has a lend-lease agreement with King Peter's Government and reports reaching here said Tito intended to ask for separate lend-lease treatment.

Tito is said to have cut all allegiance ties to the King and established a rival government, but that story has not been officially confirmed here.

Russia So Far Is Silent

No Russian comment on recent Yugoslav developments has been noted here. Moscow has previously expressed sympathy for the Partisans and it is rumored that Tito's communiques are broadcast to the outside world from the Soviet station at Tiflis.

Associated Press Correspondent Daniel de Luce, who recently made the first visit to Yugoslavia by an Allied reporter since the Nazi occupation, said the Partisans used Communist symbols but their membership includes several political groups.

Britain And U. S. Reach Agreement On Leather

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP)—Agreements just concluded with Great Britain divide leather supplies available to the two nations on the basis of 3.5 hides to the United States and one to the United Kingdom, the combined Raw Materials Board reported today.

William L. Batt, member of the board, said that a United States mission on footwear, leather and hides had just returned after two-month consultations in Britain.

The division of available stocks will be made on a month-to-month basis, Batt said.

LANDING SHIPS BUILT

Washington, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—The Navy has completed more than a fourth of the 80,000 landing craft of various types called for under its latest small vessel program. The craft range from 450-foot dock ships to small rubber boats and include the amphibian tractors, or alligator craft, which successfully negotiated coral reefs at Tarawa that proved too treacherous for the more conventional landing boats.

In making the announcement yesterday, Rear Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, indicated that most of the craft will be used for the offensive against Japan. Admiral Cochrane said also that by the end of this month, about 300 destroyer escort vessels, with a value of approximately $1,000,000,000, will have been completed.

Canadians Can Buy Used Tires In U.S., Rules OPA

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration today made eligible to buy reclaimed or used tires and new tubes in this country those Canadians in the United States who drive for occupational or essential reasons.

Although Canada permits Americans to buy tires and tubes in the Dominion, Canadian drivers on this side of the border, in the past, have not been eligible for tire purchases because no basic gasoline ration is issued them. They have received "special rations, instead.

Canadians who receive "special" rations—up to fifteen gallons a year—solely for tourist travel will continue to be ineligible for tires. The change is effective December 14.

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SHOTGUNS USED AS 'TRADE GOODS'

Solons Probing Rubber Also Learn Sewing Machines Go To Latin America

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP)—Investigating Senators learned today of Government efforts to accelerate production of crude rubber by sending sewing machines and shotguns to Latin-American countries for sale as "trade goods."

The explanation, as disclosed by Douglas H. Allen, president of the Rubber Development Corporation, is that the availability of these articles stimulates the rubber tapper to greater endeavor.

Chairman Gillette (D., Iowa) of the Agriculture subcommittee, before which Allen told his story, complained that the Government wasn't "in the merchandising business" and said he saw no connection between "getting laborers up the Amazon and selling them sewing machines."

Same As Rouge In Africa

"It is the same," Allen said, "as sending rouge and lipstick to North Africa if you want to get something done by the people."

The witness estimated import of crude rubber from all Western Hemisphere sources from April 1 1942, to the end of this year would approximate 45,000 long tons Amazon countries supplying 23,000 tons.

The corporation, Allen testified suffers no loss on the sale of "merchandise or incentive goods," selling them for cash at cost to the Government.

About 5,000 sewing machines were purchased from the WPA 2,000 of which are going to South America, he said, with the remainder being held for disposal as needed.

Under an agreement with the corporation, the witness asserted the Brazilian Government has agreed to supply 16,000 laborers by some time in 1944, 10,000 of whom already have been shipped into the upper Amazon country.

CENSORSHIP HEAD URGES PRESS TO PRINT MORE NEWS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. — (AP) The Office of Censorship came out in strong language tonight for the printing of still more war news, urging the nation's press and radio to ignore "volunteer" censors who would tell them what not to publish.

Without stating whether Army or Navy officers, or others, were referred to, Director of Censorship Byron Price said in a note to editors distributed through the major news services:

"I solicit your continued cooperation to see, in this instance, that a dangerous psychology of over-censorship is not created throughout the land by the activities of a miscellany of volunteer firemen."

Mr. Price announced that new editions of the press and broadcasters codes of voluntary censorship, under which press and radio are operating, will be made known tomorrow.

He said:

"Every editor and broadcaster is asked to take note not only of what is requested, but of what is not requested. x x x Many of you have been led by overzealousness to withhold information having no security value, on the advice of persons having no authority. x x x

"The Office of Censorship, a civilian agency, is the only government agency authorized by the President to request that certain news be not published or broadcast."

"The codes specifically ask that requests from others which appear out of harmony with the codes (of censorship) be disregarded or submitted to this office.

"I am sure that neither the publishing industry nor the broadcasting industry wants to abrogate its responsibility to disseminate all news which does not violate national security."

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Army-Officer Surplus In Certain Categories

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP)—Because the army has a "surplus of officers in certain categories," the War Department is permitting those over 45, whose services are not needed, to return to inactive status.

Secretary of War Stimson, making the announcement, said:

"While the total number of officers under War Department control is not above requirements for the present and the immediate months ahead," Stimson said, "there is a certain lack of balance between categories of officers. At the present time the army has a surplus of officers in certain categories and is short in others.

"This situation came about because of changing conditions, including a very material reduction in overhead and changes in the types of units required. There are officers who have rendered fine and valued service whose services are not required at the present time."

All such officers will remain subject to recall in case of need.

ARMY'S DISCHARGE SYSTEM REVISED

Release For Physical Reason When Man Can Be Used Elsewhere Banned

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP)—The army has revised its discharge policy to prohibit the release of a man for physical reasons "when he may well render adequate service in a less exacting assignment."

Announcing this, the War Department said that a steadily increassing discharge rate, based on physical grounds, had become a matter of concern. It was apparent, the announcement explained, that many men were being released who could be utilized if given duties commensurate with their physical capacity.

Honorable Discharges

At the same time, the department disclosed that 635,000 men were given honorable discharges from December 1, 1941, to September 30, 1943. This number did not include discharges to accept commissions. Of those discharged some 200,000 have been 38 years of age or older. The majority of the remainder were released for physical and mental disability.

"The discharge of an enlisted man for physical reasons because he is incapable of serving in a physically exacting position when he may well render adequate service in a less exacting assignment is prohibited as wasteful of military manpower," the department said.

The department said there has been no change in its policy that enlisted men who are physically unable to render useful military service in any assignment that can reasonably be made available will be discharged.

Number Of Forms Cut

Secretary Stimson, meanwhile, disclosed that, because of a "surplus of officers in certain categories," the army is permitting those over 45 whose services are not needed to return to inactive status. Such officers will remain subject to call in case of need.

The army also announced that henceforth a single document, instead of seven forms and five letters, will be needed to return a discharged soldier to civilian life.

The soldier will receive one copy of the new form while others will go to the Veterans' Administration, the State director of selective service for information of the local board, the reemployment committeeman of the local board, the United States Employment Service and the adjutant general's office.

The soldier's copy is a certification of his status as a veteran.

CONGRESS SPEEDS NAVY FUND BILLS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—(AP) In a rush to authorize the Navy to spend about $5,300,000,000 for invasion craft, auxiliary vessels, and other ships, the Senate and House passed separate and almost identical bills for this purpose today.

Members of the Naval Affairs committees of both Houses said the situation was extremely unusual but that one of the two bills would be selected and passed by either the Senate or House.

The outlay, recommended by Navy Secretary Knox, authorizes expenditures for 2,500,000 tons of auxiliary vessels and 1,000,000 tons of landing and district (patrol) craft.

Meantime, the Maritime commission reported that four escort aircraft carriers, two tank carriers, one troop transport, and nine frigates were included in November's record-breaking production of 164 ships in merchant yards.

The commission has never before reported the monthly output of all the special craft built in commission yards for the armed services.

The frigates, little known to the public generally, are 306-foot anti-submarine vessels. Intended for escort duty, they are adaptations of the destroyer-escort and gunboat.

The deadweight tonnage of ships delivered in November was 1,692,763, bringing the total tonnage for the first eleven months of this year to 17,194,387 tons. The merchant yards in December need only beat the November total by 3,000 tons—about one-third of a Liberty ship—to top the year's goal of 18,890,000 tons.

Eighty-seven Liberty ships were among the vessels delivered in November, along with 19 standard Maritime commission tankers, 17 emergency tankers, 16 of the fast C-type cargo ships, four concrete barges, three seagoing tugs, one private coastal tanker and one ore carrier.

Pacific coast shipbuilders delivered 78 vessels. Forty-eight were completed on the east coast, 31 on the Gulf coast and seven on the Great Lakes.

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'Decisive Tests Yet To Come,' Secretary Stimson Warns

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP)—The progress achieved in two years of war gives the nation "every reason for encouragement and hope," Secretary of War Stimson said today, but he warned that "the great decisive tests" are yet to come. He told a news conference.

"Not until the Continent of Europe is invaded, and we have met face to face the remaining masses of the German troops—not until our navy has grappled with the powerful home fleet of the Japanese, can we say that we are passing through the period of drag of this war and approaching its finish."

Now In Period Of Drag

Stimson explained the "period of the drag" was a reference to a summary of the war's outlook that he had presented to a news conference just after Pearl Harbor. He then had divided the war into three phases—the onset, the drag and the finish—commenting that in the first it was inevitable that the free governments should be at a disadvantage, but that during the two succeeding periods, "when it becomes the contest of endurance the democracies win their victories and win the war."

Today Stimson reviewed the progress to date, pointing out that the first year was devoted to defensive operations and trying to halt advances of the enemy. Then, he said, we opened the second year with "a very daring and very lucky attack and landing on the coasts of North Africa" and succeeded, with the British, in wresting initiative from the Axis powers of Europe.

But he emphasized that the fighting to date was of a "perimeter nature," that neither in Europe nor the Pacific have our ground forces met the main masses of enemy troops. At this point he paid tribute to Russia as "the only one of the Allies which has encountered the main force of Germany."

"In the light of this brief summary," the war secretary said, "I do not think that we Americans can say that our military forces have more than entered upon the second period of the war, the period of drag, when the weight of combat and or losses bears heavily on the forces engaged"

On the home front, Stimson added, "we cannot say that we have even reached the period of the drag or its danger to our morale."

Praises Premier Stalin

Referring to the recent Anglo-American-Russian meeting at Teheran, he praised Premier Joseph Stalin and Marshal Klementi Voroshiliov of the Soviet Republic as having "contributed mightily to the success of the conference."

"Stalin's powers of lucid analysis," Stimson added, "and the fairness of his attitude contributed strongly to the solution of several long-standing problems."

BIDDLE QUESTIONS POWER OF WRA TO HOLD JAP CITIZENS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—(AP) Doubt that the War Relocation authority constitutionally could hold American citizens of Japanese ancestry in its centers was expressed today by Attorney General Francis Biddle.

As a solution to problems raised by disturbances at the Tule Lake, Calif., relocation camp he suggested legislation to deprive Japanese-Americans avowedly disloyal to this country of their citizenship.

As the final witness before a Dies sub-committee investigation of the Tule Lake riots of last month, Mr. Biddle declared there was no authority in any executive order for WRA to hold a citizen in a center but that Japanese had feared to test the issue through writs of habeas corpus.

Social Service Agency

The agency, Biddle continued, was set up essentially for "social service" purposes to see that Japanese removed from the west coast had a place to live while finding more permanent homes, adding:

"The WRA has no legal technical right of interning any American citizen."

Maintaining it was a "slow and patient thing" for the agency to find homes for the evacuated Japanese, Mr. Biddle said WRA had not placed the evacuees without first ascertaining if they were welcome in the communities where they were scheduled to go.

Mr. Biddle emphasized that:

Japan is watching closely this country's treatment of Japanese and will model its handling of American prisoners accordingly.

If present proposals were carried out to transfer the Tule Lake center permanently to the Army, which stepped into control last month, American prisoners would probably be placed under Japanese army control instead of the Japanese military police.

Japan so far has followed terms of the Geneva agreement in the treatment of international prisoners.

The attorney general said he believed it was possible to screen loyal from disloyal Japanese adding:

"It does not make for loyalty to have them (the loyal Japanese) constantly under suspicion."

Mr. Biddle said the Justice department did not want to take over the centers but would do so if the President so directed.

KNOX PRESENTS AWARDS TO FIVE NAVY OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 — (AP) Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox today presented medals and awards to five persons including Rear Admiral William H. P. Blandy and Capt. Willard A. Kitts, III, recently nominated for the rank of rear admiral.

Rear Admiral Blandy recently left the office of chief of the Bureau of Ordnance to go on sea duty at his own request.

Admiral Blandy was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the government of the United States" from February 19, 1941, to December 9, 1943, the period during which he served as ordnance bureau chief. Admiral Blandy, 53, resides here.

Captain Kitts, 49, San Francisco, Calif., was awarded the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct as commanding officer of a battleship during the occupation of Attu in May, 1943.

SENATE APPROVES RAIL WAGE BOOST

Vote Is 74 to 4, Sending Pay Bill to House for Final Action.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 — (AP) Urged on by the Democratic majority leader, the Senate overwhelmingly approved a proposed eight-cents-an-hour wage increase for non-operating railroad workers today despite protests from the Administration's top hold-the-line officials that it would be a wedge for inflation.

A 74-to-4 roll call sent to the House the resolution authorizing the pay rise for 1,100,000 wage earners. If the House concurs the proposal will go to the President, putting up to him the decision whether to veto it and uphold the view of his stabilization chiefs—James F. Byrnes and Fred M. Vinson.

Senators Ellender (D.-La.), Bailey (D.-N.C.), Ferguson (R.-Mich.) and Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), voted against the proposal.

Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky took the floor in the closing minutes of a day-long debate to tell the Senate to "discharge our responsibility as we see it."

He said he was "not persuaded by arguments that this resolution is inflationary", a contention made by War Mobilization Director Byrnes when he singled out the railroad pay proposal in a Tuesday night attack on what he termed inflationary thrusts against the Administration's fight to hold down the cost of living.

"When this money is divided among 1,100,000 employes it is not going to enable them to go on a long splurge of spending," Senator Barkley argued. "They're going to spend it for food."

Senator Truman (D.-Mo.), author of the resolution, said the wage formula set up in the document had twice been approved by the President.

"That ought to settle all this argument," said Senator Clark (D.-Mo.).

The eight-cent rise was originally recommended by a special board appointed by the President to pass on demands of the non-operating railroad workers—the clerks, machinists and others who do not operate trains — for a 20-cent increase. Mr. Vinson refused to approve it on the grounds that it violated the little steel formula to hold war-time wage increases to 15 per cent above Jan. 1, 1941 levels.

A second board then recommended, and Mr. Vinson approved, a sliding-scale wage increase ranging from four to ten cents an hour. The latter plan would cost the railroad $18,000,000 less than a general eight-cent rise. Meantime, the railroad unions ordered a strike vote and appealed to Congress to override Mr. Vinson.

Senator Ellender (D.-La.), one of four opponents of the measure, started today's debate by blocking an attempt to pass the resolution by unanimous consent. He pleaded in vain for the Senate to postpone action until it decided what to do about food subsidies, the Administration's weapon for holding down retail living costs.

Senator Reed (R.-Kas.) told the Senate if it rejected the wage plan the workers would set a strike date and the government would have to seize the railroads "within four or five weeks."

FAIRCHILD CASE IS EXPLAINED

Company Head Tells House Group 'We Did Not Know What Kind Of Plane To Build'

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP)—J. Carlton Ward, Jr., president of the Fairchild Aircraft Corporation, told a House Military Affairs subcommittee today that money so far spent on its plants at Burlington, N. C., was for experiments in developing a new type of plane and to prepare for production when experimentation was completed.

Failure to meet original production schedules, he said, was due to the fact that the schedules were "unrealistic" because "we really did not know what kind of airplane we were going to build."

After hearing Ward explain in detail the problems his company had to overcome in getting the Burlington plant into production, committee members complimented him for doing "a marvelous job of clearing up a picture which looked bad."

Original Contract Changed

Ralph Burton, committee counsel, told the committee yesterday that the Burlington schedule had called for production of 170 planes up to November 30, 1943, whereas only four had been actually delivered.

Lee H. Smith, general manager of the Burlington plant, explained that the original contract was changed in March of this year, calling for an entirely new type of airplane.

Representative Harness (R., Ind.) suggested that the committee "might as well suspend its investigation of Burlington for six months and then take another look" at the production picture there.

Brand New Development

Ward told the committee that the advance trainer plane being built at Burlington was "a brand new development in material, engineering, and power" and was now in advance of normal at this stage of development.

While only four have been delivered to date, Smith said, production schedules call for delivery of ten in January with a step-up of five monthly until production reaches forty-five a month.

He said he was "reasonably sure" that schedule would be met. Smith and Ward both emphasized the problem Fairchild had in training a complete force of employes in Burlington. Of the approximately 2,500 employes now in the plant, they said, about ninety per cent. had no previous experience or skill in that type of work and a program of "in-plant" training was necessary.

Absenteeism Below Average

Absenteeism and labor turnover, the plant officials said, were both below the industry's average.

Milton G. Nottingham, committee investigator, who just returned from an inspection of the Burlington plant, told the committee that it appeared to him that twenty-five per cent. of the plant personnel was "on a sitdown strike."

He said on a tour through the plant he saw employes standing around with apparently nothing to do and congregated before soft-drink-vending machines.

Smith and Ward replied, however, that any appearance of idleness was due to the necessity of providing in-plant training for new workers because of lack of outside training facilities and shortage of trained supervisors.

From now on, they assured the committee, production could meet schedules.

'COTTON ED' SMITH URGES SOUTH TO FORM OWN PARTY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—(AP) Ellison D. (Cotton Ed) Smith, a South Carolina Democratic senator for 35 years, told his colleagues today the south ought to form its own political party, unite behind Senator Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) as a candidate and "try to get one decent president."

Taking the floor to reply to charges made by Senator Guffey (D-Pa.) that southern Democrats, led by Senator Byrd, had joined in an "unholy alliance" with Republicans to shelve the Administration's service men's voting bill last week and pass a "state's rights" measure, Senator Smith rumbled:

"If the people of the south organize and stand by their self-respect—if they organize and say 'We are going to vote for the man of our choice'—there will never be another Democratic President—I mean of a certain variety."

Supports Bailey

The shaggy-maned South Carolinian, speaking to a well-attended Senate, endorsed a proposal made Tuesday by Senator Bailey (D-N. C.) that the south form an independent Democratic party and attempt to wield the balance of power in the electoral college.

"I want to nominate Harry Byrd for President right now," Senator Smith shouted, "and call on the southern states to organize a Democratic party and let us try to get one decent President. I have been here with five Presidents and a piece—and a sixth; five Presidents and the thing we have got. I enjoyed being a senator until this miserable thing came along—I mean this miserable party."

Referring to Senator Guffey as "the great statesman from Pennsylvania," Senator Smith said he liked Senator Guffey personally "but I do not like his politics."

Observing that he might be "in the dog house" but that his critics could not keep him from "barking," Senator Smith complained that southern senators had been marked as the "black sheep" of the body.

"It is not very pleasant for those of us who for seventy-odd years have kept the real Democratic fires burning and made possible the election of the gang that is now disgracing it (the Democratic Party)," he said.

Senator Smith's protest was accepted by the Senate without rejoinder from Senator Guffey or others, but Senator Byrd told reporters later he was not considering seriously the South Carolinian's proposal that he run for the Presidency.

MINORITY IN G.O.P. ATTACKS WILLKIE, SAYS PUBLISHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. — (AP) Asserting that a small minority of Republicans is attempting to "destroy" Wendell L. Willkie, John Cowles, Minneapolis publisher, tonight urged Mr. Willkie's renomination in 1944 and replied to charges that Mr. Willkie supporters attempted to "buy delegates" at the

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party's 1940 convention.

Mr. Cowles declared Mr. Willkie "isn't the kind of fellow who would tolerate any attempt by his supporters to buy delegates' votes." He said the 1940 nominee flatly rejected two offers by individuals "of ability and party standing" who sought a cabinet post and the vice presidential nomination to swing votes his way at a time during the 1940 Philadelphia meeting when it appeared the nomination might go to Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

Letter to Sparks

Mr. Cowles' statement was made in a letter to C. Nelson Sparks, former mayor of Akron, Ohio, author of a book, "One Man—Wendell Willkie" which Representative Rankin (D-Miss) told the House Nov. 27 contained "an expose of the criminal riggings of the Republican convention at Philadelphia in 1940." Mr. Sparks managed the campaign of publisher Frank Gannett for the Presidential nomination in 1940.

In his letter, Mr. Cowles, who is president of the Minneapolis Star Journal and Tribune, asserted that "the small minority which is attempting to destroy Willkie" was overlooking the fact that polls showed Mr. Willkie "has about twice as much strength among independent voters as any other Republican possibility."

"We will need the independent vote if we are to have a Republican victory in 1944," he added.

Explains Willkie's Philosophy

Mr. Cowles took occasion to outline what he called Mr. Willkie's basic political philosophy as:

"(1) A belief in civil liberties and democracy; (2) A belief in individual opportunity and real free enterprise, — the chance-to-get-ahead system; (3) A belief in the need for international cooperation in order to create the world climate of peace and stability that is necessary to enable us to have a rising standard of living and to maintain our 'American way' here at home; and (4) a belief that the majority of the American people are intelligent, and sufficiently concerned with the vital problems confronting our nation to want our candidates for public office to speak frankly."

Without naming the individuals involved in the 1940 convention incident, Mr. Cowles said he was in Mr. Willkie's hotel room after the fourth ballot when two persons called offering to switch support to him if certain promises were made.

"One suggestion was that he should indicate that he approved the ambition of a certain individual for a cabinet post, with the expectation that in return a substantial block of votes would be for Willkie instead of Taft on the following ballot," Mr. Cowles wrote to Mr. Sparks. "The other suggestion was that if Willkie would agree to a certain individual for nomination to the vice presidency as his running mate, an additional block of votes would be for Willkie instead of Taft."

Mr. Cowles said that Mr. Willkie "flatly and unequivocally rejected the idea of making any deal of any kind."

"A man who would turn down, as Willkie did, two such proposals to clinch a Presidential nomination that he otherwise thought he would lose certainly isn't the kind of a fellow who would tolerate any attempt by his supporters to buy delegates' votes," he added.

Senate Group Again Cuts Big Slice Off Tax Measure

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—(AP) Senate Finance committeemen tore another $26,400,000 corner off the tax bill today, rejecting in the process a proposal to tax race track betting while approving doubled taxes on movie tickets and admissions to other entertainment.

Knocking out the House-approved five per cent tax on pari-mutuel wagering, together with minor excise changes, accounted for the reduction which cut prospective revenue under the tattered measure to $1,922,700,000 a year.

Below Treasury Demands

The total now left in the bill is well below one-fifth of the $10,500,000,000 extra funds sought by the Treasury. To date, for every $100 Secretary Morgenthau asked, the senators have voted $18.31. Further revisions are expected when the committee takes up controversial changes voted by the House in corporate and individual income rates.

The rejected pari-mutuel tax was opposed in open hearings by Gov. Spessard L. Holland of Florida, Herbert Bayard Swope, New York racing commissioner and others who declared the levy would destroy the sport of kings.

The more numerous but evidently less persuasive representatives of the amusement industry—principally movie owners—failed to block a 100 per cent boost in the admissions tax. Subject, as are all the committee's decisions, to Senate action, it will mean a tax of two cents on every dime or admission charge.

Jewelry Tax Increased

The committee accepted a House increase in the jewelry tax from 10 to 20 per cent, but stipulated that the 10 per cent rate would continue to apply to watches retailing for less than $65 and alarm clocks selling for less than $5.

In line with previously approved increases in the taxes on whisky and beer, the committee accepted the new House rates on wines, 50 to 100 per cent higher than at present.

Although all House excise tax changes have been disposed of, several new proposals await action. Among these is a progressively increasing tax on whisky held in bonded warehouses longer than four years. Chairman George (D., Ga.) is backing it, believing it will not only bring in extra revenue immediately but will force some liquor out into the depleted market.

With corporate and individual levies yet to be considered, in addition to a sweeping set of amendments relating to the renegotiation of war contracts, members generally believed it would be impossible to complete the bill this week.

HILLMAN TO HEAD POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE IN '44

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—(AP) The C.I.O. political action committee, under chairmanship of Sidney Hillman, completed organization today for its campaign to get out the labor vote in the 1944 election.

Mr. Hillman announced at a press conference the appointment of C. B. Baldwin, former director of the Farm Security administration, as assistant to the chairman.

Other appointments included John Abt, counsel to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and Lee Pressman, C.I.O. counsel, as counsel to the committee.

Mr. Hillman deplored the Senate's killing of a proposal for a Federal war ballot to be sent to service personnel.

"I predict it will not stand," he said in a statement. "The people of this nation, nearly everyone with a blood relative at or going to the battlefronts, will demand reversal of the Senate decision. The ten or eleven million men and women in the armed services, the merchant marine and thousands of civilians abroad on vital war work will demand reversal. Over one million C.I.O. members in good standing who are today in the armed services will demand reversal. The issue cannot be dodged. Nothing that can be written into a political platform in 1944 can cover the stain that this open conspiracy against democracy has put upon both the Republican and Democratic parties."

Additional appointments of regional directors of the political action committee also were announced by Mr. Hillman. They included: Jack Kroll, Cincinnati, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia region; Roy Atkinson, C.I.O. regional director in Washington, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho region; August Scholle, C.I.O. regional director in Michigan, director for the Michigan area; Irving Abramson, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland region.

INDUSTRY LOOKS TO POST-WAR ERA

N.A.M. Adopts Platform for 'Better America' When Peace Is Won.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—(AP) The National Association of Manufacturers adopted late today a six-point platform embodying the principles laid down in speeches of its leaders as requirements for a "better America" in the post-war period.

The N.A.M. Resolutions committee, headed by John Helmes, president of Swift & Co., of Chicago, presented to the annual meeting these six points:

"Work together, make government one of laws and not of men, develop new frontiers, reward accomplishment, restore constitutional government, and establish and maintain peace."

Looks to Peace Years

Regarding the transition from war to peace, the platform said:

"Employment in industry will be speeded up if wartime controls are ended as soon as practicable after hostilities cease, if wartime taxes are then reduced, and if the government pays its debts promptly when it cancels contracts.

"Employment will also be increased if government makes clear that it will not operate plants in competition with private industry and that surplus war goods will not be dumped on the market."

The resolution coincided with earlier declarations of N.A.M. leaders.

Frederick C. Crawford, president of the association, told 4,000 industrialists attending the N.A.M.'s 48th annual conference these five objectives were the foundation of the program:

"1. The highest attainable standard of living.

"2. The fullest degree of economic security.

"3. The maximum opportunity for productive and remunerative employment.

"4. The most impartial economic justice.

"5. The greatest degree of personal freedom."

Mr. Crawford, president of Thompson Products, Inc., of Cleveland, said freedom of enterprise was an essential part of the post-war program and added:

"We know perfectly well that America is not going to be run for the benefit of business. We intend to run business for the benefit of America."

In his aggressive demand for "courageous, hopeful, optimistic, dynamic leadership," Mr. Crawford declared:

"The Russians, I know, say 'Why do you waste time talking about social reforms and the like; you know the real 'key—greater production'."

Mr. Crawford repeated the recent toast given by Premier Stalin in praise of American war production at the three-power conference in Teheran.

Walter B. Weisenburger, executive vice-president of the N.A.M., amplified Mr. Crawford's address by outlining the conditions necessary to realize the fruits of such a program.

He said the N.A.M. program prescribed these five conditions for more production:

"Encouragement of risk capital to provide the tools of production; revision of tax structure to stimulate production; labor and management cooperation for maximum production; adequate social security for workers from production, and freedom from bureaucratic control to permit production."

Mr. Weisenburger took issue with some groups which he said had suggested there should be 64,000,000 post-war jobs and an annual income of $150,000,000,000.

"It is more conservative and realistic to place the job load at 56,000,000," he said, "which is of itself 24 per cent larger than the best peace time year of 1929. This figure represents somewhat more than the normal growth of employment in the nation."

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DOUGLAS WILL BUILD POST-WAR AIRLINERS

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 — (AP) Four-engined airliners carrying 50 passengers in addition to mail and express at cruising speeds of 220 miles an hour and cliping transcontinental flight time 25 per cent will be standard equipment after the war, air line representatives said today.

The announcement, describing the Douglas DC-4, commercial version of the Army transport C-54, came in a joint statement by representatives of American Airlines, Inc., Eastern Air Lines, Inc., Pan American Airways system, Pan American-Grace Airways, Inc., United Air Lines, and Western Air Lines, Inc.

They said the huge plane, powered by four Pratt and Whitney engines generating 4,400 horsepower, cruised 50 miles an hour faster than the twin-engiend Douglas DC-3, now standard commercial air line equipment, and would span the continent in 12 to 13 hours.

Conversion of the military type will be comparatively simple and large scale deliveries can be made quickly, Douglas officials said.

NOEL COWARD IN U. S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—(AP) Noel Coward, British playwright, actor, and composer, arrived in New York from England today for a "two or three weeks' visit" before going to South Africa where he will visit troop encampments as an emissary without portfolio of the British Ministry of Information.

HAMILTON DOUBTS WILLKIE SUPPORT

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9—(AP) John D. M. Hamilton, former Republican national chairman, back from a tour of 17 western states, said today that Wendell L. Willkie's support for the G.O.P. presidential nomination in 1944 is not as strong as it has been represented.

Hamilton said at a press conference that one of the objectives of his trip was to "tell leaders that any attempt to stampede the 1944 convention eight months in advance was bad politics."

"There was a very definite attempt," he said, "by a relatively very small group of publications, columnists and radio broadcasters, definitely trying to start a stampede through misrepresentation as to the strength in convention delegates for Mr. Willkie. What I thought was misrepresentation turned out to be just that. I certainly did not find the Willkie sentiment as strong as had been put forward."

Hamilton said he found underlying support for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York everywhere. Sentiment favoring Gen. Douglas MacArthur, he added, was "strongest on the West Coast and tapering off as you come eastward."

He added that he expected the Republican nominee would not be a "dark horse," but one of the men whose names have been listed in national straw polls of sentiment.

"If next June Mr. Willkie is the best qualified man I'll be for him at the convention," Hamilton declared. "After the convention I'll be for whomever has been nominated."

Naval Stores' Tanks Explode, Kill Nine

Gulfport, Miss., Dec. 9 (AP)—An explosion which centered in the extracting unit of the Phoenix Naval Stores, Inc., plant five miles north of here, killed nine persons and injured four early today, blowing two big steel tanks through the side of a building and causing damage which company officials estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

About fifteen employes were working at the time of the explo-

sion. Survivors described the scene of the plant's second such mishap in four months as a flaming "hell of death." They told of exploding tanks spewing sheets of burning fluid over an area of several hundred feet.

'BUTCH' O'HARE MISSING

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 9.—(AP) Lt. Comdr. Edward H. (Butch) O'Hare, recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor for shooting down five Jap bombers in the battle of the Coral sea, was reported today as missing in action.

The war ace's mother, Mrs. Selma O'Hare of Phoenix, Ariz., and his wife, Mrs. Rita O'Hare of San Diego, Calif., were notified by the Navy department of his disappearance but no details were given.

O'Hare bagged the enemy planes while flying as a lone fighter cover for an aircraft carrier. At the time he was decorated President Roosevelt characterized his feat as "one of the most daring, if not the most daring, single action in the history of combat aviation."

Power Trains Being Built For Use Of Allied Armies

Pittsburgh, Dec. 9 (AP)—Roving power trains, described as capable of restoring electric service overnight in cities reconquered from the Axis, are being built to follow advancing Allied armies, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, announced tonight.

The company said ten mobile trains are under construction—each with a self-contained electric generating plant, with all the machinery of a regular powerhouse. Each train will consist of eight cars and will require only coal and a small amount of water for its operation.

Can Supply City Of 100,000

Hooked together, the ten trains were described by the company as capable of producing 50,000 kilowatts of electricity—enough to supply the average American city of 100,000 people.

"When completed, these trains will make every railroad track in the world a potential power transmission line," said L. B. McCully, generation division manager in charge of the project. He added:

"The Allies plan to dispatch the trains into reconquered areas on the heels of their advancing armies. Within a matter of hours after arrival these traveling powerhouses can be generating electricity for war production, military needs, and civilian rehabilitation. This compares with nine months to two years required to rebuild a powerhouse bombed or sabotaged by the Axis or destroyed by retreating armies under a scorched-earth policy."

Weather No Obstacle

"These trains," he continued, "will be able to generate power in almost any kind of weather."

Because its existing plants are jammed with other war orders, the company has rented a plant at New Philadelphia, Ohio, where the power trains will be assembled and tested. Steam turbines are being built at the South Philadelphia, Pa., plant; the Sharon, Pa., plant is making the transformers, and the East Pittsburgh, Pa., works the generators and switch gear.

SAW JAPS KILL 50,000

Los Angeles, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Dr. Ralph Phillips, returned missionary, told a State legislative committee yesterday that he saw Japanese take 50,000 Chinese men from a refugee camp he and his wife had helped to operate near Nanking, "herd them together and shoot them down."

Some, he said, were only slightly wounded and were burned alive when Japanese set fire to the mass of bodies.

"The Japanese also took many thousands of young girls between the ages of 9 and 15 and turned them over to 58,000 Jap soldiers for a week," he testified. "Those girls who still were alive at the close of that week were put to death in the most cruel and unspeakable manner."

Batteries Of Artillery On 150-Yard Beachhead

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 9 (AP)—Many departures from orthodox military tactics were necessary for United States Marines to win the battle of Tarawa, Lieut Col. Evans F. Carlson, Plymouth, Conn., related tonight in a broadcast. Carlson, famed as a marine raider commander, participated in the Tarawa invasion as an observer.

"I saw an artillery officer, Lieut. Col. Pressley M. Rixley, 3d, bring in and emplace batteries of artillery guns when our beachhead still was only 150 yards from the beach," Carlson said.

"If he had submitted that as a solution to a problem in one of our military schools, the instructor undoubtedly would have given him an unsatisfactory mark. The support of our land-based artillery was no small factor in the determination of the final issue."

"I saw a man with half his face blown off, still conscious and on his feet, endeavoring to make his way up to the front with his weapon.

"I saw a young lieutenant shot through the shoulder who refused evacuation for three days and for those three days was at the lead of a group which sneaked up and dynamited enemy strongpoints."

UNUSUAL TACTICS WON FOR MARINES IN TARAWA BATTLE

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 9—(AP) Many departures from orthodox military tactics were necessary for U. S. Marines to win the battle of Tarawa, Lt. Col. Evans F. Carlson, Plymouth, Conn., related in a radio broadcast.

Text of the officer's battle descriptions was released today by the Marine corps. Col. Carlson, famed as a Marine Raider commander, participated in the Tarawa invasion as an observer.

"I saw an artillery officer, Lt. Col. Pressley M. Rixley, III, bring in and emplace batteries of artillery guns when our beachhead still was only 150 yards from the beach," Col. Carlson said.

"If he had submitted that as a solution to a problem in one of our military schools the instructor undoubtedly would have given him an unsatisfactory mark. The support of our land-based artillery was no small factor in the determination of the final issue."

Describing individual actions, Col. Carlson said:

"I saw a man with half his face blown off, still conscious and on his feet, endeavoring to make his way up to the front with his weapon.

"I saw a young lieutenant shot through the shoulder who refused evacuation for three days and for those three days was at the lead of a group which sneaked up and dynamited enemy strong points. I saw a doctor working over wounded, utterly oblivious of machine gun fire and snipers bent on killing him and the wounded.

"Even the combat commander, Col. David W. Shoup, established his command post on the back side of a blockhouse which still contained 25 live Japanese. Sentries were posted at the entrance of the blockhouse until they could be exterminated at leisure."

LONDON DEC 9-(AP)-RUSSIAN FORCES CUTTING THROUGH BROKEN GERMAN LINES IN THE DNIEPER BEND HAVE CAPTURED 15 MORE STRONGLY FORTIFIED STRONGHOLDS TWISTING THEIR VISE CLAMPED ON THE RAILWAY HUB OF ZNAMENKA MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TONIGHT

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ONE OF THE TOWNS WAS THE RAILWAY STATION OF MEDEROVO, MARKING A SIX MILE ADVANCE FROM SHAROVKA, WHICH WAS CAPTURED YESTERDAY, AND MOVING A VANGUARD TO WITHIN 10 MILES OF ZNAMENKA, THE SOUTHERN ARM OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES WHICH ALMOST ENCIRCLE THE RAILWAY TOWN.

THE GREAT GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK AGAINST THE KIEV BULGE MADE NO HEADWAY TODAY, SAID THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR FROM A BROADCAST. IN THE SECTOR NORTHEAST OF CHERNYAKHOV GERMAN ATTACKS WITH HEAVY FORCES WERE DECLARED BEATEN BACK.

SEVENTY-FIVE GERMAN TANKS--OF THE 78 DESTROYED ON THE ENTIRE RUSSIAN FRONT--WERE DESTROYED IN THIS AREA, THE RUSSIANS SAID.

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EJ510PEW

BY WADE WERNER

LONDON, DEC. 9-(AP)-TURKEY, EMERGING FROM THE CAIRO CONFERENCE AS A FULL-FLEDGED PARTICIPANT IN THE ALLIED WAR OF NERVES, KEPT THE GERMANS GUESSING TODAY WITH POKER-FACED, SEMI-OFFICIAL UTTERANCES ON JUST HOW AND WHEN AND WHERE SHE WILL SHIFT TO A MORE ACTIVE

30.24—10887

COLLABORATION.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER HUNAN MENEMENCIOGLU TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE IN ANKARA, FROM WHICH AXIS NEWSMEN SIGNIFICANTLY WERE EXCLUDED, THAT THE CAIRO PARLEY WAS "ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THIS PHASE OF THE WAR," THAT "WE REACHED A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING" AND THAT "OUR ALLIANCE WITH BRITAIN EMERGED CONSIDERABLY STRENGTHENED."

TO THE QUESTION OF WHETHER TURKEY WAS CLOSER TO WAR MENEMENCIOGLU REPLIED CRYPTICALLY THAT TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY WAS UNCHANGED AND. MAINTAINING A POKER-FACE, HE AGREED WITH CORRESPONDENTS WHO SUGGESTED THAT TURKEY COULD BE SAID TO HAVE ENTERED THE ALLIED CAMP. "BUT WITHOUT BEING A BELLIGERENT," HE ADDED.

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ALTHOUGH STRESSING THAT THERE WAS NO "SIGNING OF DOCUMENTS" AT CAIRO, HE QUICKLY ADDED THAT "SUCH AN UNDERSTANDING CAN BE CLOSER THAN ONE ON PAPER."

ADDING FURTHER TURKISH FIRE TO THE WAR OF NERVES AGAINST GERMANY, THE SEMI-OFFICIAL TURKISH NEWSPAPER ULUS SAID OF THE RESULTS AT CAIRO: "GERMANY IS NOW FACED WITH A POLITICAL AND MILITARY COALITION THAT HAS NOT A SINGLE FLAW OR WEAK SPOT IN ITS CONSTRUCTION."

NAZI PROPAGANDA RESPONDED TO ALL THIS BY REPEATING MENEMENCIOGLU'S LINE THAT TURKEY'S "FOREIGN POLICY IS UNCHANGED," BUT NEUTRAL REPORTS INDICATED THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WAS NOT SIMILARLY CONVINCED. THE NAZIS WERE SAID TO BE MOVING TROOPS INTO GREECE AND BULGARIA POST HASTE.

THE CHALLENGE FLUNG IN HITLER'S FACE BY TURKEY'S FRANK ALIGNMENT WITH THE DESTROYERS OF HIS EUROPEAN REALM WAS SEEN HERE AS A TEST OF GERMANY'S ABILITY TO OPEN YET ANOTHER FRONT BY ATTACKING WITHOUT WAITING TO BE ATTACKED.

IT WAS RECALLED THAT IN 1940 HITLER NEEDED VERY LITTLE ENCOURAGEMENT TO SEND MECHANIZED LEGIONS PLUNGING ACROSS NEUTRAL BORDERS. THE QUESTION NOW IS WHETHER HE COULD SUMMON STRENGTH FOR AN EFFECTIVE DRIVE INTO TURKEY.

REPERCUSSIONS IN BULGARIA, THE FIRST OF GERMANY'S ALLIES TO CRACK IN THE LAST WAR, WERE REPORTED IN DISPATCHES TO STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPERS TELLING OF PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS, DISTURBANCES AND MANY ARRESTS.

(A BULGARIAN CABINET SHAKE-UP HAS BEEN POSTPONED FOR "A WEEK OR TWO," ACCORDING TO A HUNGARIAN MTI NEWS AGENCY RADIO DISPATCH FROM SOFIA RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS. IT SAID THE POSTPONEMENT FOLLOWED A SECRET NIGHT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT AND A LATER CABINET MEETING.

(A DNB MILITARY COMMENTATOR, MARTIN HALLENSLEBEN, SAID THE ALLIES WERE ANXIOUSLY LOOKING FOR "NEW TERRITORIAL SPRINGBOARDS" AND THAT "GERMAN LEADERS, RELYING ON THE EFFICIENCY OF THEIR MILITARY STRENGTH, ARE CALMLY AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS. IT IS CERTAIN THAT A GERMAN COUNTER-MOVE WILL TAX THE ENEMIES' NERVES IN A WAY DIFFERENT FROM THAT INTENDED FOR GERMANY. THE LATEST GERMAN ARMS, MOREOVER X X X WILL VERY QUICKLY LET THE BRITISH PEOPLE ASK AS TO HOW LONG SUCH WAR CAN BE BORNE.")

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EJ532PEW

(ADVANCE)-LONDON, DEC 9-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAID IN A JOINT STATEMENT TONIGHT THAT THE NUMBER OF MERCHANT VESSELS SUNK BY U-BOATS IN NOVEMBER WAS LESS THAN DURING ANY

MONTH SINCE MAY, 1940.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 9. NOT TO BE BROADCAST OR TRANSMITTED FROM THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THAT TIME.)

MT959AEW

LONDON, DEC. 9-(AP)-ONE-FOURTH OF THE TOTAL AREA OF GERMAN CITIES WHICH HAVE BEEN POUNDED BY ALLIED BOMBS HAS BEEN REDUCED TO SHEER DEVASTATION, SAYS AIR VICE-MARSHAL R.H.M.S. SAUNDBY, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE RAF BOMBER COMMAND.

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SAYING THAT MILLIONS OF BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN SMASHED AND THAT MODERN LIFE NO LONGER IS POSSIBLE IN HAMBURG, DUESSELDORF, COLOGNE AND OTHER GREAT PRODUCTIONS CENTERS, SAUNDBY TOLD A GATHERING AT THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION YESTERDAY THAT FEW OF GERMANY'S CITIES, EXCEPT THOSE IN THE EXTREME EAST AND SOUTHEAST, HAVE NOT BEEN ATTACKED.

HE DECLARED THAT OF THE 17 MAJOR NORTHWEST GERMAN CITIES BLASTED, NINE WERE SO SEVERELY SHATTERED THAT THEY WERE NOW LIABILITIES, NOT ASSETS, TO THE NAZIS.

SAUNDBY SAID THAT SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE PATH-FINDER BOMBING METHOD, SUCH INDUSTRIAL TOWNS AS BARMEN, WUPPERTAL, ELBERFELD, KREFELD AND OTHERS HAD BEEN VIRTUALLY DESTROYED, WITH THEIR PLANTS, GAS WORKS -- EVERYTHING -- IN SINGLE, CONCENTRATED ATTACKS.

DESCRIBING THE GREAT SCOPE OF THE RECENT ATTACKS ON GERMANY, SAUNDBY SAID THEY HAD REACHED THE TERRIFIC RATE OF 120 TONS PER SQUARE MILE PER HOUR -- 80 TIMES THE INTENSITY OF THE HEAVIEST NAZI RAID ON LONDON.

JR351AEW

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 10-(AP)-EDOUARD BENES, PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS ARRIVED IN RUSSIA, CZECH CIRCLES SAID TONIGHT.

BENES IS EXPECTED TO SIGN A PACT WITH RUSSIA WHICH WILL HAVE IMPORTANT REPERCUSSIONS ON THE POST-WAR CENTRAL EUROPEAN SET-UP. IT WILL OPEN A DOOR TO POLAND TO JOIN IN THE BARRICADE AGAINST GERMANY'S TRADITIONAL URGE TO "DRIVE TO THE EAST" AND WILL AMOUNT TO A DISCLAIMER OF SOVIET INTENTIONS TO BOLSHEVIZE SMALLER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD HERE.

THE PACT, NEGOTIATIONS FOR WHICH WERE RECENTLY CONCLUDED IN LONDON, IS EXPECTED TO INCLUDE A PROTOCOL WHICH WILL PERMIT ANY OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S NEIGHBORS TO JOIN IN--AIMED PARTICULARLY AT POLAND. IT IS NOT EXPECTED TO INCLUDE TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES.

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EJ738PEW

LONDON FRIDAY DEC 10-(AP)-THREAT OF AN INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC REPORTED TO BE CAUSING MORE THAN 4 0 DEATHS A WEEK IN BRITAIN HAS LED TO THE DEFERMENT OF 30 YOUNG DOCTORS DUE TO BE CALLED UP FOR THE ARMED FORCES IT WAS LEARNED TODAY

THE DOCTORS WILL BE USED TO FIGHT THE DISEASE WHICH THREATENS TO BECOME THE MOST SERIOUS EPIDEMIC THE COUNTRY HAS EXPERIENCED DURING THE WAR.

THE LATEST HEALTH MINISTRY INDEX FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 27, SHOWS 375 DEATHS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AMONG THE 2 ,000,000 PEOPLE IN LONDON AND OTHER BIG CENTERS THE DAILY MAIL PUBLISHED THE 400 FIGURE

A SHARP INCREASE IN DEATHS SINCE THE COMPILATION OF THE HEALTH

30.24—10889

MINISTRY REPORT PROBABLY WILL SEND THE NEXT TOTAL OVER THE PREVIOUS WARTIME PEAK OF 62 RECORDED IN ONE WEEK OF JANUARY, 1940, DURING THE COLDEST BRITISH WINTER IN A CENTURY

THE PRESENT FORM OF THE DISEASE IS NOT PARTICULARLY VIRULENT, MOST VICTIMS RECOVERING AFTER THREE OR FOUR DAYS IN BED

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EJ939PEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR

LONDON, DEC. 9-(AP)-CHICAGO AND LONDON EXCHANGED CITY FLAGS TONIGHT IN A COLORFUL ELABORATE CEREMONY--PROBABLY THE FIRST OF ITS KIND EVER HELD--AT MANSION HOUSE, THE RESIDENT OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

THE CITY OF CHICAGO WAS REPRESENTED BY THE CHIETO CLUB, COMPOSED OF 3,000 MEMBERS OF THE U.S. ARMED FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS WHO CALL CHICAGO HOME.

BEFORE GRINDING NEWSREEL CAMERAS AND POPPING FLASH BULBS IN THE SPACIOUS EGYPTIAN HALL OF MANSION HOUSE, THE EXCHANGE TOOK PLACE BETWEEN THE LORD MAYOR, SIR FRANK E.NEWSON-SMITH, AND LT. COL. HARRY J.DOOLEY OF 2000 LINCOLN PARK WEST, CHICAGO, THE CHIETO PRESIDENT ACTING IN BEHALF OF MAYOR EDWARD J.KELLY. SPEECHES WERE BROADCAST.

"WE SHALL BE PROUD TO HANG YOUR FLAG IN THIS BUILDING," SAID THE LORD MAYOR, WHO THREW OPEN THE RESIDENCE TO MORE THAN 300 CHICAGO SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND WACS FOR THE EVENING.

"IT IS A SYMBOL OF A GREAT PEOPLE WHO NOT ONCE BUT TWICE HAVE RALLIED TO ARMS WHEN MENACED BY AN ENEMY WHO WISHED TO DOMINATE THE WORLD," HE SAID.

DOOLEY IN A REPLY SAID "THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO CITIES IS INDICATIVE OF THE GREAT AND LASTING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES."

DOOLEY SAID THAT THE LONDON FLAG WOULD BE TAKEN TO CHICAGO AND PRESENTED TO MAYOR KELLY AT THE FIRST CHIETO MEETING AFTER THE WAR AND WOULD BE HUNG IN CITY HALL.

LT. GEN. JACOB L.DEVERS, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, SIR JAMES BRIGG, BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, AND OTHER HIGH MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES WERE PRESENT.

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BUT THOSE WHO DERIVED THE MOST ENJOYMENT FROM THE CEREMONY AND THE THREE-HOUR PARTY WHICH FOLLOWED WERE THE 300 ENLISTED MEN AND WOMEN WHO CAME FROM ALL PARTS OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS. THEY WERE ENTERTAINED WITH MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING AND REFRESHMENTS.

THE TWO CITY EMBLEMS, FLANKED BY THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH FLAGS, WERE BROUGHT IN AT THE HEAD OF A COLORFUL PROCESSION BY AMERICANS IN MODERN UNIFORMS AND BRITONS GARBED IN BRIGHT CUSTOMS DATING BACK TO THE MIDDLE AGES.

THE CHICAGO FLAG WAS CARRIED BY YOEMAN SECOND CLASS JACK FOSTER OF 6902 OWEN AVENUE, CHICAGO, A FORMER CHICAGO TRIBUNE REPORTER, WITH A COLOR GUARD COMPOSED OF MARINE CORPORALS JOHN FLOWERS OF 1534 GREENFIELD AVENUE, NORTH CHICAGO; AND JOHN LINDEN OF 163-22 SAYERS AVENUE, JAMAICA, N.Y. THE BANNER HAS THREE WIDE WHITE STRIPES AND TWO BLUE ONES, WITH FOUR RED STARS IN THE CENTER.

LONDON'S BANNER, WHICH DATES BACK TO 1359, CONSISTS OF A WHITE

FIELD WITH THE RED CROSS OF ST. GEORGE AND THE RED SWORD OF ST. PAUL, THE FIRST PATRON SAINT OF THE CITY.

THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH FLAGS TO ACCOMPANY THE CITY BANNERS WERE EXCHANGED AT THE SAME TIME BETWEEN GRIGG AND WILLIAM PHILLIPS, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA WHO IS IN LONDON ON AN UNSPECIFIED MISSION FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT. IN A BRIEF TALK GEN. DEVERS THANKED THE LORD MAYOR FOR ALLOWING AMERICANS THE PRIVILEGE OF SEEING SO MUCH OF ENGLAND'S TRADITION. HE RECEIVED A TREMENDOUS OVATION FROM THE CROWD, COMPOSED CHIEFLY OF MEN SERVING UNDER HIM.

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REAR ADMIRAL GEORGE S.WILSON, ADMIRAL HAROLD R.STARK'S CHIEF OF STAFF, REPRESENTED THE U.S. NAVY.

SPECIAL GUESTS OF HONOR WERE THE CREW OF THE FORTRESS "WINDY CITY AVENGER" WHICH TOOK ITS NAME AFTER ANOTHER FORTRESS AT THE SAME BASE, THE "WINDY CITY CHALLENGER," WAS SHOT DOWN OVER GERMANY.

THEY ARE: LT. HARRY TASK, JR., OF 1309 WEST ROSEDALE, CHICAGO, PILOT; LT. R.T.KNIGHT OF MIAMI, FLA., CO-PILOT; LT. A.L.HAMEL OF CHICAGO, BOMBARDIER; LT. BARRY URDANG OF 2190 GRAND CONCOURSE, NEW YORK CITY, NAVIGATOR; SGT. RICHARD MUISE OF GLOUCESTER, MASS., ENGINEER; SGT. HARRY D.HAWKINS OF LEBANON, IND., RADIO OPERATOR; SGT. THEODORE C.TRYON OF WATERBURY, CONN., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER; SGT BILL RESLER OF MUNCIE, IND., LEFT WAIST GUNNER; SGT. GEORGE K.KRIETE OF CHICAGO, BALL TURRET GUNNER, AND SGT. THADDEUS DAMSZ OF 1124 NORTH DAMEN AVENUE, CHICAGO, TAIL GUNNER.

GEN. DEVERS CONGRATULATED THE CREWMEN PERSONALLY AS THEY WERE INTRODUCED.

THE OCCASION ALSO SERVED AS A BI-MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CHIETO CLUB, WHICH WAS ORGANIZED ONLY LAST AUGUST. LT. COL. RICHARD H. MERRICK OF 227 FORREST AVENUE, CHICAGO, REPRESENTING THE CLUB'S DIRECTORS, ANNOUNCED THAT MAYOR KELLY AND HIS WIFE HAD BEEN MADE THE FIRST HONORARY MEMBERS.

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MAYOR KELLY, IN A CABLEGRAM READ BY DOOLEY, SAID, "MAY THIS GALA OCCASION OF THE EXCHANGE OF FLAGS BETWEEN OUR TWO GREAT CITIES BE SYMBOLIC OF OUR LONG AND LASTING FRIENDSHIP XXX. MAY FINAL AND GLORIOUS VICTORY SOON BRING YOU HOME."

PRAYERS WERE OFFERED BY THREE CHAPLAINS FROM THE CHIETO CLUB REPRESENTING DIFFERENT FAITHS. THEY ARE MAJ. WILLIAM P.HOFFENBACHER, PROTESTANT; CAPT. MORGAN J.O'BRIEN, CATHOLIC, AND CAPT. JUDAH NADICH, JEWISH, ALL OF CHICAGO.

IT WAS HARD TO TELL WHAT THE ENLISTED PERSONNEL ENJOYED MOST --THE FLAG CEREMONY, THE FOOD OR THE ENTERTAINMENT PROVIDED BY A U.S. O. CAMP SHOWS UNIT AND BRITISH STAGE STARS. AN ORCHESTRA COMPOSED OF ARMY MEMBERS IN THIS THEATER PROVIDED MUSIC.

"IT WAS THE BEST SHOW I EVER SAW," SAID PFC. JOSEPH F. MAREK OF 5459 WEST CULLON STREET, CHICAGO.

WAC PVT. MILDRED KARLSEN OF 3826 NORTH OCTAVIA, ENCOUNTERED A FORMER OFFICE ASSOCIATE, LT. WILLIAM BEYER OF 3104 NORTH MONITOR. ALTHOUGH THEY BOTH WORKED IN THE SAME CHICAGO OFFICE, NEITHER KNEW THE OTHER WAS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS UNTIL THEY MET TONIGHT.

ANOTHER WAC, PFC VIVIENNE REIMER OF 1720 NORTH WASTENAN AVENUE, CHICAGO, RODE THE TRAIN FOUR HOURS TO GET TO LONDON BUT DECLARED,

30.24—10891

"IT WAS WELL WORTH IT."

YOEMAN THIRD CLASS RICHARD NESS OF 4424 NORTH WOLLCOTT STREET, CHICAGO, CELEBRATED HIS TWENTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY BY SERVING AS AN USHER. LT. JOHN H.JACKSON OF 7613 BENNETT AVENUE, CHICAGO, EYED A GROUP OF CORRESPONDENTS FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES BEFORE WORKING UP NERVE TO ASK HOW HE COULD GET HIS NAME IN THE PAPER. HIS SIMPLE QUESTION PRACTICALLY DID IT.

GH918PEW

LONDON, DEC. 9-(AP)-THE BANK OF ENGLAND IN IT'S CONDITION STATEMENT ISSUED TODAY RECORDED THE LARGEST WEEKLY INCREASE IN NOTE CIRCULATION SO FAR THIS YEAR, WITH A GAIN OF £14,471,000, BRINGING THE TOTAL TO A NEW ALL TIME HIGH OF £1,045,295,000.

AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE AUTHORIZED FIDUCIARY NOTE ISSUE HAD BEEN INCREASED BY £50,000,000 ($200,000,000) PUTTING THE TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR CIRCULATION AT £1,100,000,000.

THE DECREASE OF £53,675,000 IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND A GAIN OF £35,369,000 IN RESERVES, REFLECTED THE INCREASE IN NOTES FOR CIRCULATION.

LOSSES OF £18,417,000 WERE REPORTED IN PRIVATE DEPOSITS, PUBLIC DEPOSITS WERE OFF £6,637,000 AND OTHER SECURITIES DECLINED £6,728,000.

THE PROPORTION OF THE BANK'S RESERVE TO LIABILITIES THIS WEEK WAS 26.4 PER CENT COMPARED WITH 31.0 THE SAME WEEK A YEAR AGO.

THE DETAILED STATEMENT FOR WEEK ENDED DEC 8 FOLLOW (IN THOUSANDS OF POUNDS):

CIRCULATION 1,045,295 INCREASE 14,471
BULLION 1,667 DECREASE 160
RESERVE 56,372 INCREASE 35,369
PUBLIC DEPOSITS 6,272 DECREASE 6,637
PRIVATE DEPOSITS 207,184 DECREASE 18,417
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES 150,612 DECREASE 53,675
OTHER SECURITIES 24,278 DECREASE 6,728
RATIO OF RESERVES TO LIABILITIES 26.4 PER CENT COMPARED WITH 8.8 LAST WEEK.
BANK RATE 2 PER CENT.

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RQ1107AEW

STOCKHOLM, DEC. 9-(AP)-THE GERMANS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED IN COPENHAGEN TONIGHT THAT FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL HAD ARRIVED IN THE DANISH CAPITAL

STEADY REPORTS REACHING STOCKHOLM TOLD OF FEVERISH GERMAN ACTIVITY TO IMPROVE COASTAL DEFENSES IN THE NAZI-OCCUPIED NATION ON GERMANY'S NORTHERN FLANK

ROMMEL WAS FIRST REPORTED IN DENMARK DEC 6 WHEN THE COPENHAGEN CORRESPONDENT OF A SWEDISH NEWS AGENCY SAID HE HAD INSPECTED THE FORTIFIED CITY OF ESBJERG ON THE NORTH SEA COAST THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION WHY ROMMEL COMMANDER OF GERMAN FORCES IN THE BALKANS SHOULD HAVE COME NORTH BUT THE GERMANS APPARENTLY EXPECT AN ALLIED ATTACK IN THIS AREA

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EJ85 PEW

STOCKHOLM, DEC.9-(AP)-SEVERAL HUNDRED NORWEGIAN STUDENTS, ARRESTED BY NAZI OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES NOV. 30 ON CHARGES OF ANTI-GERMAN ACTIVITY, SAILED FOR LARVIK, NORWAY, LAST NIGHT EN ROUTE TO GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS, A NAZI-CENSORED DISPATCH FROM OSLO SAID TODAY.

ABOUT 1,200 STUDENTS AND 20 PROFESSORS WERE HELD ORIGINALLY FOR DEPORTATION, BUT TODAY'S DISPATCH SAID IT WAS NOT KNOWN EXACTLY HOW MANY WERE ABOARD THE VESSELS. AN INDICATION THAT THE ORIGINAL ORDER MIGHT HAVE BEEN MODIFIED, HOWEVER, WAS SEEN IN THE DISPATCH'S REFERENCE TO COMMUNIST ELEMENTS, WHICH IT SAID WERE BEING SOUGHT OUT.

A SWEDISH PROTEST OF THE DEPORTATION ORDER BROUGHT A CURT ANSWER FROM GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP LAST WEEK, EXPRESSING SURPRISE AT THE PROTEST AND ASKING SWEDEN TO REFRAIN FROM INTERFERING IN GERMAN-NORWEGIAN AFFAIRS.

MJ143PEW

BERN, DEC. 9-(AP)-SWISS DISPATCHES FROM ANKARA TODAY STRESSED GREATER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA AS PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT IMMEDIATE OUTCOME OF THE CAIRO CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENT

ISMET INONU PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL

NEWSPAPERS IN SWITZERLAND GENERALLY AGREED THAT TURKEY WAS UNLIKELY TO TAKE ANY MILITARY ACTION AT PRESENT, BUT FORESAW MORE EXTENSIVE COOPERATION WITH THE ALLIES AS THE RESULT OF BEING INFORMED OF PLANS MADE AT TEHERAN

THE JOURNAL ADDED THAT SOME FORESEE CESSION OF BASES TO THE ALLIES

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TA 1 55PEW

BARCELONA, DEC. 9-(AP)-A SPECIAL TRAIN BEARING 450 FRENCH REFUGEES, INCLUDING A LARGE NUMBER OF MEN OF MILITARY AGE, LEFT BARCELONA TODAY FOR MALAGA, WHERE THE REFUGEES WILL CROSS TO NORTH AFRICA.

MANY OF THE MEN, WHO ELUDED GERMAN AUTHORITIES AND SLIPPED ACROSS THE FRENCH BORDER WITHOUT PAPERS, PLANNED TO JOIN THE FRENCH MILITARY FORCES.

JR554AEW

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY NEAR MIGNANO, ITALY, DEC 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-U.S. INFANTRYMEN, PREPARED TO FIGHT OFF STUBBORN ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS, WERE ENTRENCHED IN NEWLY-WON POSITIONS ON AN IMPORTANT HEIGHT NORTH OF MIGNANO TONIGHT, OVERLOOKING THE GERMAN POSITIONS IN THIS VICINITY.

THE AMERICANS TOOK THEIR POSITIONS AFTER AN ALL-DAY BATTLE TODAY WHICH WAS PRECEDED BY A NIGHT-LONG ARTILLERY BARRAGE.

THE INFANTRY WAVES GOING INTO BATTLE FOR THE HILL POSITIONS WERE HAMPERED BY MORNING MISTS AND FOG WHICH KEPT THEM FROM SEEING THE GERMAN POSITIONS AND THE ARTILLERY FROM LAYING DOWN OBSERVER FIRE.

THE OVERCAST WAS SO BAD THAT THE AIR FORCE WAS UNABLE TO GIVE THEM AIR SUPPORT.

TWICE THE GERMANS COUNTER-ATTACKED, ONE UNIT UNDER THE COVER OF FOG, BUT THE AMERICANS BEAT THEM OFF AND CONTINUED PUSHING FORWARD, SOMETIMES DIRECTLY INTO THE FACE OF ENEMY MACHINE-GUN AND MORTAR FIRE.

THE MEN HAD LITTLE COVER ON THE OPEN, BARE SLOPES OF THE HILL AND A GAIN OF 700 YARDS IN ONE DAY'S FIGHTING IS NO MEAN JOB IN VIEW OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ADVANCE. THE AMERICANS ARE DRIVING THE GERMANS FROM OBSERVATION POSTS AND GUN POSITIONS WHICH GAVE THE ENEMY COMPLETE COMMAND OF THE MIGNANO-CASSINO ROAD.

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CAPT.EMMETT ALLAMON, PORT ARTHUR, TEX., DIRECTED THE WORK OF EVACUATING CASUALTIES. LITTER BEARERS LITERALLY CRAWLED UP AND DOWN THE SLOPES TO BRING OUT THE WOUNDED.

"HE IS DOING A MAGNIFICENT JOB," ALLAMON'S COLONEL SAID, "BETTER THAN WE EVER EXPECTED UNDER THESE CONDITIONS."

ONCE IN COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE HILL MASSES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MIGNANO ROAD, LT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK'S TROOPS WILL HAVE BROKEN OPEN THE GATEWAY TO CASSINO ON WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE HINGED THEIR WINTER-LINE DEFENSES.

NEVER HAVE AMERICAN TROOPS IN THIS THEATER BEEN CALLED ON TO DO SUCH HARD, BITTER, EXHAUSTING FIGHTING AS THAT IN WHICH THEY ARE ENGAGED ON MOUNTAIN SLOPES SO STEEP THAT IN MANY CASES THEY HAVE TO PULL THEMSELVES UP BY THEIR CLAWING FINGER TIPS.

ME&MT944AEW

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY--FIRST ADD FIGHTING (AYE) X X THE MISSION.

OFTEN IN THE FOG AND MIST, THE TROOPS CAME FACE TO FACE WITH THE GERMANS. THAT'S WHAT HAPPENED TO LT.JAMES R.LOWRY, SHEBOYGAN,

30-24—10893

WIS.

LOWRY WAS CARRYING A RADIO WHEN HE STRAYED FROM THE OTHERS IN THE MIST. HE UNEXPECTEDLY MET TWO GERMANS AND HIS ONLY WEAPON WAS AN UNLOADED PISTOL. THE LIEUTENANT JERKED OUT THE PISTOL AND POINTED IT AT THE ENEMY, BOTH OF WHOM SURRENDERED.

"I WAS SWEATING TO THINK THEY WOULD REALIZE THE GUN WAS NOT LOADED," LOWRY SAID, "BUT I COULDN'T THINK OF ANY WAY TO LOAD IT."

N1221PEW

1+DD ALGIERS XX OTHER

THE COMMITTEE SPOKESMAN SAID THE CIVILIAN--NOT PUBLICLY IDENTIFIED --WAS APPOINTED RECENTLY TO HEAD THE MILITARY SECRET SERVICE; WITH ITS VAST POWERS OVER THE MOVEMENTS AND CAREERS OF ALL FRENCH OFFICERS

GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE, PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE; AND HIS ENTOURAGE WERE REPORTED TO BE BESEECHING GIRAUD TO CONTINUE AS MILITARY CHIEF. SOME DE GAULLISTS, HOWEVER, MERELY SHRUG THEIR SHOULDERS AND DECLARE THAT IF GIRAUD WANTS TO GO, LET HIM GO, ADDING THAT THEY HAVE ALREADY PICKED A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR--GEN JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY WHO PERFORMED ABLY IN THE 1940 CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE

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EJ957PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--~~END~~ ADD ITALIAN ~~(ORIGINAL)~~ X X X (MORGAARD)

WERE MISSING.

ONE FORTRESS WAS LOST ON THE ELEVSIS RAID WHERE THOUSANDS OF FRAGMENTATION BOMBS WERE SPRINKLED AMONG CONCENTRATIONS OF GERMAN PLANES, MANY OF THEM LARGE TRANSPORTS.

THE LIBERATORS ALSO SCATTERED DESTRUCTION AMONG PLANES AT TATOI, A BASE FOR GERMAN JU-88 TWIN-ENGINED BOMBERS.

SEVERAL SHIPS IN THE HARBOR AT SAN STEFANO AND RAILROADS NEARBY WERE HIT BY OTHER FORTRESS FORMATIONS AND HEAVY SMOKE INDICATED A TANKER WAS SET ON FIRE. A LARGE EXPLOSION INDICATED AN AMMUNITION DUMP ON THE DOCKS WAS HIT.

FOUR RAILWAY BRIDGES BETWEEN NEARBY ORBETELLO AND MONTALTO DI CASTRO TO THE SOUTH WERE BOMBED BY THE FORTRESSES.

IMPROVEMENT OF WEATHER CONDITIONS ENABLED THE TACTICAL AIRFORCES TO ENGAGE IN LARGE-SCALE OPERATIONS ALONG THE FRONT WITH AN EFFICIENT NEW SYSTEM OF CLOSE SUPPORT BY WHICH ALLIED FIGHTER-BOMBERS CAN CONCENTRATE ON PINPOINTS OF RESISTANCE WITHIN FOUR MINUTES AFTER AN ATTACK HAS BEEN REQUESTED BY THE ARMY.

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SYSTEM CITED EIGHTH ARMY UNITS OF AN RAF REGIMENT--GROUND FORCES ORIGINALLY TRAINED TO DEFEND BRITISH AIRDROMES IN THE AFRICAN DESERT--THAT NOW OPERATE IN THE FRONT LINES WITH SMOKE FLARES AND OTHER SIGNALS TO GUIDE AIRCRAFT TO ENEMY POSITIONS A FEW HUNDRED YARDS AHEAD OF ALLIED TROOPS.

FORMATIONS OF KITTYBOMBERS AND WARHAWKS CIRCLING OVER THE BATTLE-FIELDS TO AWAIT SUCH SIGNALS HAVE BECOME KNOWN TO PILOTS AS THE "CAB RANK."

AN RAF REGIMENT IS NOW OPERATING ARMORED CARS AT THE FRONT IN ORDER TO GET QUICKLY TO ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN AND THUS OBTAIN VALUABLE INFORMATION.

LT.ANDREW ALEXANDER, 1600 PROVIDENCE DRIVE, CHARLOTTE,N.C., A MITCHELL CREWMAN ON A RAID TO AQUILA, 55 MILES NORTHEAST OF ROME, SAID FOUR OR FIVE BIG FIRES WERE STARTED IN THAT RAILROAD TOWN.

LT.PAUL K.HAMILTON, 442 WEST 21ST ST., HOUSTON,TEX. ON THE

SAME RAID SAID "AFTER WE HAD GONE OVER THE TARGET I THOUGHT WE WERE HIT WHEN THE CREW STARTED YELLING OVER THE INTERCOMMUNICATION SYSTEM. BUT THEY WERE JUST RAVING ABOUT OUR DIRECT HITS ON THE YARDS AND INDUSTRIAL PLANTS."

IN A RAID ON AVEZZANO, NORTHEAST OF ROME, LT.MICHAEL T.TUSSO, 111413 CONTINENTAL ST., CLEVELAND,O., SHOT DOWN A JUNKERS-52 TRANSPORT JUST AS IT WAS TAKING OFF. IT WAS HIS THIRD VICTORY AND 64TH COMBAT MISSION.

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A FORTRESS BOMBARDIER, LT.CHARLES R.GLENN, 31 WEST 52ND ST., KANSAS CITY,MO., SAID HIS BOMBS TOUCHED OFF GASOLINE FIRES AT ELEVSIS AIRFIELD.

ANOTHER, LT.SIDNEY MORSE, 627 HEGEMAN AVE., BROOKLYN,N.Y., PAID TRIBUTE TO CAPT.FRANK CLEMMONS, HOOD RIVER,ORE., WHO WAS BOMBARDIER IN THE LEADING PLANE FOR SETTING THE PACE IN PRECISION BOMBING OF THE TARGET.

ONE HEAVY GERMAN SHELL TORE A 14-INCH HOLE THROUGH THE WING OF A FORTRESS PILOTED BY LT.FRANK D.OWENS OF MONTELLO,NEV., AND EXPLODED 150 FEET ABOVE THE NLANE. IT MISSED THE GAS TANK BY FOUR INCHES.

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TECH.SGT.EARL S.PITTMAN, 302 FRONT ST., FRANKLIN,PA., TOP TURRET GUNNER IN THE LIBERATOR "MISS OKLAHOMA" COMPLAINED THAT P-38 LIGHTNINGS WHICH DROVE OFF MESSERSCHMITTS OVER TATOI AND ON THE WAY HOME OVER CORFU "WOULDN'T GIVE US GUNNERS A CHANCE."

LT.LESLIE E.ANDERSEN, 3310 CHEVERLY AVE., CHEVERLY,MD., WAS GIVEN CREDIT FOR DESTROYING TWO MESSERSCHMITT 109S ON THE DEC.6 RAID ON ELEVSIS AIRDROME.

N1010AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC 9-(AP)-ARMY SURGEONS HAVE OPENED A CAMPAIGN TO MAKE THE SOLDIERS OF THIS AREA LOUSE CONSCIOUS.

THE MOVE IS PART OF A PREVENTIVE DRIVE AGAINST TYPHUS.

SOLDIERS WILL BE GIVEN A NEW ANTI-LOUSE POWDER WHICH, WHEN DUSTED INTO THE CLOTHING BY SPECIAL GUNS, WILL KEEP VERMIN AWAY FOR 3 TO 9 DAYS AND REMAIN EFFECTIVE EVEN IF THE CLOTHING IS WASHED. EVERY SOLDIER HAS BEEN ORDERED TO REPORT THE APPEARANCE OF LICE IMMEDIATELY.

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TROOPS ARE INOCCULATED AGAINST TYPHUS, BUT THERE IS SOME UNCERTAINTY AS TO WHETHER THE SERUM PROVIDES FULL IMMUNITY.

TA1 58PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC 9-(AP)-THE SINEWS OF WAR COME WRAPPED UP AND THE WRAPPING BECOMES SINEWS OF WAR

VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE STREAM OF WAR MATERIALS POURING INTO THIS THEATER COMES IN WOODEN OR METAL CASES. THIS INCLUDES MOST VEHICLES WHOSE PARTS ARRIVE BOXED AND ARE ASSEMBLED HERE.

MILLIONS OF FEET OF LUMBER AND MUCH METAL IS THUS AVAILABLE AND THE ARMY SERVICE FORCES HAS A SPECIAL BRANCH WHICH MAKES USE OF IT. THIS WOOD AND METAL IS USED FOR HOSPITAL AND BARRACKS CONSTRUCTION, IN FLOORING AND SIDING FOR TENTS, FOR FURNITURE AND FOR MANY OTHER PURPOSES.

THE WACS HAVE TURNED OUT LETTER FILES, WASTE BASKETS AND OTHER ARTICLES FROM SUCH MATERIALS.

BZ1122PEW

ADD CAIRO (CHESTER) XX GOVERNMENTS

THE NEW YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED FORMED BY MORE THAN 100 DELEGATES WHO MANAGED TO SLIP THROUGH GERMAN LINES AND GATHER IN THE TOWN OF JAJCE, IN BOSNIA. THEY VOTED TO CREATE A "COUNCIL OF

30.24—10895

NATIONAL LIBERATION," INVEST IT WITH LEGAL GOVERNMENTAL POWERS AND NAME TITO MARSHAL, THEREBY USING THAT TERM FOR THE FIRST TIME IN YUGOSLAVIA.

THE SPOKESMAN HERE CONTENDED THE DELEGATES WERE NOT ELECTED, AS HAD BEEN UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED FROM INSIDE YUGOSLAVIA, BUT MORE OR LESS DESIGNATED THEMSELVES. HE REPEATED THE CHARGE THAT TITO WAS USING VIOLENCE TO RECRUIT NEW FORCES

THE NEW TITO GOVERNMENT IS MADE UP OF MEN WHO, AT LEAST BEFORE THE WAR, FREQUENTLY HAD DIVERGENT VIEWS. DR.IVAN RIBAR, WHO WAS SPEAKER OF THE FIRST YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENT AFTER THE LAST WAR, IS PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL. TWO VICE PRESIDENTS ARE THE WELL-KNOWN ARTIST, MOSHE PIJADO, AND SCULPTOR, ANTON AUGUSTI CIC.

MINISTERS INCLUDE VLADO ZECOVIC, AN ORTHODOX PRIEST WHO HAS PROVED TO BE ONE OF TITO'S BEST MILITARY COMMANDERS, AND JOSEF SMODLAKA, ONCE YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR TO THE VATICAN AND LATER TO SPAIN.

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FJ748PEW

ADD ANKARA (OBRIEN) XXX US

"OUR ALLIANCE EMERGED FROM THE CONFERENCE CONSIDERABLY STRENGTHENED OUR CONFERENCES WERE SO INTIMATE AND FRIENDLY THAT WE CAN SAY OUR RELATIONS TODAY WITH AMERICA AND RUSSIA ARE ALMOST THE SAME AS WITH ENGLAND WE REVIEWED ALL ASPECTS AND ALL PROBLEMS WITH FRANKNESS AND SOMETIMES WERE ALMOST BRUTAL BUT WITH EXTREME CONFIDENCE

"WE LEARNED MUCH THAT WE DID NOT KNOW AND PROBABLY OUR FRIENDS LEARNED MUCH THEY DID NOT KNOW WE APPROACHED ONE ANOTHER AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE IN ORDER THAT WE COULD BE UNDERSTOOD IN ALL OUR POSSIBILITIES AND INTERESTS THIS SPIRIT ALLOWED US TO LEAVE CAIRO IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF PERFECT CORDIALITY

"I CANNOT, AS YOU WILL UNDERSTAND, ENTER INTO DETAILS OF WHAT WE SO COMPLETELY DISCUSSED BUT WE ARRIVED AT SUCH A COMPREHENSION THAT OUR FOREIGN POLICY REMAINS UNCHANGED "

QUESTIONED ABOUT THE BALKAN ANGLES OF THE CONFERENCE, MENEMENCIOGLU SAID "WE TALKED ABOUT EVERYTHING WE STUDIED IN DETAIL THE ATTITUDE OF THE ALLIES TOWARD THE BALKAN STATES WHICH HAVE AN INTEREST FOR US " DEC 10 1943

WHEN INFORMED OF A RUMOR WHICH PERSISTED IN ANKARA RECENTLY THAT TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES WOULD, AS A RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE, SIGN A FORMAL TREATY OF ALLIANCE, MENEMENCIOGLU REPLIED, "OUR COMPREHENSION WITH AMERICA IS STRONGER THAN ANY WRITTEN UNDERSTANDING COULD BE IT IS ABSOLUTELY COMPLETE "

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE OFFICIAL VICHY NEWS AGENCY ARRIVED UNINVITED AT THE CONFERENCE, BUT LEFT BEFORE THE JOURNALISTS WERE TAKEN INTO MENEMENCIOGLU S OFFICE

PRESENT AT THE CONFERENCE WERE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SWISS, FREE FRENCH, RUSSIAN, UNITED STATES, BRITISH AND TURKISH NEWSPAPERS

THE FOREIGN MINISTER DENIED THAT HE PLANNED TO SEE THE AXIS PRESS THE SAME NIGHT BUT ADDED "I WILL PERHAPS SEE THEM TOMORROW IF THEY ASK IT "

FJ1 17PEW

BY ROBERT EUNSON

SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, DEC.7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.GEN.WALTER KRUEGER, COMMANDER OF THE

AMERICAN SIXTH ARMY, SAID TODAY "WE'LL PUT EVERYTHING WE HAVE INTO BRINGING ABOUT VICTORY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

IN AN INTERVIEW AT HIS JUNGLE HEADQUARTERS, THE VETERAN ARMY OFFICER DECLINED TO COMPARE THE JAPANESE ARMY OF 1941 TO THE ONE THE ALLIES ARE FIGHTING NOW, BUT AS FOR HIS OWN MEN --

"I THINK OUR TROOPS ARE TOPS, THE FINEST PERSONNEL I HAVE EVER SEEN IN FORTY YEARS SERVICE."

GEN.KRUEGER SAID HE DIDN'T CARE TO MAKE STATEMENT REGARDING THE ALLIES' POTENTIAL STRENGTH IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, ADDING THAT NO MATTER HOW MANY SUPPLIES, RESOURCES OR TRAINING AN ARMY HAS, "85 '58)) £-' 59 18&£5."

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FJ547ACW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS WRITTEN BY TECH.SGT.DOUGLAS WHITE OF 926 N. MARGUERITA, ALHAMBRA,CALIF., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT.)

(ADVANCE).(WX)-SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC(DELAYED)--THIS IS WRITTEN ABOARD AN LST -- "LANDING SHIP, TANKS" IN NAVY TERMINOLOGY. MORE ACCURATELY DESCRIBED, SHE IS A SQUAT, ARMED FERRY, PLYING CARGOES OF WAR TO AMPHIBIOUS FRONTS.

WHAT DISTINGUISHES THIS LST SHOWS ON HER BRIDGE -- SEVEN RISING SUN EMBLEMS TO DENOTE ENEMY PLANES DOWNED.

ONE WAS ACQUIRED IN JULY, OFF RENDOVA ISLAND. IT WAS A LONG RANGE SHOT AT A LONE JAP BOMBER. THE OTHER SIX SHE GARNERED ONE TENSE AUGUST DAY, WHEN SHE PARTICIPATED IN THE INITIAL ALLIED LANDING ON VELLA LAVELLA ISLAND.

AN HOUR BEFORE DAWN "GENERAL QUARTERS" RANG OUT AND MEN, WIDE AWAKE FOR HOURS, CAME OUT OF THEIR BUNKS FULLY CLOTHED AND HEADED FOR DECK LADDERS AND BATTLE STATIONS.

JUNGLE CLAD VELLA LAVELLA WAS A SPOT OF GREEN, GROWING LARGER, SEEMINGLY AT PEACE WITH THE WORLD AS THE LST APPROACHED AFTER SUN UP.

IN PREPARATION, THE LST GROUND OPEN THE HUGE DOORS IN HER BOW THAT ALLOW A LANDING RAMP TO DESCEND. HER EXECUTIVE OFFICER, LIEUTENANT JAMES C.RESPESS,U.S.N.R., OF 3339 LENS AVE., NORFOLK,VA., SET OUT FOR SHORE IN A SMALL BOAT. CLOSE IN, HE HALF EXPECTED A RATTLE OF MACHINE GUN FIRE. BUT THERE WAS NONE. SO FAR THEY WERE UNOPPOSED.

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BUT THE OPPOSITION WAS THERE. IN THE SUN A CLUSTER OF JAP DIVE BOMBERS, FIGHTERS AND A FEW MEDIUM LEVEL BOMBERS. THEY HUNG BACK FOR AWHILE, RECONNOITERING THEIR TARGET OF THREE LSTS, SOME SMALL BOATS AND FIVE ESCORT VESSELS.

ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY THE JAPS DIVED. ONE BOMBER DROPPED IN FLAMES.

THIS LST'S CREW OPENED FIRE ON A BOMBER, POURING HITS INTO ITS FUSELAGE, AS IT LET LOOSE TWO BOMBS THAT STRADDLED HER BOW. A THIRD BOMB LANDED SLIGHTLY AHEAD, SPRAYING THE FORECASTLE WITH SHRAPNEL AND WOUNDING A MEDICAL CORPSMAN.

PULLING OUT OF ITS DIVE, THE JAP PLANE WAVERED. AS IT FLEW OVER THE HEAD OF LIEUTENANT RESPESS HE GOT A FEW ROUNDS OF LOW CALIBER MACHINE GUN FIRE INTO ITS BELLY. A THIN COLUMN OF SMOKE MARKED THE PLANE'S END. NUMBER TWO RISING SUN FOR THIS LST.

Jersey Flyer Drops Food for Troops

With the AEF in Italy, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Lieut. Mitchell B. Yarnell of Summit, N. J., was one of the United States Army fliers who recently bombed their own troops with food supplies when the supply trains could not get through to them on Mount Maggiore.

The bomb racks carried wing tanks filled with K rations and other essentials as A-37 Invaders of the 12th Air Support Command flew over the Yankee infantry in their advanced foxholes.

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TRACERS KNOCKED A FRAGMENT OFF THE FUSELAGE OF A LOW FLYING ZERO, THEN LARGER PIECES FROM ITS TAIL ASSEMBLY. A SISTER SHIP FINISHED HIM OFF.

FINALLY ITS GUNNERS DREW THEIR FIRST LONG BREATH IN MINUTES AS THE SKY CLEARED. GUNNERY OFFICER ENSIGN FRANCIS J.DEVER,U.S.N.R., OF NO.9 SPAULDING SQUARE, DORCHESTER,MASS., HURRIED DOWN FROM THE BRIDGE TO INSPECT THE GUNS.

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THE CAPTAIN, QUIET-SPOKEN LIEUTENANT JOSEPH M.FABRE, U.S.N.R., OF 2549 ADAMS AVE., BATON ROUGE,LA., THEN BROUGHT HIS LST INTO THE BEACH. HE WOULD RATHER TELL YOU ABOUT HIS TWO YOUNG SONS IN BATON

OUGE THAN HIS CIVILIAN CAREER AS A RESEARCH ACCOUNTANT, THIS ACTION, OR HIS EXPERIENCE GAINED ABOARD A COMBAT TRANSPORT, TORPEDOED AND SUNK DURING THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

HE BROUGHT HIS LST IN AS CLOSE AS HE COULD.

SLOWLY, CARGO BEGAN TO MOVE. PASSENGERS WENT WITH IT.

THE CREW MANAGED ONLY A BITE OR TWO OF SOME HASTILY PREPARED SANDWICHES BEFORE EIGHT DIVE BOMBERS AND ESCORTING ZEROS CAME IN TO ATTACK. THE BOMBERS SPLIT INTO THREE GROUPS -- ONE TO EACH LST. POUNDING FIRE MET THEM. THEY OVERSHOT THEIR TARGETS AND HIT THE BEACH.

A BOW GUN ON THIS LST GOT A FULL MAGAZINE INTO ONE BOMBER, AND SLICED IT ALMOST IN TWO. PLANE NUMBER THREE.

SECONDS LATER, BOATSWAIN'S MATE CHXTER LARSON,U.S.N.R., OF 411 SCHAMMEL ST., ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON, SPOTTED ANOTHER WITH THE STARBOARD GUN. HE RIPPED TRACERS INTO ITS BELLY UNTIL IT PLUNG INTO THE SEA. IT WAS RISING SUN NUMBER FOUR.

SEVEN ZEROS SWUNG BACK FOR A FINAL STRAFING PARTY.

THE JAPS SWUNG UPWARD AS THEY REACHED THE LSTS, EXPOSING THEIR SILVER UNDERSIDES. EVERY GUN ON THIS LST WAS FIRING. A

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STERN GUN ACCOUNTED FOR ANOTHER JAP FIGHTER. THIS WAS NUMBER FIVE.

JERRY HOLLAND, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS,U.S.N.R., OF NEW MADRID,MO., GOT A ZERO IN THE SIGHTS OF HIS GUN, SAW IT BURST INTO FLAMES AND CRASH IN THE WATER TO MAKE NUMBER SIX.

ALLIED FIGHTERS RETURNING FROM A DOGFIGHT SPED INTO THE MELEE, DOWNED ONE ZERO, DROVE ANOTHER TOWARD BOATSWAIN'S MATE LARSON'S GUN. HE ACCOUNTED FOR THIS LST'S FINAL KILL OF THE DAY. IT WAS NUMBER SEVEN FOR THE SHIP.

THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES ABOARD THIS LST. BUT, ON THE BEACH, WHERE THE DIVE BOMBERS HAD SCORED HITS, THERE WERE CASUALTIES. AS CARGO BEGAN TO MOVE OFF AGAIN, STRETCHER CASES AND WALKING WOUNDED WERE BROUGHT ABOARD.

AS DARKNESS NEARED, AND THE LAST PIECE OF EQUIPMENT ROLLED OUT ON THE BEACH, THIS LST BACKED OFF AND REJOINED THE CONVOY. JAP DIVE BOMBERS HAD MADE ONE ABORTIVE ATTEMPT DURING THE AFTERNOON, BUT HAD BEEN DRIVEN OFF BY ALLIED FIGHTERS.

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EG1101PEW

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE HOSPITAL,DEC.9-(AP)-FOR INJURIES RECEIVED CRASH-LANDING THEIR BATTERED LIBERATOR, LT.GEN. ROBERT O. RICHARDSON, JR., COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC FORCES, HAS AWARDED THE PURPLE HEART TO FOUR WOUNDED

MEMBERS OF THE BOMBER'S CREW. INCLUDED WAS SGT. CHARLES H. JONES, STEWARTSON, ILL., ENGINEER.

THE BOMBER, "RAPID ROBIN," DUMPED ITS HEAVY LOAD OF BOMBS ON TARAWA ISLAND IN THE GILBERTS NOV. 19 TO HELP SOFTEN THE ENEMY-HELD BASE FOR THE MARINE INVASION. IT CAUGHT FIRE ENROUTE TO ITS BASE.

GEN. RICHARDSON ALSO GAVE PURPLE HEARTS TO:

SECOND LT. BENJAMIN I. WEISS, (788 LEXINGTON AVE.) NEW YORK, N.Y. NAVIGATOR ON ANOTHER LIBERATOR RIDDLED WITH ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE IN THE TARAWA RAID.

CORP. ALMUS C. BOOTH, HOLLISTER, MO., CORP. PAUL A. DAVIDSON, ILLMO (CORRECT), MO., AND STAFF SGT. NORMAN R. HAYES, GLOVERSVILLE, N.Y., FOR INJURIES RECEIVED IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS ATTACK.

B338ACW

TUCUMAN, ARGENTINA, DEC. 9-(AP)-THE GENERATING PLANT OF THE TUCUMAN HYDROELECTRIC CO. WAS ATTACHED BY COURT ORDER TODAY PENDING PAYMENT OF FINES FOR ALLEGEDLY CHARGING EXCESSIVE RATES.

THE COMPANY ORIGINALLY WAS FINED 680,000 PESOS (ABOUT $170,000). THE COURT, WHICH PUT THE PLANT'S VALUE AT 170,300 PESOS, REDUCED THE FINES TODAY TO 425,000 PESOS.

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UNITED STATES INTERESTS OWN THE COMPANY.

SW--REW ALMENS 02315--1130P

BUENOS AIRES, DEC 9-(AP)-THE PRESIDENTIAL PRESS OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT AN INQUIRY INTO EVENTS BEFORE AND AFTER THE JUNE REVOLUTION HAD BEEN ASKED BY GEN ARTURO RAWSON, ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL, AND COL EDUARDO ABALAS, A GARRISON COMMANDER, AFTER THE TWO HAD ARGUED OVER RAWSON'S ROLE IN THE REBELLION DEC 10 1943

WHETHER AN INQUIRY ACTUALLY IS UNDER WAY WAS NOT DISCLOSED

THE VERBAL CLASH REVOLVED ABOUT THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH RAWSON FORMED A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AFTER THE COUP D'ETAT, IN WHICH PRESIDENT RAMON S CASTILLO WAS OVERTHROWN, AND LATER RESIGNED

ABALAS HAD SAID IN A SPEECH THAT PRESENT PRESIDENT, GEN PEDRO RAMIREZ, AND NOT RAWSON, HAD BEEN THE BRAIN BEHIND THE REBELLION, AND THAT RAWSON TOOK MATTERS INTO HIS OWN HANDS AND MADE HIMSELF PRESIDENT AND NAMED HIS OWN CABINET HE SAID RAWSON HAD RESIGNED AFTER REFUSING TO MODIFY THAT CABINET

RAWSON ISSUED A STATEMENT IN RIO DE JANEIRO SAYING HE RESIGNED VOLUNTARILY, AND WOULD NOT HAVE DONE SO UNDER PRESSURE HE CALLED ABALAS' VERSION INACCURATE

WHEN HE RESIGNED JUNE 8, RAWSON SAID IN A STATEMENT THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF REACHING AN AGREEMENT ON THE CONSTITUTION OF A NEW CABINET HAD COMPELLED HIM TO QUIT AS LEADER OF THE REVOLUTIONARY FORCES AND CHIEF OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT "

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BZ 1105PEW

NEW YORK, DEC. 9-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE "COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING" ARRIVED AT BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN AT THE TEHERAN CONFERENCE WAS "STRIKING CONFIRMATION" OF A STATEMENT MADE BY STALIN ON NOV. 6, 1941 THAT "THE COALITION OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U.S.S.R. IS A

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REAL THING."

THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST, BEAMED TO NORTH AMERICA AND RECORDED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MONITORS, DECLARED THAT THE "VITALITY AND DURABILITY" OF THE ALLIANCE OF THE THREE NATIONS OFFERS "MAGNIFICENT PROSPECTS FOR A STABLE AND LASTING PEACE."

"BITTER FIGHTING AND BLOODY CLASHES WITH THE ENEMY ARE STILL AHEAD," THE MOSCOW BROADCAST WARNED, "BUT GRIM SENTENCE HAS BEEN PASSED ON HIM AND THIS SENTENCE WILL BE EXECUTED."

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UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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JAPANESE WAR CLAIMS, INVARIABLY HIGHLY-COLORED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, REACHED THE REALM OF THE FANTASTIC TODAY WITH AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ASSERTION THAT JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES HAD SUNK OR DAMAGED 31 ALLIED BATTLESHIPS, 39 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND 148 CRUISERS SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC.

THE ASSERTION WAS COUPLED WITH A MORALE-BOOSTING PREDICTION BY PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO THAT 1944 "WILL BE OUR YEAR TO WIN," TEMPERED BY A WARNING THAT "THE WAR CANNOT BE WON EASILY" AND AN APPEAL TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TO BE READY TO ENDURE EVERY HARDSHIP TO ATTAIN VICTORY.

ACCORDING TO THE JAPANESE CLAIMS, THE U.S. NAVY -- WHOSE STRENGTH HAS BEEN MUCH IN EVIDENCE IN THE PACIFIC RECENTLY -- NOW IS VIRTUALLY NON-EXISTENT. THE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE BOASTED THAT THESE VESSELS HAD BEEN SUNK OUTRIGHT:

EIGHTEEN BATTLESHIPS, 27 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 92 CRUISERS, 79 DESTROYERS, 107 SUBMARINES, SIX OTHER WARSHIPS "OF UNIDENTIFIED TYPE," FOUR SPECIAL SHIPS, EIGHT GUNBOATS, SEVEN MINESWEEPERS, 25 TORPEDO BOATS AND 31 OTHER WAR VESSELS.

IN ADDITION, THE COMMUNIQUE LISTED AS DAMAGED 13 BATTLESHIPS, 12 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 56 CRUISERS, 47 DESTROYERS, THREE SUBMARINES, FIVE SHIPS OF UNIDENTIFIED TYPE, TWO SPECIAL SHIPS, SIX GUNBOATS, ONE MINESWEEPER, THREE TORPEDOBOATS AND 26 MINOR WAR VESSELS.

ON TOP OF THIS CLAIM THE JAPANESE PILED THE ASSERTION THAT THEY HAD SUNK 688 ALLIED MERCHANT VESSELS AND DAMAGED 1,260. ALLIED PLANE LOSSES WERE PUT AT 5,158 AIRCRAFT.

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IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR CUSTOMARY PRACTICE OF MINIMIZING THEIR OWN CASUALTIES, THE JAPANESE GAVE THEIR OWN LOSSES AS FOLLOWS:

SUNK--ONE BATTLESHIP, TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, THREE CRUISERS, 22 DESTROYERS, 11 SUBMARINES AND TWO SPECIAL SHIPS.

DAMAGED--ONE BATTLESHIP AND TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, FIVE DESTROYERS AND FIVE SUBMARINES.

NINETY-SIX OTHER JAPANESE VESSELS HAVE BEEN LOST, HEADQUARTERS SAID, BUT IT DID NOT IDENTIFY THEM.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT PUT JAPANESE AIR LOSSES AT 1,203 PLANES--WHICH IT SAID HAD "CRASH-DIVED ON ENEMY OBJECTIVES."

AMERICAN MANPOWER LOSSES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC WERE GIVEN BY TOKYO AS 144,000 DEAD OR WOUNDED AND 413,000 CAPTURED -- A FIGURE GROTESQUELY IN EXCESS OF OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED U.S. LOSSES IN ALL THEATERS SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.

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Allies Isolate Nazis at Mignano, Straddle Main Road to Cassino; Roosevelt Visits Malta Garrison

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CLARK'S TROOPS BREAK NAZI LINE IN FIERCE FIGHT

Americans Capture Peak in Smashing Climax to Nine-day Offensive.

WIN BATTLE AMONG CLOUDS

Fifth Army Wipes Out German Mountain Defenses Flanking Road to Rome.

Ed Kennedy

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The Fifth Army has cracked German defenses on both sides of the Via Casilina at Mignano in a bloody nine-day offensive brought to a smashing climax by American troops who seized Mount Samucro in "the battle of the clouds," Allied headquarters announced today.

At the same time it was disclosed that Canadians, infantry and tanks, spearheading the Eighth Army along the Adriatic, were smashing forward on an eight-mile front after forcing a second crossing of the Moro River.

Fighting against the strongest man-made defenses and toughest natural obstacles yet encountered in Italy, Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's veteran British and American troops have wiped out the German mountain line on both sides of the main road to Rome and are stabbing into secondary defenses in the direction of Cassino.

Measured in miles, their advance has not been great since Gen. Clark gave the word for the onslaught, and they still are faced by a formidable network of fortifications covering the hillsides as far as Cassino and beyond.

The deepest penetration of the offensive has been only about three miles.

Gain in Miles Slight.

But by the yardstick of military achievement the Americans' success is one of the greatest of the Mediterranean theater, for they have smashed in a little over a week what the enemy hoped would stand as a line for some months, and they have overcome terrain and fortifications substantially more difficult than those in Tunisia which stalled the Allied attack for a whole winter.

The American engagement consisted of bloody hand-to-hand fighting with the Germans in mists which hugged the top of the 3,000-foot-high mountain.

The Canadians were said to be firmly established in their Moro River bridgehead, the second such foothold that Eighth Army troops have gained across the stream.

Driven Across River.

At the same time it was disclosed that the Fifth Army had captured the village of Rocca d'Evandro, four miles southwest of Mignano, and had driven the enemy from the entire eastern bank of the Garigliano River southward.

Smashing American attacks which began two days ago north of Mignano have put the Fifth Army in control of towering Mount Samucro, overlooking the town of San Vittore, and broken the German hold on both sides of the main highway to Cassino.

Trying desperately to hold on to San Pietro, at the foot of Mount Samucro, the Germans threw in reinforcements to counter-attack the doughboys time after time under cover of fog and low-hanging clouds. But American troops beat off the counter-thrust and drove on to wipe out many rock-embedded pillboxes and snipers' dens.

In the cloud buried heights of Mount Camino, south of the main road, Allied troops fought the Germans hand to hand in capturing Rocca D'Evandro.

On the central sector Americans captured Germans from the Hermann Goering division who apparently had been rushed up to the front from their reserve area to meet the growing Allied thrust.

The capture of the Camino, Maggiore and Samucro heights—dominating features overlooking the Liri Valley and the Garigliano River—is one of the greatest achievements of the Fifth Army in its entire campaign.

In a nine-day battle the Americans, with their British Allies, have now driven the Germans from the entire mountain pass of Camino and Maggiore in the Mignano vicinity, thereby ripping a giant hole in the enemy line blocking the road to Rome, seventy-eight straight-line miles distant.

Battled in Clouds.

In as fierce an action as ever was fought by American troops, the veterans of Gen. Clark crept up Samucro and fell upon the Germans in the clouds before they were aware of the Yankees' presence.

Wiping out all opposition in grim battle with rifles, pistols, knives and grenades, the Americans installed themselves in the strategic high position overlooking the strongly fortified villages of San Vittore and San Pietro.

Hold On Pass Broken

These villages are only six and seven miles, respectively, southeast of Cassino, and the way was opened for a smash toward that strategic gateway to Rome, now that the German hold on Mignano pass has been broken.

The Allies now firmly occupied the entire eastern and southern bank of the Garigliano river from Rocca d'Evandro to its mouth, a distance of fourteen air-line miles.

In their sweep the Americans also rolled into the village of Massa la Valle, due south of Rocca d'Evandro, and captured important equipment which the Germans had been unable to carry away.

The Canadian attack along the Moro sector began at 4 P. M. Wednesday after a heavy air and artillery bombardment and was reported making good progress with armored support.

The Canadian attack along the Moro sector began at 4 P. M. Wednesday after a heavy air and artillery bombardment and was reported making good progress with armored support.

The Canadians were now leading the Eighth Army in what appeared to be the major Canadian effort of the campaign. The fighting raged throughout Wednesday night and all day yesterday. The heaviest fighting raged in the area of San Leonardo, the Allied communique said.

[The Algiers radio said that the second bridgehead across the Moro was in the vicinity of Orsogna, about ten miles inland, and previous radio reports indicated the Eighth Army was within about eight miles of Pescara, the eastern end of the trans-peninsula highway to Rome.

[The German High Command admitted that the Allies had captured a series of ridges on both sides of the Via Casilina in the Mignano sector and that the German front had been withdrawn a few kilometers.]

Nazis Burn Villages

The fighting raged throughout Wednesday night and all day yesterday as Canadian infantry and tanks ran into elaborate enemy defenses and methodically wiped out strong points against stiff resistance.

One result of the drive was evidenced when frontline observers saw four villages just behind the German lines go up in flames.

These were Torricella Peligna, twenty-one miles inland and seven miles south af Casoli, and Pescocostanzo, Rivisondoli and Roccaraso, all in the same general area about thirty-seven miles inland and north of Isernia.

Towns Outflanked

These towns were in an area being flanked by the Canadian thrust nearer the Adriatic coast. Apparently the Germans, having abandoned hope of holding them, were following their customary practice of putting them to the torch.

In the latest fighting on the Fifth Army front, prisoners were taken from the Hermann Goering Armored Division, which had been rushed back into action to replace the Fifteenth Armored Grenadiers which had been badly shattered.

Bridges Bombed

The Strategic Air Force was grounded by bad weather yesterday, but the Tactical Air Force sent out planes to bomb and strafe ships, bridges, highway intersections, troop concentrations and gun positions along the front and close behind.

American Mitchells bombed the harbor, a bridge and a road junction at Giulianova, on the Adriatic coast, and the railroad yard at Terni in Central Italy.

Warhawks attacked twin bridges near Mignano and the highway bridge at Ceprano, north of Cassino on the Via Casilina to Rome.

RAF Spitfires shot up motor transport, destroying ten vehicles and damaging fifteen locomotives.

American invader dive bombers hit a viaduct and other objectives in the Rome area and strafed hangars and a train at Orbetelo naval base northeast of Rome.

BITTEREST BATTLE OF ITALIAN DRIVE RAGES IN HEIGHTS

Yanks Capture Mount Samucro in Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

Norgaard

FORTIFICATIONS CRACKED

Large Amount of Booty Is Seized, Including Field Pieces, Machineguns.

DEC 11 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 10.—(AP) American and British troops in eight days of the bitterest fighting of the entire Italian campaign have isolated the German stronghold of Mignano guarding the valleys to Rome, it was announced today, and they now sit astride the main highway and railroad between that mountain fortress and Cassino, 10 miles to the northwest.

The Fifth army's drive through the first terrible barrier of the Nazis' winter line was brought to a smashing climax yesterday when American infantry in savage hand-to-hand fighting above the clouds captured towering Mount Samucro on the northern side of the strategic valley above Mignano and other Allied units stabbed forward into the enemy's secondary defenses before Cassino.

Nazis Forced to Withdraw

These thrusts forced the last stubbornly-resisting Germans to withdraw from the immediate vicinity of Mignano, which had been a "no man's land" for a week as the Fifth army smashed yard by yard through fortifications more formidable than those which stalled the Allies for five months in Tunisia.

What the Germans had hoped would prove an impregnable line hinged on Mignano had been cracked in scarcely more than a week of savage fighting. Latest reports showed that at least one enemy division—the 15th Panzer Grenadiers—had suffered extremely heavy losses. Large quantities of war materials were left behind by the retreating Nazis. This booty included two 88 mm. guns, five 75 mm pieces and 30 machine guns.

Grim Mountain Struggle

The battle for 3,000-foot Mount Samucro was a grim struggle, with American troops pressing up under cover of heavy clouds to within a few yards of the enemy before being discovered. There followed a wild clash with small arms and hand grenades until the last German opposition was wiped out.

From Mount Samucro's peak the American positions overlooked the strongly fortified villages of San Vittore and San Pietro, only six and seven miles, respectively, from Cassino.

Also captured in the final sweep of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops to nullify Mignano was Rocca D'Evandro, a strongly-defended village on the northwest slope of Mt. Camino. The Allies now firmly hold the entire eastern and southern bank of the Garigliano river from Rocca D'Evandro to its mouth, a distance of 14 airline miles.

Canadians Open Assault

Accompanying news of the breakthrough above Mignano was a disclosure that Canadian forces had opened a major assault against enemy defenses on the Adriatic coastal sector of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth army front and were making good progress with armored support.

The Canadians struck along an eight-mile front at 4 a. m. Wednesday after a heavy artillery bombardment. A strong enemy counter-attack was beaten back Wednesday night, and yesterday the Canadians continued to push ahead against fierce German opposition. At some points they ran into elaborate and recently constructed enemy defenses, but pressed ahead systematically.

The latest prisoners taken on the Fifth army front were members of the Hermann Goering division, which again had been put into the line there to replace the badly mauled 15th panzer grenadiers.

Measured in miles, the advance of Gen. Clark's American and British troops in the past eight days was not impressive, but by the yard-stick of military accomplishment they achieved one of the outstanding successes of the Mediterranean war. At the point of deepest penetration from Calabritto to the east bank of the upper Garigliano, the Fifth had clawed its way only three miles forward, but this was made across terrain too rough even for mule trains, so that the troops were dependent upon food and ammunition dropped from the air, and through a continuous series of storms.

Tough Fighting Ahead

It was a bloody business to smash the Nazis from their mountain chain, and tough fighting still is ahead before the Allies can hope to carve their way deeper into the intricate series of entrenchments, minefields and gun positions dotting the valley and neighboring hillsides before and even beyond Cassino.

A field dispatch from Don Whitehead, of the Associated Press, said the Nazis were fighting desperately to hold the village of San Pietro, at the foot of Mount Samucro, seven miles from Cassino. "The Germans threw in reinforcements time

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after time under cover of fog and low-hanging clouds, but American troops beat off the counterthrust and drove on to wipe out many rock-embedded pillboxes and snipers' dens," Whitehead said.

The Allies' strategic air force was grounded because of bad weather, but the tactical force sent out a half dozen different types of planes to bomb and strafe ships, bridges, highway intersections, troop concentrations and gun positions. Four Allied planes were missing from these extensive operations.

Italians Relieve American Unit

By DON WHITEHEAD

AT THE ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIFTH ARMY, [illegible]7—(Delayed)—(AP) An Italian unit moved into the line against the Germans last night to relieve an American unit while Crown Prince Umberto who holds the rank of field marshal stood by the roadside to watch his countrymen march into combat.

An Italian captain with a red nose shrugged his shoulders and waved his hands eloquently.

"We know the world will be watching us," he said. "We know that the part we are taking is not of great importance in the size of the operation, but it is symbolic to us. It is a chance to redeem ourselves."

This was a great day at this headquarters in a little farm house near the front lines because Italian troops who three months ago were in the armies of the Axis now were preparing to fight the Germans alongside the American doughboys and British Tommies.

In one of the strangest developments of World War II they had formally accepted their role as co-belligerents of the Allies.

Fight to Get Back to Homes

"These troops come from the north of Italy," said a captain. "They will fight to get back to their homes and families. They have much to fight for."

As he talked staff officers bustled in and out of the room on a second floor of the farm house or pored over maps of their sector of the front. On the floor below the Americans had a regimental command post.

Traffic to the front was a fantastic conglomeration of American, British and Italian vehicles—almost every conceivable sort of transport.

Italian troops came up in buses, taxi cabs and trucks and by motorcycle and bicycle. Somehow they had gathered together a great fleet of motor vehicles which the Germans failed to seize or destroy in their retreat north. Their trucks had both the United States star and the House of Savoy cross painted on them.

And they brought with them their own artillery and ammunition, tents, medical supplies, hospitals, ordnance units, engineers and necessary equipment.

Under cover of darkness they moved into position ready for an attack on one of the toughest sectors of the entire front, their first objective being bald rocky heights on which the enemy was strongly dug in.

Have Hard Job Ahead

"The Italians have a hard job ahead of them," said Capt. Peter F. Chambers of 33 West 51st street, New York city, the corps liaison officer. "They were not given a snap assignment."

When the first contingents began arriving at the front they waved to the Yanks and called excited greetings obviously trying to establish good terms with the doughboys.

American troops, sharing highways, bivouac areas, command-post sites and communication lines with their former enemies, accepted the unusual situation rather stolidly and with reserve—waiting to see what the Italians would accomplish.

The Italian force is composed of veteran troops who fought in France, Russia and Albania. Most of the officers escaped from German-occupied northern Italy either by boat or by slipping through the enemy lines.

CASSINO LIBRARY OUT OF BATTLE AREA

Berne, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—With Allied armies firmly astride Mignano Pass, the Swiss Telegraph Agency reported today that the library and archives of the famous monastery of the Benedictine order had been removed from Mount Cassino for the first time in more than ten centuries.

[German broadcasts said the German Hermann Goering armored division has recovered the treasures from Mount Cassino Monastry, atop a park just northwest of Cassino, and "ceremoniously handed them over to papal authorities."]

The Rome dispatch said the archives had been deposited in subterranean chambers of the Chateau Sant' Angelo, which are connected with the Vatican by an underground passage. Sixty thousand volumes and records were removed from the monastery's library, which is the property of the Italian State, is was said.

The telegraph agency quoted a Vatican source as saying the pontiff had assured the Vatican that the monastery had been been spared, so far, and as declaring the hill had not been fortified.

ROOSEVELT HAILS MALTA'S BRAVERY

President Pays Tribute to Heroic Defenders of Bomb-Scarred Isle.

DEC 11 1943

VALLETTA, Malta, Dec. 10. — (AP) President Roosevelt made a dramatic three-hour appearance on this bomb-scarred little British island in the Mediterranean Wednesday and paid tribute to its heroic defenders with presentation of an illuminated scroll.

Travelling from the series of historic conferences in the Middle East, the President dropped down from the clouds in a four-engined Douglas C-54 transport plane at 9:50 in the morning, passed rapidly through a succession of ceremonies, and then, saying he had "many things to do," flew away again to an unannounced destination.

May See Franco

(The Berlin radio said President Roosevelt might be headed for Spain to meet Generalissimo Franco, or to London. The President's movements as usual were secret.)

In the ceremonies the President referred to Prime Minister Churchill, who had stopped at Malta earlier, and said, "I feel we have struck strong blows for the future of the human race."

He declared that, "the United States will proceed until the war is won, but more than that, we will stand shoulder to shoulder with the British empire and our Allies in making it a victory worthwhile."

The President's unprecedented visit here fulfilled what he described as a wish of many months as he presented a scroll on behalf of the American people saluting the defenders of Malta for "valorous service far above and beyond the call of duty" during the months of almost continual Axis bombardment.

The scroll will be cast in bronze on Valletta's main square.

Accompanied By Leaders

The President was accompanied by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Harry Hopkins, Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's chief of staff; Lt. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of the Northwest African airforces; Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, the President's personal physician; Maj. Gen. Walter B. Smith, Eisenhower's chief of staff; Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, the President's secretary and military aide; and Maj. John Boettiger, the President's son-in-law.

Their plane, handled by Maj. Otis Bryan, the President's personal pilot, was escorted by a score of Lightning and Spitfire fighters.

At the airport they were welcomed by Field Marshal Lord Gort, commander-in-chief of Malta, and a delegation of officials as well as by a military guard of honor and a band.

With Lord Gort the President stepped from his plane into a jeep named "Husky," one of three presented to the British on Malta by Gen. Eisenhower when Sicily was invaded, and was driven to the front of the guard of honor made up from men of an R.A.F. unit, 50 British marines, 50 Royal Navy men and 100 Maltese troops.

As the jeep came to a stop, the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." The President took the salute and then the American flag was raised on the staff behind the guard.

Reads Inscription

The President read the inscription on the scroll, which he took from a handsome wooden case:

"In the name of the people of the United States of America I salute the island of Malta and its people and its defenders, who, in the cause of freedom and justice and decency throughout the world, have rendered valorous service far above and beyond the call of duty.

"Under repeated fire from the skies, Malta stood alone and unafraid in the center of the sea, one tiny bright flame in the darkness, a beacon of hope in the clearer days which have come.

"Malta's bright story of human fortitude and courage will be read by posterity with wonder and gratitude through all the ages.

"What was done on this island maintains all the highest traditions of gallant men and women who from the beginning of time have lived and died to preserve civilization for all mankind.

"Signed Franklin D. Roosevelt
"President, Dec. 7, 1943."

The President had dated the scroll December 7, the day before his visit, because it was the second anniversary of America's entry into the war.

In replying Lord Gort said the people of Malta were "very sensible of the greatness of this occasion" and that it was a day they never would forget.

Lord Gort then obtained the President's consent to reproduce the citation in bronze in the Palace Square where "it will stand in all weathers as a permanent monument of this great and unique occasion."

Announcement of the President's visit to Malta was the first disclosure of his activities since he and Churchill conferred with President Ismet Inonu of Turkey at Cairo December 4-6. Previously he and the Prime Minister had held conferences with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at Cairo November 22-26 and with Premier Stalin at Teheran November 28-December 1.

BERLIN OFF THE AIR; R. A. F. MAY BE OUT

London, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Berlin radio stations went off the air tonight, indicating that night raiders were over Germany in quick succession to a series of daylight raids on railway and transport targets in northwest Germany by Mosquito bombers of the Royal Air Force.

The latter low-level assault represented a complete reversal of the tactics previously followed by the R. A. F. in using the fleet two-engined Mosquitoes almost exclusively as night raiders. Two of the Mosquitos were missing from the afternoon attacks which also included channel and ocean patrol activity in the course of which a JU-88 was shot down off Norway.

Nazi raiders quickly struck back at Britain, setting off London's sirens tonight for the first time since December 1.

Bad weather over the continent has kept the R. A. F. heavy night forces grounded since the big raid on Berlin on December 3. Mosquitos attacked western Germany on the night of December 4.

DEC 11 1943

British Raiders Hit Nazi Convoy

London, Dec. 10 (AP)—British light naval forces, making an offensive sweep off the coast of Holland near Ijmuiden early today, probably sank one of four merchant ships in an enemy convoy escorted by German motor torpedo boats and fast gunboats, the Admiralty announced.

Torpedo hits were scored from close range, and when last seen the vessel was down by the stern and survivors were being picked up by the escort vessels, the announcement said.

The British ships suffered neither damage nor casualtie

U-Boat Toll Put Near 300

DEC 11 19

London, Dec. 10 (AP) — U-boat-hunting Allied ships and planes probably destroyed upward of 300 undersea raiders in the Atlantic from March to November, seriously crippling the submarine fleet which has been one of Hitler's main hopes for checkmating an invasion of Europe.

An announcement last night by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill said that once again, in November, the number of U-boats sunk exceeded the number of their victims, even though increased caution by the Nazis presented the Allied sub-killers with fewer targets.

150 Smashed By October

The exact number of German submarines known sunk during November was not announced, but it was disclosed officially at the end of October that 150 U-boats had been smashed in the six months beginning in May, when the tide began shifting strongly toward the powerful team of United States and Britain.

In the peak-period of May and June, and again in August and September, U-boats were sunk at the rate of one a day, and even if this rate of destruction were cut in half, it would mean that fifteen more submersibles were sunk in November. Drawing from this to estimate the Germans' U-boat losses for April and March, the total would come to at about 200 sunk since March, when, incidentally, the U-boat fleet was at its top strength of 600-plus.

Were More Successful

Although the Nazi submarines were more successful before that time, a good number were destroyed as they roamed the North and South Atlantic, attacking single ships as well as convoys.

It is well known that official reports along this line are exceedingly cautious. All in all, it may be that 300 would be a conservative calculation for the nine-month period. It would not seem impossibly high to suggest that the toll might have reached 350, even 400.

(A Washington statement said last night the use of bases in the Azores, permitted under an old Portugal-Britain pact, contributed largely to last month's success in the anti-submarine war.)

London, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Vigilant Allied sea and air forces prowling the Atlantic against Hitler's once-vaunted U-boat packs cut November merchant ship losses to the lowest figure since May, 1940.

A joint statement issued here and in Washington last night by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill praised the month's anti-sub[illegible] activities as notable and said that part of the successes resulted from the new Azores bases Portugal leased to Britain.

MOSLEY SECLUDED IN SUBURBAN INN

Shipton-Under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire, England, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Oswald Mosley, pre-war British Fascist leader, and his wife, sought seclusion today in this quiet village, still pursued by the public indignation that followed their recent release from prison because of Sir Oswald's health.

Little groups of townspeople gathered in the post office and general store yesterday to voice sharp protests against the presence of the Mosleys, who slipped quietly into their new home before dawn Wednesday.

The couple, whose release touched off heated debate in the House of Commons, have seven rooms in the Shaven Crown Inn, a fifteenth-century structure which once was a monastery but later was done over into a lux-

urious hostelry. The inn, in the middle of the Cotswold Hills, had been popular as a rural resort, but was closed last year because servants were scarce.

Mrs. Kathleen Jude, who owns the inn, said yesterday that Sir Oswald had not been outdoors since his arrival.

"He and Lady Mosley," said Mrs. Jude, "are doing their own housekeeping, entirely without service. Sir Oswald means nothing to me personally. I simply took them in as a matter of business."

AIR MAJOR DIES

London, Dec. 10 (A.P.).—Major Vincent Harrington of the United States Army Air Forces, whose home was in Sioux City, Iowa, died on November 29 after suffering a heart attack while entering the mess hall at the Air Support Command base, where he was security control officer, it was disclosed today.

A former Notre Dame football player under Knute Rockne and Representative from Iowa from 1936 until 1942, Major Harrington, who was 40 years old, resigned from Congress in March, 1942, to enter the air forces.

He was born in Sioux City and was graduated from Notre Dame in 1925. His widow, Mrs. Katherine Harrington, lives in Sioux City.

DENIES OWI REVOLT

London, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Wallace Carroll, London director of the American Office of War Information, whose resignation was made known yesterday, said today that there had been no "blowup or row." Although he was understood to have been dissatisfied with certain conditions under which the London office operated, Mr. Carroll said that his relations with the OWI director, Elmer Davis, and Robert E. Sherwood, in charge of the overseas branch, had been most friendly.

"I feel the OWI has been doing a tremendous job in the face of great difficulties," his statement said. "It has, in fact, saved the lives of many of our fighting men and will save a great many more."

Mr. Carroll said that he had expected to leave his post last September, "but stayed on to deal with a number of problems which have now been settled."

Denying that there was any "revolt" in connection with the resignation of three assistants, Mr. Carroll said that they were "largely due to the fact that our operations are entering a new phase."

King George Recovers From Attack of Grip

London, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—King George VI met with the Privy Council today, marking his complete recovery from the attack of influenza he suffered last week.

Rommel Inspects Denmark Troops

London, Dec. 10 (AP) — Berlin broadcasts today officially disclosed that Field Marshal Rommel had inspected defenses in Denmark and Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Nazi military commentator, forecast that a British-American cross-Channel attack would coincide with an expected Russian winter offensive.

"It is safe to suppose," Sertorius said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, "that the Russians will again launch a grand winter offensive and that they have insisted that the British and Americans attack in the west at the same time.

50 Divisions In Britain

"Forces for this invasion are known to be ready with an estimated fifty divisions or more concentrated in Britain.

"If no Russian offensive materializes this winter one can conclude that the Allies have not completed their arrangements. In that case the invasion will begin in the spring."

The southern front, Sertorius suggested, would "play a junior role at the beginning, but when the big thing starts the Allied pressure in the south will increase."

Sertorius estimated that twenty-six divisions in the south were available to the Allies.

Front-Line Nazis Awaiting 'War Of Revenge' Day

By Don Whitehead

DEC 11 1943

With the Fifth Army near Mignano, Italy, Dec. 9 (AP—Delayed). German front-line soldiers are pinning their hopes of a victory for the fatherland on a great offensive next spring, which they call *Vergeltungschlacht*—a war of revenge.

They are told—and they believe—that Germany is husbanding its forces for one final desperate attack.

If the German troops question the current lack of Nazi planes over the front it is because of *Vergeltungshlacht*. If there are no tanks it is because of *Vergeltungschlacht*.

Every Shortage Explained

If there should be no food, ammunition, artillery support or supplies, the reason is that these things are being saved for the great day when Germany will lash out with another mighty blow to crush her enemies.

Every shortage is explained to the German troops in terms of saving material for the war of revenge.

It seemed incredible to me that the Germans could believe those things. But they do.

Out of 169 prisoners questioned, however, only fifteen said they still thought Germany could win the war. The others said they believed their fatherland would lose, but their guess as to how long the war will last ranged from two weeks to two years.

One Reports On Hamburg

Most of the Germans felt as did one prisoner. He came from Hamburg and was brought to this front November 17. He said that unless the "*Vergeltungschlact*" wins for Germany "the fatherland is lost."

On a visit home a few days ago, he said, he saw the results of the steady Allied pounding and found that Hamburg was virtually a shambles. A row of hotels near the railway was intact, he added, but the railway station was destroyed and almost all of the city leveled except for some suburban homes.

He was captured on Mount Maggiore when he went up to deliver a message to a platoon and became lost in the mists. He saw soldiers and called "Is this the First Platoon?"

Yank Answers In German

The answer in German was "Yes." But when he walked up he found himself facing Americans—one of whom spoke German.

Another German was captured on Mount Camino. He surrendered to the Yanks when he saw that his position was hopeless.

"Germany can last another two years," he said. "Germany is one great armament factory and even after those severe air blows the country is only groggy, and will not be beaten in a few months. We have become fatalists.

"We have lost our homes and our property and have nothing more to lose, so why should we worry about this little bit of life?"

This young officer, who is a student and philosopher, explained that the German people were so regimented and controlled by the Gestapo that there was little chance for a sudden crack in the home front.

He said that rationing was well handled so that everyone got at least the minimum on which it was possible to live, which he said was not true in the World War I.

Individuals dared not protest, he explained, and he asserted that there is no underground movement in Germany strong enough to produce any leaders with armed followers who could rise against Hitler.

Americans "Too Cautious"

His criticisms of Americans was that they are "too cautious in attacking," and got into position too slowly. He said he watched a machine-gun crew moving from one position to another and that he "was itching to tell them to hurry up—you are too slow."

The German soldier, he added, feels that sooner or later he has to die, "so why worry about it."

The prisoners declared that the world would be astounded by the fury of the Germans' war of revenge and quoted their leaders as saying that German factories are busy producing "a new type of six-engined bomber" which carries a tremendous bomb load.

"Noiseless Bomber"

When German troops complained about the absence of their own air force, their officers brought them diagrams of what they said was a new twin-engined noiseless bomber.

"But we never see it," the soldier said.

"Yes, but at night our bombers are over us even though we don't hear them," the officers explained.

Rumors of U. S. Power Sap Germans' Morale

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 10 (AP).—Fantastic tales now circulating in Germany are contributing to the undermining of German morale, the Bern (Switzerland) correspondent of "Svenska Dagbladet" reported today.

One German industrialist told a neutral he knew the United States is producing 25,000 planes a month, instead of the announced total of fewer than 9,000, the correspondent reported. The industrialist also was said to have asserted that America had enough gas and bombs on hand to destroy Germany in two weeks if Germany tried to use her "secret weapon."

45 Fascists Reported Seized

BARCELONA, Spain, Dec. 10 (AP)—Forty-five Italian Fascists, including Gino Barbi, the party chief in Rome, have been arrested for "disturbing public order by acts of indiscipline," according to a Dec. 6 Rome dispatch to the French press that was received here today.

Fortress Crashes In Spain

Madrid, Dec. 10 (AP)—Cifra, official Spanish news agency, reported today from Barcelona that a United States Flying Fortress had crashed on the Catalan coast near the town of Cadaques in Lerida province, and that the ship's crew of ten men had been killed. No further details were supplied.

Unit Moves Into Front Line Fulfilling Marshal Badoglio's Promise.

DEC 11 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 10.—(AP) Italian troops now are in action against the Germans in the Fifth army sector of the Italian front, it was announced officially tonight.

The arrival of the Italians at the front beside the American and British soldiers under Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark implements Italy's status as co-belligerent of the Allies and fulfills Marshal Pietro Badoglio's promise that the Italians would join the fight to oust the Germans from Italy.

No details of their formation were disclosed.

The Italians presumably are in regular army units with their own commanders working under General Clark.

The Germans have announced the arrival of pro-Axis Italian units at the Nazi side of the front, but there was no report of any contact with them by Allied troops.

The Badoglio government recently charged the Germans with shooting Italian soldiers captured in Albania and on the island of Leros. It remains to be seen whether the Germans, in the event of capturing Italians serving beside Allied troops will treat them as prisoners of war or similarly will shoot them on the grounds that they are traitors to Benito Mussolini's puppet government of northern Italy.

U. S. Farmers Good Fighters

WITH UNITED STATES FIFTH ARMY, ITALY, (AP)—"Farmers make good fighters!" says Cpt. William S. Formwalt, anti-aircraft battery commander.

Captain Formwalt, former mathematics instructor and athletic coach at Gilman School, Baltimore, Md., reports: "Most of the men in my outfit were farmers before the war. Somehow they always remain calm. They seem to be less jittery than city-raised men."

New Italian Labor Control

Decree, Drawn by Americans, Ends Corporate Syndical System

NAPLES, Dec. 10 (AP).—The most important remaining Fascist institution in southern Italy, the corporate syndical system through which the government controlled labor unions, was abolished today by a decree of the Allied Military Government. Several hundred Fascist-appointed officers of the Labor Union and Trades Association were dismissed and control of unions was placed in the hands of provincial and regional officers.

The decree was drawn up by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas A. Lane, of Washington, and Captain David Morse, of New York, who said that in effect it granted Italian labor the right to organize itself.

ZNAMENKA FALLS TO RUSSIAN DRIVE IN DNIEPER BEND

Reds Push on West and South Toward Other Keypoints.

NAZIS GAIN IN KIEV BULGE

German Tanks Thunder Into Greatest Armored Battle of War.

James Long

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 11.—(AP) Russia's Second Ukrainian army has captured Znamenka in the Dnieper bend, knocking an important prop from the Germans' easternmost salient to speed west and south toward other keypoints but Moscow admitted today a deep Nazi penetration into the Kiev bulge, rolling the Russians back to a point 30 miles east of Korosten.

Znamenka, a central rail junction for German reinforcement and supply for the area, was torn from the Germans only after three days of man-killing struggle in which the Nazis dug their tanks into the ground and defended every street to the death.

Capture Hailed by Stalin

Its capture was hailed by a special order of the day from Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin, stressing its importance.

The Moscow midnight communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, gave additional details of the fighting and told of advances beyond the city that swept up the rail junction of Khirovka where the Kirovograd railway joins the Smela-Znamenka line a few miles northwest of Znamenka. Another column took Chabanovka, 50 miles north of Krivoi Rog.

About 1,500 Germans were killed, 23 tanks destroyed and many prisoners, artillery weapons and stores captured in this fighting in the last 24 hours, the communique said.

The final campaign for Znamenka began when Russian tanks penetrated German lines and cut communications. Simultaneously infantry assaulted the enemy frontally. The Germans fired from their dug-in tanks and sent out waves of counter-attacks.

"Silencing enemy fire and repulsing his counter-attacks, Soviet troops broke into the town and regained street after street from the enemy. Last night (Dec. 9-10) our troops completely liberated the town and railway junction of Znamenka from the German Fascist invaders."

Push Toward Kirovograd

Raising their sights, the Russians pushed on toward Kirovograd, dislodging the Germans from 11 populated places and sending them fleeing in disordered retreat from their trenches in the Khirovka area. The Germans abandoned guns, trucks and ammunition in their flight. In another sector an entire battalion was routed and prisoners taken.

The advance, flowing inexorably along the railroad lines in the area, appeared to threaten the entire German position in the Dnieper bend where rail lines provided the only dependable routes for supply.

Moscow reports said the Germans were attempting to maintain their armies in the area with air transport as they did before the fall of Stalingrad and Orel. But clearing skys and hardening ground after blizzards that heralded an early

30.24—10903

winter were facilitating the superior Russian air strength and winter equipment.

A battle as bloody and as spectacular was raging 200 miles to the northwest in the area beyond Kiev where an ambitious Russian thrust to the west had been whittled down by nearly two months of steady German counter-attacks by almost 2,000 tanks.

Greatest Conflict of War

Clashing with stubborn Russian defenders, the German armored forces thundered in for some of the greatest conflicts of the Soviet war and have already struck to an area south of Malin, 60 miles west of Kiev and 30 miles east of Korosten.

The communique said German plunges were successfully contained in this area although a typical German thrust in one sector included 200 tanks and infantry. In this area "part of the German tanks succeeded in breaking through our formations," the communique said. "Soviet tankmen, who were in ambush, destroyed this group of enemy tanks."

92 Tanks Destroyed

In this battlefield, which was also called "northeast of Chernyakhov" the Russians destroyed a total of 92 tanks.

Malin is just south of the Korosten-Kiev railway. If the Germans are to the south it indicates an important German penetration. Korosten and Zhitomir were retaken by the enemy earlier and the Russians apparently still had forces near Chernyakhov, some 80 miles west of Kiev but with this town admittedly outflanked supply and reinforcement would be difficult.

In the Dnieper bend troops led by Gen. Ivan S. Konev, conqueror of Kremenchug and Dnepropetrovsk, were aided by air-borne forces in an advance which appeared likely to hasten the crumbling of the entire Nazi middle Ukraine defenses.

Capture of Znamenka opened the way to the industrial city of Kirovograd, 20 miles to the southwest, the next objective of Gen. Konev's army. His troops already were reported 15 miles east of Kirovograd, having pushed on three miles from Mederovo, which fell yesterday.

Stalin described Znamenka as "a powerful strongpoint in the German defenses in the Kirovograd direction," and he also stressed the town's value as "an important railway junction."

Until the line running southward from Znamenka was cut a few days ago, the junction had served as a key point in the east-west communication for the German Dnieper bend force. Although these forces hold the entire right bank of the lower Dnieper all the way to the manganese city of Nikopol, their land communications to the west have been difficult because the chief highways and railways in this area run north and south.

With Znamenka gone, the Germans must use a series of minor, roundabout lines, all funnelling far to the south through the port of Nikolaev and Odessa.

REDS CAPTURE KEY RAIL HUB OF ZNAMENKA

DEC 1 1943

Fall of Great Nazi Bastion Inside Dnieper Bend Is Announced by Stalin.

ED BALL

LAST OF FOUR RAILWAYS CUT

German Offensive West of Kiev Is Meanwhile Reported Now Definitely Stopped.

London, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The Russian Army has captured Znamenka, hub of a system of railroads linking the Dnieper River bend with the area south of Kiev, Premier Joseph Stalin today announced in a Special Order of the Day. The column that smashed into the town was one of several driving through crumbling Nazi defenses in the Dnieper bend and fanning out from the Kremenchug bridgehead.

The capture of the heavily fortified German bastion cut the last of four railway lines centering in that town, and brought the weight of the Russian Dnieper Bend offensive directly against Kirovograd, the next stronghold in the path of the Red Army forces threatening to outflank the iron ore city of Krivoi Rog.

Stalin's order of the day said Znamenka had fallen after three days of fierce fighting and termed the town a "powerful strong point in the German defenses in the Kirovograd direction."

Nazis In Dire Peril

The loss of Znamenka to Soviet forces striking out across the snowy Ukraine left the whole of the German position west of the lower Dnieper in dire threat.

The town, some sixty miles north west of the iron-ore city of Krivoi Rog, actually fell yesterday, Stalin's announcement said.

With the new victory the Russians now control railroads running northwest to Smyela and Fastov, south to Nikolaev and east to Dnieperopetrovsk.

Tank and infantry forces which had closed in from three sides were aided in the final assault by air-borne troops.

The rolling thunder of Moscow's guns saluting the stronghold's capture was heard over the Moscow radio here at 4 P. M.

Nazi Drive Checked

The Russians declared the great German counter-attack west of Kiev in the Zhitomir and Korosten bulge has been checked after three days in which 350 German tanks and 5,000 enemy troops were destroyed. The German communique, however, asserted that the Nazis "gained further ground in spite of stiff enemy resistance."

(The German war bulletin said that the battle in the Dnieper bend was being fought in a heavy snowstorm and that the Russians were throwing as many as six divisions and a tank brigade (perhaps 90,000 men) at single narrow sectors. The communique from Radio Berlin said that "a few dents were sealed off" and that major Russian attacks were warded off.)

Height Stormed

(The Germans said they stormed an important height in the Crimea near Kerch and were increasing pressure on the Russian beach head northeast of the port city. Although insisting that a companion beach head south of Kerch had been "annihilated" earlier in the week, broadcasts today said that Rumanian mercenaries still were "mopping up" and that they captured more prisoners.)

Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein's combined tank, infantry and air onslaught against Russian positions northeast of Chernyakhov, in the Kiev bulge, was checked yesterday as the Red army carved out new gains.

Russians Assail Finns Again

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Soviet press kept up its denunciation of the Finns today following widespread accounts of how the Finns and Germans were shelling Leningrad. The newspapers accused the Finns of torturing and badly feeding Russian prisoners.

Algiers Dispatch Corrected

In an Associated Press dispatch from Allied headquarters at Algiers Wednesday, telling how Army doctors saved the life of a soldier after a shell fragment had lodged in his heart, the name of one of the surgeons should have read Lieutenant Colonel Sigurd C. Sandezen, of New Rochelle, N. Y., and not Lieutenant Colonel Carl S. Sanderson, as transmitted.

Allied Planes Strike in Balkans

ALGIERS, Dec. 10 (AP)—Spitfires of the Coastal Command, which now operates along Italy's coasts as well as along the African shore, strafed a merchant ship at Kotor on the Yugoslav coast and shot up trucks and a staff car twenty miles north of Durazzo in Albania.

BULGARIAN CAPITAL HAS MANY DEAD IN DAYLIGHT ATTACK

BEALMEAR

Several Waves of Planes Fly Over City, Chase Parliament to Shelters.

AUSTIN BAILEY

RAILROAD YARDS HIT

Big Force of British Bombers Crosses Channel to Blast Nazis.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 11 — (AP) A 45-minute procession of R.A.F. bombers roared across the Straits of Dover in moonlight last night, and a continental radio blackout indicated that the week-long lull in the new aerial campaign to level Germany had ended.

During the afternoon, Allied warplanes subjected Sofia, Bulgarian capital, to what was described as that city's worst raid of the war.

Following the departure of the first procession of bombers last night, other planes were heard thundering out toward northern France as the skies cleared and presented good visibility for the first time in days.

London Has Alert

Nazi raiders, few in number, also gave London its first alert since Dec. 1.

The Nazi radios, including Deutsch landsender, main station in the area of rubble-carpeted Berlin, began signing off around 7 p. m., after low - flying Mosquitos had dealt stinging daylight blows to enemy transport facilities in northwest Germany.

For nearly two hours after noon, Allied planes raided Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, for the third time in a month, causing considerable damage and numerous deaths, the Sofia radio said.

Roving over northwest Germany in pairs, the Mosquitos, which kept Berliners running to air raid shelters almost nightly between the bigger R. A. F. smashes, peppered troops, railway junctions, trains, barges, tugboats, trucks and planes. Two Mosquitos were lost.

One pilot, following a road at about 30 feet above the ground, sent a cascade of deathly missiles into a column of German soldiers marching in double file and some of the Nazis, he said, were blown as high as 20 feet into the air.

Only a few of the German raiders reached the London area during an alert which lasted less than an hour. Gunfire was heard blasting away at the attackers in outlying districts.

Four Nazis Shot Down

Preliminary reports indicated the enemy also was over scattered parts of southeast England and East Anglia. At least four of the German planes were shot down.

Meantime, the Air ministry made these new disclosures about the might of the R.A.F:

Production is now so great that plane losses even at the exaggerated rate claimed by the Germans, would not halt the new Allied bombing offensive.

Bomber losses in November were proportionately as low as in any month since February, despite the great assaults on Berlin, which the Germans heavily contested. Month by month, these losses are diminishing.

The R.A.F. in the matter of bomber crews, is better off than it ever was.

The Germans have had to rob other fronts, and cut other war production to amass fighter defenses in the west — which they have increased by 50 per cent.

DEC 11 1943

Great Destruction Caused in Sofia

HAWKINS

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 10—(AP) The politically-shaken Bulgarian capital of Sofia was blasted for an hour and 45 minutes this afternoon by several waves of Allied planes whose explosives caused great destruction and killed many persons, the Sofia radio disclosed tonight.

American planes apparently made the shattering attack on the reportedly wavering Axis satellite nation, and it was indicated that the target again was the railroad district which was hit so hard last Nov. 24 by U. S. Liberators of the Northwest African command.

Mile from Parliament

The rail yards are a mile from Parliament, scene of fervid Bulgarian deliberations of political and military import following the tripower announcement at Teheran and the subsequent "closest unity" council among President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and the leaders of Turkey, neighbor of Bulgaria.

Balkan dispatches reaching Stockholm said extensive damage occurred around rail and troop barracks areas and that members of Parliament interrupted their session to take shelter. Meanwhile the Bulgarian government was said to have clamped rigid restrictions on rail travel, suggesting troop movements.

Third Raid in Month

The heavy raid, the third in a month, began at 11:40 a.m. and the capital was under an alert for two hours or more, a Budapest radio announcement said.

Premier Dobri Bojilov interrupted a later address to Parliament at 5 p.m., asking his legislators to rise in silent tribute to those who had died, the Sofia radio said.

The premier was quoted as saying there were "material losses" plus numerous dead, "as before."

Besides the Liberator attack late last month, Mitchells had attacked the capital on Nov. 11. These earlier bombings had been on a more or less experimental basis, but tonight's reports indicated that the war had come in full strength to Bulgaria—possibly as a result of the recent Teheran tri-power conference which foreshadowed three-way blows on Germany and actions to force Germany's satellites out of the war.

The raiders were said to have encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire.

(A Budapest broadcast recorded in London quoted Premier Bojilov as telling his people, many of whom are reported hotly anti-Axis, after the raid that "no one should take offense if Bulgaria defends herself against enemy air attacks; everyone is entitled to defend himself."

(A German broadcast announced that the Bulgarian Parliament decided to adjourn for a week).

Scattered Leaflets

Budapest dispatches received here said U. S. planes recently scattered leaflets asking Bulgarian troops to evacuate Greek Macedonia, and warning them not to participate in punitive expeditions against Yugoslavs and Greeks.

(To adjourn for a week.)

[An M. T. I. news agency dispatch to the Hungarian press reported that three explosions, officially attributed to delayed-action bombs dropped in a previous Allied raid on Sofia, shattered many windows there Thursday, the Office of War Information said.]

NAZIS BOLSTER BALKAN FORCE

First-Line Reserves From Bavaria Reported Used To Meet Tito's Offensive

DEC 1 1943

London, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Germans were reported tonight to be reaching into their first-line reserve troop pool to strengthen their Yugoslav offensive as Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) went over to the counterattack both along the Croatian coast and locally in Serbia, digging in to throw back Nazi thrusts in Bosnia.

A competent informant said that these reinforcements came from Bavaria—a training area for fighting over just such rough terrain as the Nazis are meeting in Yugoslavia—and that they represented some of the ablest units in the German army short of the elite divisions facing the Russians.

Tito Recaptures Bograd

While Tito was reporting the recatpure of the town of Bograd in Croatia, offensive thrusts against the Nazis in Serbia were costing the enemy "big losses" and were hacking against enemy-held railways.

RAF heavy bombers struck again along the Germans' right flank in the Balkans. The big Crete harbor of Herakleion was heavily hit and in a series of attacks over the eastern Aegean several small enemy vessels were knocked out in the area of Leros and Samos.

SOFIA CABINET SHAKE-UP HELD PROBABLE NOW

London Sees Bulgarian Row as Prelude to Move to Quit War.

BALKAN TENSION GOES HIGHER

Peace Demonstrations Are Taken to Mean Satellites Will Fail Hitler Before War's End.

London, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Renewed rumblings of tension and uncertainty in the Balkans—particularly in Bulgaria where Cabinet shake-ups involving the post of Foreign Minister, appeared imminent—have led diplomats here to the conclusion that Germany's European satellites will seek a way out of the war before Germany falls. The Bulgarian Premier, Debri Bojilov, reported in dispatches to Stockholm to be reshuffling his Cabinet as the result of Parliament's vote of no confidence, was believed ready to oust Foreign Minister Shishmanov and take over the post himself.

Previously, Bojilov was reported to have recalled his envoys from Berlin, Moscow and Ankara for conferences on the new complications arising from the Teheran and Cairo conferences and the fear that Turkey may be ready for a more prominent part in the war.

Peace Demonstrations.

Peace demonstrations, disturbances and arrests in Sofia and other parts of the country have been reported in dispatches to neutral capitals. Bulgaria's predicament is particularly complicated by the fact that any Allied invasion of the Balkans is likely to involve her in hostilities with Russia, with whom she has managed to remain at peace although she bowed to German domination and entered the war against Britain and the United States.

Hardened diplomats in London are slow to accept any rumors of peace, but they are becoming convinced that when Germany falls at last she will fall all alone—deserted by her partners.

Turkey's entry into the Allied camp, all the way short of actual fighting, would offer a possible avenue to the Allies for the jittery Balkans, it is believed. The Daily Express asserted that once Turkey makes her final decision there is almost certain to be an intensive effort by the Axis satellites to reach a separate peace, but London also believes that the Allies will insist on unconditional surrender of every country that sues for an armistice.

One Turkish newspaper reflected Turkey's attitude toward the series of Allied conferences in these words:

"All that is left to Germany is to capitulate or be beaten. She is now faced with a perfect coalition, both in the military and political field."

German Foreign Office spokesmen have indicated that no official Nazi statements on the Inonu-Churchill-Roosevelt talks will be forthcoming until Turkey makes some move or declaration.

But Swiss and Bulgarian dispatches said the general nervousness had resulted in both Turkey and Germany ordering troops to the border.

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Bulgaria Reported In Throes Of Crisis

WERNER

London, Dec. 10 (AP)—Signs that Adolf Hitler's satellites are seeking a way out of the war increased tonight as dispatches from neutral capitals pictured Bulgaria in the throes of a crisis and Rumanians leaving cities in fear of air raids.

For the last two days there have been reports that the pro-German Bulgarian Premier, Dobri Bojilov, was struggling to patch up his regime after a vote of no confidence. The Premier himself was said to be taking over the Foreign Office portfolio after the minister resigned.

Riots Reported

Peace demonstrations and disturbances were reported to have occurred all over the country, and there were unconfirmed reports that general mobilization had been ordered.

ther thrust near Kremen in Serbia, a Yugoslav war bulletin announced by radio today.

The communique admitted that he Partisans were still on the defensive in Bosnia, but claimed they ave taken a heavy toll along the nemy's rail and supply lines in hat province, killing more than 00 men in one action alone.

Vlasenica Taken, Nazis Say

The German version of the fighting, as broadcast by the International Information Bureau, claimed hat the Nazis have occupied the own of Vlasenica, thirty miles northeast of Sarajevo, and were mopping up Partisans in eastern Bosnia and northern Croatia.

Another Nazi broadcast, this time from the Budapest radio, said that the Germans had ordered a complete blackout for Zagreb, the Croatian capital.

Tito's communique specifically detailed damage caused to rail lines between Sarajevo and Doboj, from Tuzla to Zvornik and Kladanj and between Teslic and Doboj, in eastern Bosnia.

Claim Success At Bihac

A Partisan victory was reported from the Bosnian border where Yugoslavs attacked a German column moving west from Bihac.

German and Bulgarian units continuing their attempts to cross the Lim river near Prijepolje in Bosnia were repulsed by Partisans, the communique asserted.

Germans Re-fortifying Islands

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Germans are believed to be fortifying the recaptured Dodecanese islands of Kos, Samos and Leros with all possible strength in view of Turkey's strong leanings toward the United Nations' cause, a reliable informant said tonight.

The same person discounted reports that German troops were being massed on the Turkish-Bulgarian border, saying the same stories circulated every time the Turks indicated Allied friendship, but conceded that the reports—which spoke also of clashes between Germans and Turks in the area—could not be ignored.

U. S. Warnings to Bulgars Cited

The Sofia radio announced late yesterday that the Bulgarian Regency Council had called Lieut. Gen. Nikola Mikhoff, the War Minister, into conference, the Federal Communications Commission reported.

The reported bombing of Sofia yesterday followed a Budapest dispatch in the day's issue of the Swiss newspaper Basler Nachrichten saying that United States planes had repeatedly dropped leaflets over Bulgaria in recent days warning that previous bombings of Sofia had been "only a warning" and that much heavier attacks would follow.

The Nachrichten dispatch, reported to the Office of War Information, said that the leaflets had called on Bulgarian troops to evacuate Macedonia as not belonging to Bulgaria and had warned them not to participate in punitive expeditions against Yugoslavs and Greeks.

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RAF Bombs Crete; Fires Set

Cairo, Dec. 10 (AP)—RAF heavy bombers struck at enemy installations on German-occupied Crete Wednesday night, leaving large fires raging among harbor buildings on that strategic island southeast of Greece, a communique said today.

In other fighter-bomber sweeps at Nazi supply lines in the Aegean Sea, a motor vessel was attacked and left smoking at Porto Lago, on Leros Island, and a number of sailing vessels were left sinking south of Samos Island.

The attacks cost the British one plane.

HUNGARIANS FEAR NAZI OCCUPATION, PRESS PEACE PLEA

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 10—(AP) A threat of complete occupation by the Germans hangs over Hungary as a result of the satellite state's strained relations with the Nazis and fear of an Allied invasion of the Balkans, persons familiar with the situation said tonight.

The danger has been growing more acute daily since the Teheran and Cairo conferences and the resultant speculation about Turkey's future role in the war, these sources reported, because Hungary holds a strategic key to southeastern Europe, especially in communications. Germany therefore cannot tolerate any wavering.

Believe Nazis Will Lose

Axis and neutral sources gave that picture of developments in Hungary, saying that not only the people but even the government was convinced Germany had lost the war and that a "way out" for Hungary must be found soon.

Yugoslavia, in the German mind, forms the most likely avenue for the heavy Allied assault "from the south" which President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill promised along with those from the west and east.

While Tito was reporting the recapture of the town of Bograd in Croatia, offensive thrusts against the Nazis in Serbia were costing the enemy "big losses" and were hacking against enemy-held railways.

R.A.F. heavy bombers were striking again along the Germans' right flank in the Balkans. The big Crete harbor of Herakleion was heavily hit and in a series of attacks over the eastern Aegean several small enemy vessels were knocked out in the area of Leros and Samos.

Nazis Slay Hostages

The Nazis were reported turning to terror in efforts to break the Yugoslav resistance. Dispatches to the Swedish press said the German commander in Belgrade ordered the execution of 200 hostages for every German soldier killed on the field of battle.

An Associated Press dispatch from Cairo said a reliable non-Yugoslav source there estimated that Tito is tying up as many German divisions in Yugoslavia as the Fifth and Eighth armies combined are engaging in Italy.

According to that estimate, Tito has amassed approximately 200,000 men and Gen. Draja Mihailovic around 15,000, although the latter total was described as fluid and subject to expansion at reasonably short notice.

The Cairo story said both Americans and British are maintaining complete liaison inside Yugoslavia, and a British mission still is at Mihailovitch's headquarters despite the fact that the major British and American aid is going to Tito.

It was reported in Cairo that Tito had not asked for British recognition of his so-called government. Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden have conferred with King Peter II.

A Yugoslav communique today said Tito's Partisan forces have captured the fortified town of Biograd, sixteen miles southeast of the Croatian port of Zara.

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Tito's Forces Capture Biograd, Croatian Fort

London, Dec. 10 (AP)—Partisans of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) have captured the fortified town of Biograd, sixteen miles southeast of the Croatian port of Zara, and have clipped the Germans and their satellites for heavy losses in an-

Churchill Remains in Cairo, Meets Middle East Chiefs

CAIRO, Dec. 10. — (AP) Prime Minister Churchill gave a 40-minute off-the-record talk to war correspondents today in the midst of busy conferences he has been having here with Middle East officials since the departure of Turkish President Ismet Inonu.

The British prime minister has conferred with King Farouk of Egypt, King George II of Greece, and various Britons, including Richard Gardiner Casey, minister of state in the Middle East; Lord Killearn, ambassador to Egypt; Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Louis Spears, minister to Syria and Lebanon, and Harold MacMillan, minister to North Africa.

The character of these parleys was taken as an indication that Mr. Churchill has been surveying the entire Mediterranean and Middle East situation in the light of the talks he and President Roosevelt had with Inonu. The Turkish conference ended Dec. 6.

Churchill Optimistic

Mr. Churchill was in an obviously optimistic mood over the final outcome of the Allied war effort after his conferences with Mr. Roosevelt, Premier Marshal Stalin, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and Inonu. He met the newsmen in the big ball room of the British embassy.

When Mr. Churchill was in Cairo in 1942, it was recalled, the Germans were pressing toward the city from the desert and the El Alamein turning point had not been reached. At that time he said that Britain "was determined to fight for Egypt and the Nile valley as if it were the soil of England itself."

The British prime minister visited King Farouk no Dec. 8, the day after the Egyptian king's return from a British military hospital where he was confined throughout the great powers parley by injuries sustained in an automobile accident, and lunched at the British embassy with King George of Greece.

A spokesman said that Mr. Churchill "congratulated King Farouk on his happy and speedy recovery from the accident and their conversations were happy, friendly and most cordial."

Lunches with Smuts

On the previous day, Dec. 7, Mr. Churchill went to the airport to bid goodbye to friends and returned the Casey villa for lunch alone with Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts of the Union of South Africa.

That evening Mr. Churchill had separate talks with Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, chief of the staff to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, and Mr. Casey. He then gave a dinner for the combined British-American chiefs of staff who had held three final meetings during the day with each conferring separately in the morning and then joining in the afternoon at a session which put the final touches to plans for future offensives.

The Mediterranean political situation was indicated as one of the topics on Mr. Churchill's mind by the presence at the dinner of Mr. MacMillan who had flown back from Algiers for a second meeting with the prime minister.

A late arrival at Cairo was Andret J. Vishinsky, Russian vice commissar of foreign affairs and a member of the Allied committee on Italy.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's appointments here included King Peter II of Yugoslavia; Dr. Bozhidar Puric, Yugoslav Premier; King George of Greece, Emmanuel Tsouderos, the Greek Prime Minister, and John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Britain.

Churchill and Eden together conversed with Spears who flew in from Beirut with a report on the Lebanese situation and Emir Abdul Illah, who stopped in Cairo en route home to Iraq.

CHURCHILL HOLDING OWN CAIRO TALKS

Cairo, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill is still in Cairo, conferring with officials in what is believed to be a survey of the entire Middle Eastern situation in the light of the decisions taken at the recent Turkish conferences.

The Prime Minister, whose whereabouts had been unreported since shortly after he and President Roosevelt ended their talks with Turkish President Ismet Inonu on December 6, gave a forty-minute off-the-record talk to war correspondents today.

He has conferred with King Farouk of Egypt, King George of Greece, and various Britons, in-

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cluding Richard Gardiner Casey, Minister of State in the Middle East; Lord Killearn, Ambassador to Egypt; Major-Gen. Sir Edward Louis Spears, Minister to Syria and Lebanon, and Harold MacMillan, Minister to North Africa.

Corp. Hopkins Explains To British Colonel

Teheran, Iran, Dec. 9 (AP—Delayed)—The British colonel was amazed when told a United States corporal without a pass had entered the British Legation looking for a place to wash his hands before attending Prime Minister Churchill's November 30 birthday dinner party.

The corporal was brought before the colonel. He produced an identity card bearing the name Hopkins.

Corporal Robert Hopkins said he had been invited by his father—Harry Hopkins.

He was given the place to wash his hands, plus the dinner.

BOMBERS STRIKE AT JAP BASES IN MARSHALL ISLES

40 Tons of Explosives Smash at Airdromes on Jaluit, Mili Atolls.

NEW BRITAIN RAIDED

MacArthur's Planes Hit Enemy in Cape Gloucester Area.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

American bombers kept up the threats of fresh invasions in the southwest and central Pacific amidst promises that an offensive soon would launch from China against the heart of Japan.

Mitchell medium bombers pounded Cape Gloucester, vulnerable western tip of Japanese-held New Britain, on Thursday for the eleventh successive day, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today. P-T boats boldly swept Nipponese supply routes along New Britain and adjacent New Guinea where Australians pursued remnants of Japanese forces routed from the jungle fortress of Wareo.

Liberators Bomb Marshalls

In the central Pacific, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported that Liberators dropped more than 40 tons of bombs on Japanese air bases at Mili and Jaluit and in the Marshall islands. Two of ten interceptors were shot down over Mili. In a previous attack the same day a single Liberator sank or probably sank four small vessels at Jaluit.

American planes will launch an offensive against Japan itself next summer, Col. Ray W. Clifton wrote in the "Military Review," but the Japanese, expecting it sooner, already are preparing for it. Imperial warlords, a Berlin broadcast said, also are devoting greater attention to China where the situation "has become more confused and more serious."

Chinese pursued routed Japanese remnants north from Changteh, recaptured yesterday in the climax of a 40-day battle which Chungking estimated cost the Japanese 15,000 killed and 25,000 wounded. Sizeable forces were engaged along a 120-mile battlefront extending from around 15 miles north of the rice bowl city to the Yangtze river.

Impatient Tokyo radio, which has already sunk more capital ships than the United States ever had, began sinking them before they were completed when it announced that the super-battleship Wisconsin was sunk. The Wisconsin, launched four days ago, is being outfitted on the Atlantic coast.

U. S. Flyers Again Hit Marshall Island Japs

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 10 (AP)—Another softening-up blow has been delivered against important Japanese aircraft bases in the Marshall Islands by Liberator bombers of the Seventh Army Air Force.

More than forty tons of bombs were unloaded on Jaluit and Mili atolls by the four-engined bombers Wednesday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Perhaps indicative of the destruction wreaked on enemy air bases in these mid-Pacific islands by the heavy assault by carrier-based planes last Saturday was the fact that no enemy fighters rose to meet the raiders on Jaluit.

2 Zeros Shot Down

Ten Zeros offered fight over Mili and two of them were shot down by the American heavyweights.

"Several of our planes received minor damage," Admiral Nimitz's press release said. "One man was wounded."

Both Jaluit and Mili atolls have air bases and there is a good seaplane base at Jaluit.

The forty-ton bombing attack on the two atolls was the second raid of the day. In an earlier attack, announced by Admiral Nimitz yesterday, a single Liberator sank a patrol boat and probably sank a medium freighter and two smaller vessels.

Jap Air Loss High In Marshalls

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 10 (AP)—"Our carrier task force shot down a good proportion of the Japanese plane strength in the Marshalls," says Lieut. Com. William S. Guest, operations officer on Rear Admiral Charles A. Pownall's staff.

Guest referred to the force, commanded by Admiral Pownall, which raided Kwayalein atoll, where the Roi airdrome is situated, and Wotje atoll in the Marshalls December 4. In this raid 72 Japanese planes were downed, two light cruisers sunk and four other ships set afire and left sinking.

Although the American force was deep in Japanese territory, the raid came as a complete surprise, Guest said.

Ships and Planes Raid Nauru

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U. S. Naval and Carrier Force Smashes at Jap Defenses in Swift Maneuver.

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—American carrier forces, now crumbling Japan's outpost island defenses along more than 1,000 miles of Pacific sea lanes, have demonstrated their ability to strike quickly in widely separated areas by pounding Nauru only four days after blasting the Marshalls. A phosphate-producing island, Nauru was not only bombed by carrier planes but shelled by warships on Wednesday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported last night.

Only last Saturday, more than 700 miles to the northeast of Nauru, a big task force, including several carriers, had sent out planes that leveled defenses at Kwajalein and Wotje in the heart of the Marshalls, sank two enemy cruisers, an oil tanker and three cargo ships and shot down seventy-two Japanese planes.

Lieut.-Commander William S. Guest, youthful operations officers on the staff of Rear Admiral Charles A. Pownall, said today that "our carrier task force shot down a good proportion of the Japanese plane strength in the Marshalls, and that the attack—carried out by Admiral Pownall's huge carrier task force—had come as a complete surprise to the enemy.

Between November 18 and 24 many of these same carriers had sent out planes on repeated raids, first to soften up and then to support the ground forces that successfully invaded the Gilberts on November 20.

Now the naval authorities have disclosed that the Hellcat fighters on one of the carriers in the Marshalls raid on Saturday were the same group which on November 11, near Rabaul, New Britain, shot down sixty-seven out of seventy Japanese planes in successfully protecting a big carrier. Not a Hellcat was lost that day in a dramatic battle more than 1,400 miles to the southwest of the Marshalls.

As was the case immediately after the announcement of the Saturday attack on the Marshalls, there were only brief details on the Nauru assault supplied in the first communique, which said that "strong forces of the Pacific Fleet" delivered the blow. The fact that the ships could move within shelling range of Nauru, which has been bombed by airplanes in the past, was considered significant. Nauru, 1,100 miles southeast of Japan's big naval base of Truk, is 700 miles away from the bases of Admiral William F. Halsey's fleet in the Lower Solomons but is more than 2,000 miles southwest of Pearl Harbor.

In all these operations the Navy has reported the loss of one escort carrier, the Liscome Bay, in the Gilberts. Now it has been disclosed that the cost of the recent Marshalls attack was superficial torpedo damage to one carrier and the loss of fewer than ten planes.

Admiral Nimitz last night also announced small-scale air attacks Wednesday on Mili and Jaluit, enemy air bases in the Southern Marshalls. At Jaluit, a single Liberator sank a patrol boat and probably sank a medium freighter and two small vessels.

Blistering Japanese Attack Fails to Damage Carriers

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: U.S. carrier planes beat off a Japanese air attack on a great American task force after the conquest of the Gilbert Islands and before carrier planes raided the Marshall Islands. This is the first detailed story of that air-sea battle.)

By EUGENE BURNS

ABOARD A U. S. CARRIER OFF TARAWA, Gilbert Islands, Nov. 27—(Delayed)—(AP) Without receiving a hit, this task force, traveling at high speed in a black tropical night, beat off a sustained Japanese torpedo plane attack tonight.

Rear Admiral Arthur W. Radford, 47, of Grinnell, Iowa, called it the heaviest sustained torpedo plane attack the Japanese ever launched. It was the third successive night we were under aerial attack.

Attacked By 40 Planes

We fought off thirty or forty two-engined torpedo planes with anti-aircraft guns and with planes led by Lieut. Commander Edward H. (Butch) O'Hare.

It was the first time in a naval action that carriers had launched their aircraft at night. Perhaps the planes did as much to fight off the Japanese attack as the thousands of anti-aircraft guns.

Our planes stole up behind the Japanese, shot down two and disrupted their plans. During the action the Japanese lost nine or ten planes—two shot down by Lt. Commander John L. Phillips of Linden, Va., and six or seven by task force gunfire. Our loss was not great in planes, but the Japanese shot down O'Hare, an ace of the Pacific air war and wearer of the Congressional Medal of Honor. He led the night fighters credited with saving our formation.

Japs Unable to Score

During this and the two preceding night attacks the carrier task force proved itself a powerful defensive weapon. The Japs could not put a torpedo on us.

The first night the Japanese couldn't find us. The second night they found us and made three determined attacks with the comparatively small force of about twelve planes but failed to penetrate our screens which rolled up a fire like thunder and lightning.

Tonight the Japanese came in for the kill, but didn't throw everything in the book at us. They threw a seven-foot shelf of classic pyrotechnics.

During the two-hour battle with the tenacious enemy planes, five torpedo wakes were sighted within our formation. One torpedo missed a carrier by six feet. Not one hit was scored.

The attack began about dusk when the inevitable Japanese snooper plane came up from a low flying position to take a peek and report our position. He was shot down, but not before passing the word. Soon many Japanese began to converge on us.

As they came in, Admiral Radford launched planes — fighters, among whom was Butch O'Hare and Ensign Warren A. Skon, 24, of St. Paul, Minn., and a torpedo bomber piloted by Phillips.

It was the first such attempt, and because of the extreme danger, Butch decided to go himself with the torpedo squadron commander.

The ship's loud speaker told of the Japanese coming—with enough explosive to blast our entire formation to the bottom. As they came in on our port beam, the tremendous gunfire by screening battleships, cruisers and destroyers drowned out the voice of the loud speaker.

Flares Illuminate Sea

A Japanese plane dropped a string of 18 flares to our starboard beam.

"My God, that's good," exclaimed a gunnery officer. "I haven't seen a better flare illumination during our peacetime maneuvers."

The string of lights, about half a mile long and three miles away, lighted up our formation so I could see the drawn faces of the men about me. Then we saw two explosions within a minute, and the attack didn't materialize.

The loud speaker explained "Lieut. Commander Phillips shot down two planes."

Ships Move at High Speed

For the next two hours the Japanese fliers attempted to hit our ships, but each time they were met by a blazing burst of gunfire. Throughout this time our giant ships were traveling at high speed, leaving erratic wakes.

How the ships kept from ramming one another or shooting into each other is a tribute to the skippers.

Our battleships rolled out 2,000-yard rainbows of red tracers at intervals. They were so close they seemed to be ten yards away, and looked like giant ruby necklaces.

The sky was filled with black smoke from anti-aircraft explosions. Heavy guns growled continuously, shaking our vessel, while five inch anti-aircraft barked sharply. Low firing tracers and shells bounced across the water.

After the battle Admiral Radford said, "I'm ready to say I've had plenty. But we gave the Jap plenty. We've got him worried. He gave us the best he had but it wasn't enough.

"And those Jap torpedo plane pilots can't be replaced within a year—even three. They're the best Japan's got."

Bombers Using Field On Bougainville Isle

South Pacific Allied Headquarters, *Saturday*, Dec. 11 (AP)—Both light bombers and fighter planes of the United States Solomons air force now are using an airfield on invaded Bougainville Island within 250 miles of Japan's New Britain stronghold at Rabaul, a spokesman for Admiral William F. Halsey said today.

[Since the American invasion November 1 at Empress Augusta Bay, on the west-central coast of Bougainville, mention had been made of a fighter strip being hewed out of the jungle, but this was the first report that the field was large enough for bombers.]

The field is at Torokina, which is on the northwestern side of the beachhead.

The spokesman pointed out it now is feasible for bombers to be escorted with adequate numbers of fighters on New Britain raids.

Bad weather recently has so severely curtailed air activity that it is regarded as likely that Japanese engineers have been able to get some of Bougainville's repeatedly bombed-out fields in operation for use by enemy planes against the beachhead.

President Called Navy Flyer One of Greatest —He Downed Five Jap Planes in Coral Sea.

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Commander Edward H. (Butch) O'Hare, Navy fighter pilot dubbed by President Roosevelt one of the greatest combat flyers in aviation history, is missing in action.

The St. Louis ace, who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for blasting five Jap bombers out of the sky lone-handed in the Battle of the Coral Sea, was reported by the Navy to have disappeared on a flight mission, probably somewhere in the South Pacific.

Notification was received yesterday by his mother, Mrs. Selma O'Hare, of Phoenix, Ariz., and his wife, the former Rita Wooster of St. Louis, who now lives in San Diego, Cal. Commander O'Hare is the father of a baby girl.

The flyer, then 28, established his combat record during an attack by Jap bombers on an aircraft carrier in February, 1942. An Associated Press correspondent wrote:

"O'Hare and another flyer were the only ones available when a second wave of nine enemy planes was reported approaching. Most of the carrier's fighters were pursuing the first wave of attackers.

"O'Hare and the other pilot took their planes aloft immediately. They shot down one enemy plane. O'Hare's team mate was forced out of action temporarily by minor gun trouble, but O'Hare continued the attack alone against the heavily armored bombers."

Praised by President.

His citation said that, alone and unaided, he shot down five of the bombers and seriously damaged a sixth. In all, eighteen of twenty attacking bombers were downed that day.

When he received the decoration President Roosevelt declared the feat "one of the most daring, if not the most daring, single action in the history of combat aviation."

Later Commander O'Hare was assigned to a South Pacific naval air training base. It was assumed that he had returned recently to active combat, but the Navy did not elaborate on the mission on which he was reported lost.

'Butch's Lights Went Off'— Story Of His Last Battle

By EUGENE BURNS

Aboard a United States Carrier in the Central Pacific, Nov. 29 (AP)—Delayed—Lieut.-Com. Edward H. (Butch) O'Hare, famous fighter pilot, was shot down in a night air battle over the Central Pacific two nights ago while American airmen were breaking up an attack of thirty or forty Japanese torpedo planes against a United States carrier force, his flying companions said today.

Stories told by a squadron commander, a fighter pilot, a radioman and gunner, the last two to see O'Hare in the air, were not in complete agreement. But the action was swift and in the darkness, with the blinding of tracer fire and the flames from burning planes as the main illumination, so it was natural that none of them would know exactly what happened.

Butch Was First Off

"For three days Butch and I were standing by for our Japanese-stalking attack," said Lieut. Com. John L. Phillips, Jr., 33, of Linden, Va. "Butch was the first off the deck. We had difficulty sticking together when it got dark. But we were lucky and were joining up when we ran smack into the Japs rendezvousing.

"Butch came up on my starboard and Wingman Skon on the port. Then my gunner, Kernan, saw a fourth plane coming up below Butch. I gave him permission to fire as soon as we were within range. At the same time I overhauled a Jap and got into his slipstream and at fifty yards knocked him into a teakettle.

Jap Drops Flares

"Meanwhile, in the other side of our carrier task force, thirty miles distant, a Jap dropped a series of flares for a torpedo attack illumination and our ships were clearly outlined.

"I was closing in on a second Jap when the fireworks started. I was shooting at a Jap, and my gunner was shooting at a Jap who in turn was shooting at O'Hare.

"My target exploded and blew up beautifully, with at least a quarter of a mile torch of gasoline trailing behind him before he hit the water.

"While I was watching the Jap burn, I saw something drop straight off into the water, making a big splash. Then I thought, 'My God, that may be Butch.'

Tried To Make Contact

"I attempted to make contact, calling, 'Butch, this is Phil,' over and over, but I got no response. I kept thinking the splash lasted a long time and it may have been Butch's parachute. Now I think it was a Jap plane which Butch shot down."

Ensign Warren A. Skon, 24, of St. Paul, Minn., who was flying wing on O'Hare when they started to join Phillips, said "the air was suddenly thick with Japs."

"One Jap had dropped a flare and this may have been the plane shot down.

"Take The Side You Want"

"As we joined on Commander Phillips, Butch said, 'You take the side you want!' I said 'I'll take the port.'

"'Roger,' he said, and that was the last word he said.

"Then I saw tracers around his plane. I saw it sheer off and drop quickly below us."

Another version of the last seen of O'Hare, termed by President Roosevelt one of the greatest combat flyers of all time, was told by Aviation Ordnance Man Alvin B. Kernan, 20, of Saratoga, Wyo., who was among the last to see the commander.

"I saw Butcher and Skon joining up," he said. "Then as I looked to the starboard, a fourth plane was closing in on us. It was very dark, but because I could see Skon off our port I knew this was a Jap.

Blinded By Tracers

"I informed Mr. Phillips and he gave me permission to fire as soon as he was in range. My tracer fire seemed to go into him, but I was blinded by tracers and my gun muzzle, which was white with heat. I don't know whether I shot down the Jap.

"While I was firing I saw Commander O'Hare do a wingover across the top of us and he disappeared into the darkness. A few moments later it seemed that he reappeared and made an outside loop. Then he was gone."

Lieut. (j. g.) Hazen B. Rand, 25, of Avon, Mass., who was shot through the foot during the action, said:

"I saw a fourth plane's guns blinking red and he was shooting at Butch while our gunner, Kernan, was shooting at the Jap.

"I overheard Kernan tell Commander Phillips that he was opening fire, and Phil, in turn, told Butch: 'Butch, there's a Jap plane coming into your tail.'

"Then Butch's lights went off. I looked again and he was gone."

Landed At Tarawa

Butch landed at Tarawa, for the first carrier plane landing there since American conquest of the Gilbert Islands, to study the field. He also had a personal interest, because he had "Hellcatted" that area before and during the landing operations at Makin and Tarawa.

Since dawn of November 27 an unceasing search for him has been conducted by carrier groups and planes from Tarawa. The search allows for a twenty-mile drift due to the heavy Gilbert currents. An area of 2,000 square miles has been crisscrossed, boxed and scouted.

The reconstructed story of the men who flew with O'Hare indicated that he took one Jap torpedo plane down with him. It was his ninth.

It Will Be Remembered

But forever it will be remembered how Butch saved our task force from the heaviest and longest Japanese torpedo plane night attack.

Commenting on that action, Rear Admiral Arthur W. Radford, commander of the task force, said:

"Butch, with accompanying planes, saved my formation from certain torpedo hits. I am recommending him for a second Congressional Medal of Honor."

As I write on Lieutenant Commander O'Hare's ready-room typewriter, an aviator drifts in and sits down, avoiding his comfortable black leather, reclining chair. The aviator stares dead ahead.

What One Man Can Do

Without introducing the subject, he says:

"Despite our great engines of destruction, enormous tanks, guns of battleships and carriers—it remains that one determined man can settle a battle."

Butch O'Hare's aide, Lieut. Wallace M. Parker, of Pittsburgh, Pa., adds: "Butch did it twice."

ALLIES BOMB NEW BRITAIN

Attack Japs On Cape Gloucester For Eleventh Straight Day—PT-Boats Active

San Francisco, Saturday, Dec. 11 (AP)—Ten American Mitchell bombers and two Warhawk fighters attacked Hanoi in Japanese-occupied French Indo-China yesterday afternoon dropping "many bombs as well as incendiaries," the Tokyo radio said today in a broadcast recorded here by the Associated Press.

Many casualties were inflicted on the natives and a hospital also was destroyed, the Japanese asserted.

Cape Gloucester Pounded By Allied Bombers

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Saturday, Dec. 11.—(AP) For the 11th straight day, Cape Gloucester, in the New Britain island area in greatest danger of invasion by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's New Guinea forces, has been pounded by Allied bombers.

Headquarters announced today that Mitchell medium bombers, which hit their targets from minimum altitude, delivered the latest attack in a series which have exploded approximately 1,000 tons of bombs in that small area alone.

This aerial assault on enemy supplies was coordinated with naval action by P-T boats which sank or set afire five barges in the New Guinea-New Britain sectors.

A spokesman said Australians who captured the jungle supply high point of Wareo on the Huon peninsula of New Guinea still are progressing north of there.

The latest attack reported in the Cape Gloucester area was delivered Thursday by Thunderbolt-escorted Mitchells which scattered 48 tons of bombs along shore installations. They also strafed bivouacs, barge bases and supplies.

Bad weather virtually brought operations of Admiral William F. Halsey's Solomons airforce to a halt.

AUSSIES SEIZE INVASION BASE

Capture of Wareo Regarded as Jumping-off Site.

Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Allied forces striving to clear the Japanese from the Huon Peninsula, potential jumping-off place for the invasion of New Britain, have captured the important strongpoint of Wareo.

The triumph was achieved by Australians who thus blasted the enemy from their hub of supply and defense lines in the New Guinea jungle twelve miles northwest of coastal Finschhafen.

At the same time, American airmen struggled through bad weather to keep up their raids on New Britain, which already has felt the explosive effect of more than 1,300 tons of bombs in the last two weeks.

New Britain lies only seventy miles across the Vitiaz straits from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces on New Guinea. It lies astride the sea lanes leading to the Philippines, from where American forces were driven early in the war.

The capture of Wareo, announced by Gen. MacArthur today, permits the Allied forces in New Guinea to straighten their lines and continue their dogged fight to clear the Huon Peninsula for a possible New Britain invasion attempt.

Wareo is a steeply sloped natural stronghold rising 1,000 feet from the jungle lowlands. Without stopping at Wareo, the Aussies pushed on northward and re-established contact with the retreating enemy. Other Allied forces moved northward along the coast from Bonga.

Cape Gloucester, site of a Japanese air base on New Britain's western tip nearest the Huon Peninsula ground front was attacked for the tenth straight day, this time by Liberator reconnaissance bombers.

CHINESE GAIN 13 TO 20 MILES

DEC 11 1943

Captors Of Changteh Fight Northward—Rice Bowl Believed Saved

MOOSA

Chungking, Dec. 10 (AP)—Victorious Chinese soldiers fought on north of captured Changteh in the fertile farmland of northern Hunan province today in a bid to clear the area of Japanese invaders, the Chinese high command announced.

The army said its forces had marched more than thirteen miles to the northeast of the Yuan river port west of Tungting Lake and to the northwest had advanced twenty miles. Here several hundred Japanese were killed and many taken captive, the Chinese said.

On the northern shore of the lake Chinese battered at the Japanese defending Ansiang reported progress.

Japs Driven Across Yuan

One Chinese spokesman said all Japanese troops south of the Yuan river had been driven across the stream.

"The battle for Changteh in particular and for North Hunan in general may be regarded as completed, inasmuch as it has passed its peak," he said.

The spokesman predicted "important developments" within the next forty-eight hours. He pointed out that if the main strength of the Japanese third division, now fighting northwest of Changteh, were destroyed, "it would seal the fate of the Japanese forces in North Hunan."

Enemy Loss Put At 40,000

The capture of Changteh yesterday after a forty-day battle for the richest rice growing area in the province, cost the Japanese 40,000 casualties, Maj. Gen. C. C. Tseng said. All but 300 men of the Chinese Fifty-seventh Division were reported wiped out.

American and Chinese airmen of the United States Fourteenth Air Force aided in the victory by softening up Japanese positions without the loss of a single plane.

The fighting, in which the Japanese used at least 150,000 men, reached its highest pitch at Changteh, where between 15,000 and 20,000 fought the Chinese in what Tseng described as the bitterest

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battle in China since the 1937 fight for Shanghai.

Rival Strategy Compared

Many of the Japanese troops were drawn from Hankow and other points. Their equipment was said to be superior to the Chinese but their morale lower.

Japanese aims were to destroy the Chinese field forces and forestall the possibility of a general counteroffensive against Hankow and relieve pressure in China before the Allied offensive begins. Chinese strategy was to entice the Japanese to extend their lines and then fight a strong defensive battle. When the invaders weakened, the Chinese delivered a full-scale counterattack, the spokesman explained.

river, which winds past Changteh and empties into Tungting lake, have been driven back across the stream.

Headquarters of the United States Fourteenth Air Force, meanwhile, disclosed that American airmen had strongly supported Chinese in the recapture of Changteh. The day before the city was retaken, a communique said, Mitchell medium bombers softened up Japanese positions in and around the city.

All Planes Return

Planes of the Chinese-American composite wing took part. All returned safely.

The Chinese are pressing a general counter-offensive with strong reinforcements, Tseng said, predicting "important developments" within forty-eight hours.

He said the Japanese had used the full strength of their Eleventh Army under Lieut. Gen. Yokoyama in the "Rice Bowl" battle.

Pursuing remnants of Japanese forces which were rooted out of Changteh yesterday, Chinese troops have struck new and heavy blows both to the northeast and to the northwest of the city, the high command announced today.

The announcement said the Chinese had advanced more than thirteen miles to the northeast and that in the vicinity of Panlungtkiam, about twenty miles to the northwest, they had rounded up and killed several hundred Japanese.

In The Pacific

DEC 11 1943

15,000 Japs Killed In 'Rice Bowl' Battle

Chungking, Dec. 10 (A.P.)—The forty-day battle for China's "rice bowl," climaxed yesterday by the Chinese recapture of the key city of Changteh, cost the Japanese 40,000 casualties, Maj. Gen. C. C. Tseng, Chinese army spokesman, said today.

The Japanese lost 15,000 killed and 25,000 wounded in the bloody battle in which all but 300 men of the Chinese Fifty-seventh Division were reported wiped out, he said.

Allied Drive Called Near

Meanwhile, Gen. Liu Wei-chang, the Chinese strategist, said "a counter-offensive against Japan has been decided upon by the Allied high commands and the time for its launching is near at hand."

General Liu, who is a high official of the National Military Council, added that the Chinese victory at Changteh would have "an important bearing on future Chinese resistance and the impending Allied counter-offensive."

Decisive Battle Raging

Bitter fighting still raging northwest of Changteh between sizeable Chinese and Japanese forces, will have a decisive effect on the campaign in central China, Tseng said.

He also reported bitter action on a 120-mile front twisting northward from a village twelve miles north of Changteh to a point near the Yangtze.

Japs Forced Across Yuan

All Japanese south of the Yuan

BIG DRIVE IN CHINA REPORTED AT HAND

Chungking, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Gen. Liu Wei-chang, the Chinese strategist, said today: "A counter-offensive against Japan has been decided upon by the Allied High Commands and the time for its launching is near at hand."

Gen. Liu, who is a high official of the National Military Council, added that the Chinese victory at Changteh would have an important bearing on future Chinese resistance and the impending Allied counter-offensive.

FEAR CHINA-BASED U.S. RAIDS ON JAPAN

London, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Japanese air forces are preparing for an expected American air attack on the Japanese mainland from bases in China, the Berlin radio said today. In a broadcast picked up here by the Associated Press, Berlin quoted a spokesman at Japanese headquarters in China as having told DNR, the German official news agency, that the American flyers were getting orders to bomb the Japanese mainland and communications between Japan and the mainland, and that the Japanese are getting ready to encounter the enemy air force.

"The situation in China has become more confused and more serious," the spokesman was quoted as adding, "and therefore is receiving greater attention."

The Tokio radio today said that American planes attacked Hankow and Wuchang, in China, twice within little more than an hour last night.

JAPS NOW SINKING FUTURE WARSHIPS

London, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Tokio propagandists are now "sinking" American battleships as fast as they are launched and months before they are ready to put to sea.

The Berlin radio, quoting a Tokio report, soberly announced today the sinking of the 45,000-ton U. S. S. Wisconsin "in one of the biggest sea battles off Bougainville."

The super battleship Wisconsin was launched only three days ago at Philadelphia on the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor. The time necessary to fit a battleship for sea after she is launched is a wartime secret, but more than a year was required in peace times to fit smaller warships than the Wisconsin with guns and fighting equipment.

Another broadcast, this one heard direct from Tokio, said that the vessel which the Japanese claimed to have sunk was a sister ship of the Wisconsin which had been launched and sent into action secretly and that the United States had launched the new Wisconsin this week with public ceremonies to cover up the loss of the previous vessel.

This broadcast said the Japanese had sunk five United States battleships in action off Bongainville.

Wakasugi Dies; Was Japanese Minister in U.S.

Warned Tokio of U.S. Might; Conferred With Welles Prior to Pearl Harbor

Kaname Wakasugi, counselor to the Japanese Embassy in Washington with the rank of Minister, who participated in the negotiations undertaken by Ambassadors Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu in the days before the Japanese launched their attack on Pearl Harbor, died yesterday from inflammation of the gall bladder, according to a Domei broadcast recorded by United States government monitors, The Associated Press reported. He was sixty years old.

A slightly built, American-educated Japanese career diplomat, Wakasugi worked for friendship between the United States and Japan even when that trend was out of season in his country. During the years Wakasugi was in the United States he showed a keen knowledge of America's resources and potential fighting power and once suggested to his government it would be unwise for Japan to force hostilities.

In the summer of 1940, Wakasugi was recalled to Japan because of his conciliatory attitude after four years as Consul General in New York. A few months later, when Nomura was appointed Ambassador to the United States, Wakasugi was selected as his adviser. In February, 1941, he was named Minister as well as counselor to the Embassy.

Got Law Degree in U. S.

Wakasugi was born in Kumamoto City and graduated from Tung Wen College. He began his diplomatic career by serving as commercial attache at Japanese consulates in China. Later he came to the United States and attended the University of Oregon School of Law, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1910. Four years later he did post-graduate work in political economy at New York University.

After a few years with the commercial affairs bureau of the Japanese Foreign Office, Wakasugi held consular positions in China, Asiatic Russia and France. He was Japanese Consul in Los Angeles in 1924 and went to London as first secretary of the Japanese Embassy in 1929 and 1930 during the naval disarmament conference.

Wakasugi went from London in 1930 to San Francisco, where he served as consul general for four years. He subsequently became counselor of the Japanese Embassy at Peiping. In 1936 he was named consul general at New York City and was much in demand as an after-dinner speaker, repeatedly pledging Japan's peaceful intentions.

Had Post at World's Fair

During the New York World's Fair of 1939 and 1940 Wakasugi represented Japan as Commissioner General to the exposition. Recalled to Japan in August, 1940, during a shake-up of Japanese diplomatic personnel, he returned to the United States as counselor to the Embassy in December.

When Japanese relations with the United States became tense in September, 1941, Wakasugi was rushed to Tokio with a special report from Nomura. He told his countrymen that the "United States is prepared and determined to meet the worst eventualities."

Rturning to Washington in October, 1941, with what was described as an important message for high American officials, Wakasugi conferred three times in a week with Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State. He was held with other Japanese diplomats after Pearl Harbor and returned to Japan in August, 1942, on a diplomatic exchange vessel. He had been ill since his return to Japan.

SHIP TORPEDOED OFF EAST COAST

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 10 (A. P.).—An enemy submarine torpedoed and sank the Cuban freighter Libertad off the United States east coast last week, killing seven members of the crew and leaving eighteen missing of the ship's complement of forty-three, survivors reported on arrival here yesterday.

A naval vessel picked up the eighteen survivors after they had clung to rafts, a capsized lifeboat and a broken hatch cover for fifty-three hours.

The ship went down within one minute after the torpedo struck aft on the port side, and her skipper, Capt. Moises Jandra of Havana, when last seen was blowing the whistle to sound a general alarm. The crew had no opportunity to launch boats.

Two survivors who watched helplessly as their seven shipmates were drowned said that after thirty-six hours a Navy blimp dropped a rubber life raft containing food and a first aid kit.

The raft was surrounded by sharks. The men fought them off with hands and feet.

Cut Franco Ties, Uruguay Asked

Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Uruguayan House of Representatives sent to its International Affairs Committee yesterday a proposed resolution requesting the Administration to consider the advisability of suspending diplomatic relations with Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime in Spain on the grounds that it "is not representative of the Spanish people."

The bill was presented by an Independent Nationalist Deputy, Hertor Paysse Reyes, who said he had the support of most of the political groups in the House. Administration circles, however, were inclined to dismiss the possibility of its passage.

HELD AS NAZI SPY

Buenos Aires, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Existence of a spy ring pitted against the United States was revealed today by Federal Judge

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Colombia To Give Bases

Bogota, Colombia, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Colombian Government, which recently declared a state of belligerency against Germany announced last night that its armed forces would cooperate fully with the United States in a joint defense program involving the establishment of sea and air bases on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The announcement followed a three-hour meeting between Acting President Dario Echandia and Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, chief of the United States defense command in the Caribbean.

Two Vessels Lost

Also attending the conference were Colombian War Minister Gonzalo Restrepo, Minister of Government Alberto Lleras Camargo, Foreign Minister Carlos Lozano y Lozano and Army Chief of Staff General Domingo Espinel. General Brett was accompanied by members of his staff.

Colombia declared the existence of a state of belligerency with Germany on November 27, ten days after the Colombian schooner Ruby was sunk by a U-boat in the Caribbean. She was the second Colombian vessel lost within a year.

(Colombia's geographical position is strategically important in the hemisphere defense scheme, situated as it is immediately south of the Panama Canal with a two-ocean coastline running across the top of South America.)

Horacio Fox in sentencing a 23-year-old Spanish medical student to two years in prison for espionage and attempted bribery.

The convicted spy, Rosendo Almozaea Lombrera, was arrested on his arrival at Buenos Aires on the Spanish steamship Cao de Horno on May 11 last when customs officials considered his actions suspicious.

He was carrying envelopes containing 16,200 Argentine pesos ($1,082) and 5,600 United States dollars as well as photographs and coded documents. These subsequently were decoded, disclosing his participation in an espionage plot against the United States.

Canada to Raise 3 Legations

OTTAWA, Dec. 10 (AP).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced today completion of arrangements to elevate the Canadian legations in the Soviet Union, China and Brazill to rank of embassy. The legations of these countries in Ottawa will assume the same status.

Canada Medal Is Choice Award

Ottawa, Dec. 10—The Ottawa *Journal* in a news-page story said it was informed that the new Can-

ada Medal would be "by the widest margin the scarcest and most precious award in the New Year's honors list."

The *Journal* added:

"Among the exclusive few on whom it will be bestowed will be Prime Minister Churchill, Marshal Stalin, President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek."

FURTHER PAY RISES BARRED IN CANADA

Ottawa, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—In an effort to prevent an increase in the cost of living, Canada has banned further wage rises except to rectify "gross inequality or gross injustice," and then only if the employer is able to pay the advance without raising the price of his product or service.

The order, effective with the first pay roll on or after February 15, 1944, also provides that cost-of-living bonuses allowed formerly shall hereafter be included as a part of basic wages.

PRESIDENT FLIES OVER WAR AREAS

Views From Plane Battlefields From El Alamein To Tunis

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt, journeying homeward from his war and peace conferences in the Middle East, flew over the historic battlefields of North Africa from El Alamein to Tunis, the White House disclosed today.

He was impressed, it was said, with the fortitude of the Allied fighters who conquered that desolate area.

The Chief Executive, riding in one of three huge army transport command planes which carried his party, at times flew very low over the bomb-gouged sands, where last year's great battles raged, in order to get a fleeting close-up view.

Flies From Cairo To Tunis

The trip described in today's release, from Cairo to Tunis, apparently was that leg of the journey which preceded his Wednesday visit to Malta. However, the statement was not clear on that point.

The story of the airplane flight was written by Major George E. Durno, a member of the President's party and a former White House correspondent.

He mentioned that the desert panorama which flowed beneath the President's plane gave the Chief Executive a graphic impression of the struggle put up by the British, Australian and New Zealand troops who turned back the Nazi desert fox, Marshall Erwin Rommel.

Sees Nazi Aircraft Wreckage

The President commented on the fortitude and determination of those fighters who battled across so great an area of sand and desolation. After the plane reached Tunis and the Cap Bon peninsula it circled at low altitude and the President viewed the wreckage of Nazi aircraft which littered the airfield and adjacent countryside.

"Somebody seems to have been doing a rather grand job," he was quoted as saying.

The three big four-motored C-54 transport planes were protected by a covey of fighters as they winged over the 1,500 miles of North African battleground.

Few Minutes To El Alamein

"It was but a few minutes flight from Cairo's famed pyramids almost at the base of which momentous military decisions had been reached to deal a death blow at Germany and Japan," Major Durno reported, "before Mr. Roosevelt's plane hovered over the point of Rommel's ultimate threat to Egypt and the vital Suez Canal.

"This was El Alamein, where the British Eighth dug in to save Cairo and Alexandria, and later to launch the dazzling offensive that coincided with the American landing in North Africa to trap the Nazis in a costly and final collapse in Tunisia."

Ambassador Biddle Sees Hull

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Ambassador to five exiled governments in London, has arrived in Washington. He saw Secretary Hull today. Mr. Biddle said he was called home on consultation, and since his trip was hurried Mrs. Biddle remained in London.

In the same article, Col. Ray W. Clifton of the Army Air Forces disclosed that five divisions of infantry combat units have been formed from the Luftwaffe personnel—"an indication that Germany is getting short of aircraft" and is preparing to fight on the ground.

Col. Clifton, an instructor at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, discussed the classic "four phases" of strategic bombing in a survey written for the school's monthly military review.

"The bombing of German-occupied Europe can be considered in the third phase now," he said, the fourth phase being that in which "the air will paralyze the production and movement of enemy war supplies and support the ground forces making a landing."

Makes Report on Damage.

Col. Clifton supplied these reports on the damage inflicted on some of the major targets of the R. A. F. and the United States Eighth Air Force:

Essen—Three-fourths of the town destroyed, with at least two-thirds of the 200 buildings of the Krupp works seriously damaged.

Lorient—Town almost entirely destroyed by April 15, but submarine base protected by its heavy concrete construction. However, submarine base estimated to be working at about 20 per cent efficiency because of lack of utilities.

Dusseldorf—75 per cent of the city destroyed, 80 per cent of the people homeless, 25,000 killed, and munitions factories damaged.

Emden—60 per cent of the town and the dock areas destroyed.

Bremen — Focke-Wulf fighter factory badly damaged, a fifth of the town destroyed.

Lubeck—40 per cent destroyed, many factories destroyed or heavily damaged.

Rostock—More than 70 per cent destroyed.

Kiel—A single raid on May 14 damaged or destroyed almost every building in the Germania yards, which build submarines and destroyers.

Hamburg—All buildings ruined on more than three fourths of the built-up areas, four main shipyards damaged, 15 to 20,000 persons killed and 350,000 homeless.

Oberhausen — Railway shops more than half destroyed.

Cologne—60 per cent devastated, nine factories destroyed, six others almost destroyed, railway property heavily damaged.

Vegeasack — Submarine yard badly damaged.

Marienburg — Focke-Wulf factory destroyed in October 9 attack, accounting probably for half of the Focke-Wulf fighter assembly capacity in Germany.

Berlin — Residential and commercial damage widespread. About 250,000 persons fled the city early in September, in addition to an estimated 500,000 already temporarily living in the country outside the city.

Invasion to Follow Raids

'Army Expert Believes Bombings Have Paved Way for Land Action.

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Washington, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The first official indication that the air offensive against Germany has passed the preliminary phases and entered on the final knockout stage preparatory to a land invasion was made public today in the Army school survey report.

U. S. AIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPAN IN 1944 IS FORECAST

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—(AP) An air offensive against Japan next summer was forecast today by an Army colonel, who also disclosed that the aerial operations against Germany now are actual pre-invasion blows.

Writing in the "Military Review," official publication of the Command and General Staff school at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Col. Ray W. Clifton referred to the classic "four phases" of strategic bombing, and said that "the bombing of German-occupied Europe can be considered in the third phase now."

Fourth Phase Coming

"In the fourth phase," he added, "the air will paralyze the production and movement of enemy war supplies and support the ground forces making a landing."

In the Pacific, said Col. Clifton, the increasing pace of the air war has cut into Japanese air strength, and hampered the movement of enemy supplies and reinforcements. Nine-tenths of the Japanese military facilities in Burma are reported damaged by Allied air attacks, and shipping at Rangoon has been so disrupted that supplies entering that port "are far below the level required to maintain the Japanese properly in Burma."

"The Japanese apparently are quite concerned over their airplane losses," Col. Clifton wrote, "as it has been announced in Japan that production of machine tools for aircraft production has been given top priority.

Fears Air Attack

"Also, possibly Japan is concerned about the air offensive which we will conduct against them next summer."

He did not elaborate on this highly significant statement.

Col. Clifton also gave a report on destruction in a number of German cities, reminiscent of the recent announcement by Air Marshal Harris of the R.A.F. that of 40 primary industrial targets in Germany, 17 had been destroyed by the air offensive and 14 so badly damaged that they would be out of operation for several months.

Col. Clifton concluded:

"It may be stated that the appliance of air power against German-occupied Europe this far has:

"Reduced the manufacturing capacity of Germany by at least 35 per cent, caused 1,800,000 persons to be evicted from their homes in Germany, and caused the people to lose full confidence in the German political and military machine."

Price Eases Censor Code to End 'Needless Suppression' of News

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—Announcing a liberalization of voluntary censorship restrictions on the press and radio, Byron Price placed today in his own Office of Censorship greater responsibility for clearing material for publication and broadcast.

This fundamental change in censorship policy, Mr. Price said, "means, in effect, that the Office of censorship will itself undertake to act as an appropriate authority under the codes" by passing on material in restricted categories whether or not it has been announced officially by other government agencies. The Office of Censorship will not, however, originate news.

Issuing to a press conference revised censorship codes for the press and radio, Mr. Price said numerous restrictive requests of the government had been eliminated in the interest of encouraging a more liberal presentation of war news, especially regarding war production, merchant marine operations and diplomatic negotiations not connected directly with military operations.

The domestic censorship codes do not apply to censorship in war theaters abroad, where news is censored at the source by the Army and Navy and war correspondents are pledged to observe military regulations on news reporting.

Mr. Price again emphasized that only the Office of Censorship has authority to request that certain news not be published or broadcast and invited appeals when requests were received from other sources.

Sees Needless Suppression

"Unquestionably news is being suppressed needlessly by newspapers and broadcasters because of miscellaneous requests emanating from totally unauthorized sources throughout the country, including even publicity agents," Mr. Price said.

In some cases, he said, "even chambers of commerce have tried to say what could be printed." Saying that he had noted some inclination among newspapers to accede to such unauthorized requests, he added:

"I want to be sure we don't build up that type of psychology. I want to put newspapers and broadcasters on their guard against it. I have found editors who think that Army regulations issued to publication relations officers on what should not be given out are orders to newspapers. They are not and the War Department never intended them to be."

Asked whether any consideration has been given to a final termination of censorship, Mr. Price replied:

"There has been a great deal. I can express a personal hope that all censorship, not only press and radio, but also mail and cable, will end when the hostilities end.

"I think the trend should be downward from now on. There is not complete agreement, but among government agencies the thinking is toward curtailment."

In addressing copies of the revised codes to editors and broadcasters, Mr. Price inclosed a note urging appeals to his office on all censorship questions and emphasizing that his office hereafter will act on its own responsibility in clearing material. He also expressed "deep appreciation for your excellent patriotic co-operation over two difficult years."

Principal Code Changes

Among the principal code changes:

Eliminates request that only A. P. O. or F. P. O. addresses be used for service men, since they no longer are effective for delivery of mail. However, the code continues to request that unit identifications and ship names of those overseas not be published.

Eliminates restriction against unit identifications of men on defense duty within the United States.

Makes the War Shipping Administration as well as the Navy an appropriate authority for information on the sinking or damaging of merchant vessels.

Eliminates restrictions on civilian defense communications centers.

Eliminates restrictions against nation-wide summaries of war production, plant details and capacity and movements of lend-lease material. The new clause restricts only secret weapons and detailed breakdowns of specific types such as 155-mm. guns. "The idea is to make our production record an open book," Mr. Price said.

Eliminates all request concerning resettlement centers and the location of war prison camps, and recognizes the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as the War Department as appropriate authority for news on escaped prisoners. Eliminates any restrictions on reports on forest fires.

In a note to editors last night, Mr. Price said that "there is abundant evidence" that the press and radio, as a result of confusion about the operation of voluntary censorship, "are suppressing news for no valid reason."

"In addition to your loyal and generally excellent co-operation under the voluntary code," he said, "many of you have been led by overzealousness to withhold information having no security value, on the advice of persons having no authority."

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Text of War News Code of Office of Censorship

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—The text of the Censorship Code of Wartime Practices for the press, revised as of Dec. 1, 1943, is as follows:

Special Note

The Code of Wartime Practices is issued pursuant to instructions by the President, who commissioned the Office of Censorship to supervise domestic voluntary censorship.

You are reminded that whenever anyone else, in any part of the country, makes a request which appears unreasonable or out of harmony with the code, you are at liberty to appeal at once to the Office of Censorship.

Much confusion would be avoided if such appeals were more frequent.

Code of Wartime Practices Edition of Dec. 1, 1943

This third revision of the Code of Wartime Practices for the American press is based on experience of the Office of Censorship and of the press since the original edition was issued on Jan. 15, 1942.

All requests of the code apply to advertising matter, news letters, corporation and business reports, letters to the editor, personal and society news (which often discloses military or diplomatic movements or identity restricted herein), and commentators and columnists who deal both with news and circulated reports.

The code does not limit speculation or opinion. But use of any device of "speculation" to disclose restricted information presents a hazard to voluntary censorship.

The basic facts of voluntary press censorship remain unchanged. The first of these facts is that the outcome of the war is a matter of vital personal concern to the future of every American citizen. The second is that the security of our armed forces, and even of our homes and our liberties, will be weakened in greater or less degree by every disclosure of information which will help the enemy.

Problems Put Up to Editors

If every member of every news staff and contributing writer will keep these two facts constantly in mind, and then will follow the dictates of common sense, he will be able to answer for himself many of the questions which might otherwise trouble him. In other words, a maximum of accomplishment will be attained if editors will ask themselves with respect to any given details "Is this information I would like to have if I were the enemy?" and then act accordingly.

The result of such a process will hardly represent "business as usual" on the news desks of the country. On the contrary, it will mean some sacrifice of the journalistic enterprise of ordinary times. But it will not mean a news or editorial black-out. It is the hope and expectation of the Office of Censorship that the columns of American publications will remain the freest in the world, and will tell the story of our national successes and shortcomings accurately and in much detail.

The highly gratifying response of the press proves that it understands the need for temporary sacrifice, and is prepared to make that sacrifice in the spirit of the President's assurance that such curtailment as may be necessary will be administered "in harmony with the best interests of our free institutions."

More Requests to Follow

Below is a summary covering specific problems. Obviously it is impossible to anticipate every conceivable contingency. The Office of Censorship will make special requests from time to time covering individual situations in order to round out this outline of publications practices which the Government feels are desirable for the effective prosecution of the war and the security of American citizens.

Special attention is directed to the fact that all of the requests in the summary are modified by a proviso that the information listed may properly be published when authorized by appropriate authority. News on all of these subjects will become available from Government sources; but in war, timeliness is an important factor, and the Government unquestionably is in the best position to decide when disclosure is timely.

The specific information which newspapers, magazines and all other media of publication are asked not to publish except when such information is made available for publication by appropriate authority, or is specifically cleared by the Office of Censorship, falls into the following classes:

Armed Forces

The general character and movements of United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps units, within or without the continental limits of the United States—their location, identity or exact composition, equipment or strength; destination, routes and schedules; assembly for embarkation, prospective embarkation or actual embarkation. Any such information regarding the troops of friendly nations on American soil.

Note—The request as regards "location" and "general character" does not apply to troops in training camps in continental United States nor to units assigned to domestic police duty.

Special Note on Unit Identification—Except for troops in training camps in the United States, members of the armed forces should not be identified with military or naval units or ships. Such unit identifications are of great value to the enemy, and should be eliminated from servicemen's letters, interviews, addresses and similar news.

Names of servicemen outside the United States may be published after official announcement of the arrival of United States forces in such areas, without any unit or ship identification. Names of naval personnel should not be linked with their ships unless the ship has been announced lost or damaged by the Navy.

Possible future military operations should not be revealed by identifying an individual or group known for a specialized activity.

Ship Movements, Cargoes, Etc.

The identity, location and movements of United States naval or merchant vessels, of neutral vessels, or vessels of nations opposing the Axis powers in any waters; the port and time of arrival or prospective arrival of such vessels, or the port from which they leave; the nature of cargoes of such vessels; the identity or location of enemy naval or merchant vessels in any waters; the identity, assembly, or movements of transports or convoys; the existence of mine fields or other harbor defenses; secret orders or other secret instructions regarding lights, buoys and other guides to navigators; the number, size, character and location of ships in construction, or advance information as to the date of launchings or commissionings; the physical set-up or technical details of shipyards.

Note—This has no reference to the movement of merchant vessels on the Great Lakes or other sheltered inland waterways, unless specific instances require special ruling.

Movements of diplomatic exchange ships under direction of the State Department.

Ship Sinkings, Damage to Enemy Attacks, Etc.

Information about the sinking or damaging from war causes of war or merchant vessels in any waters.

Note—The appropriate authority for results of United States naval action against enemy vessels in or near American waters is the commanding officer of the district in which the action occurs, or the Naval Office of Public Relations, Washington.

Information about damage to military objectives, including docks, railroads, airfields, or public utilities or industrial plants engaged in war work, through enemy land or sea attacks on continental United States or possessions.

Note—In reporting such attacks, counter-measures or plans of defense should not be disclosed, except through appropriate military authorities.

The appropriate authority for information about damages from enemy attacks to military objectives on land within continental United States or possessions is the commanding officer in the zone of combat, or the Army Bureau of Public Relations, Washington. (For the Hawaiian Islands, the Navy.)

Attacks by Air

To the end that any air attack on continental United States may be reported in an orderly fashion, consistent with the highest requirements of national security, the following course of action before, during and after an air raid is suggested:

Before a Raid—It is desirable that no warning or report of an impending raid be published except as given out by designated representatives of the Army Defense Command.

Note—It is suggested that newspapers write in advance to the appropriate defense commander to ascertain the location of the designated representatives of the defense command in their area.

During a Raid—It is requested that news dispatches transmitted or published at the beginning of a raid, prior to official announcement, be confined to the following: (1) the fact that a raid has begun, without estimating the number of planes; (2) the fact that some bombs have been dropped, if fully established, but without effort to estimate the number; (3) the bare fact that antiaircraft guns have gone into action.

Thereafter, until the raid is ended and the all-clear sounded, it is requested that nothing be transmitted or published except communiques, which will become available promptly and periodically from the designated representatives of the Army Defense Command.

After a Raid—There is no objection to publication of general descriptions of the action after the all-clear is given, provided such accounts do not (1) play up horror or sensationalism; (2) deal with or refer to unconfirmed versions or reports; (3) contain any estimate of the number of planes involved or the number of bombs dropped except as given in communiqués; (4) make any reference to damage of military objectives, such as fortifications, docks, railroads, ships, airfields, public utilities or industrial plants engaged in war work; (5) make any mention of the exact routes taken by enemy planes; (6) describe counter-measures of defense, such as troop mobilization or movements, of the number or location of anti-aircraft guns or searchlights in action, except as officially announced.

It is requested that no photographs showing damage or combat action be published or transmitted except upon clearance by military authorities.

Nothing in this request is intended to prevent or curtail constructive reporting of such matters as feats of heroism, incidents of personal courage, or response to duty by the military or by civilian defense workers.

Accredited Military and Naval Correspondents

No provisions in this Code of Wartime Practices for the American press modify obligations assumed by accredited correspondents who accompany Army or Navy forces or are given special accrediting by the War or Navy Department to visit restricted areas in the United States.

These commitments, under War and Navy Department practice, pledge such correspondents to submit to censorship anything they write in zones of combat or restriction, or what they may write at a later date as result of their observation in these zones. The military department concerned is the censorship agency for all such material.

In case of a protracted enemy attack on the continental United States necessitating military declaration of a combat zone, censorship within such an area would of necessity be by military authority. Accrediting of news gatherers for such a zone will be as in any other combat area. In the case of such an attack and declaration of a military zone of combat, the requests in this code remain applicable to press operations outside the declared area.

Planes

Disposition, movements, missions, new characteristics or strength of military air units of the United States or the United Nations; military activities of commercial air lines or the Civil Air Patrol.

Information concerning new military aircraft and related items of equipment or detailed information on performance, construction and armament of current military aircraft or related items.

Fortifications and Air Installations

Location and description of fortifications, coast defense emplacements, anti-aircraft guns and other air defense installations, including defense installation details of public airports used for military purposes; location or description of camouflaged objects; location of specially constructed bomb shelters.

Information concerning installations for military purposes outside the United States.

Production

(SEE ALSO SABOTAGE CLAUSE)

New or secret Allied military weapons, identity and location of plants making them; designs or rate of production or consumption of any specific type of war matèriel; formulas, processes or experiments connected with war production.

Information on imports, exports or Government stock piles of critical or strategic materials, such as tin, natural rubber, uranium, chromium, tantalum, manganese, quinine, tungsten, platinum and high-octane gasoline.

Movement or Transportation of War Material

Note—Progress of production for general categories of war materiel, such as planes, tanks, guns, vehicles and munitions may be reported; but statistical information on specific weapons, such as bombers, fighter planes, 155-mm. guns, medium tanks, etc., should be avoided without appropriate authority.

Sabotage

Specifications (including information on "bottlenecks") which saboteurs could use to damage military objectives. No mention of sabotage should be made except on the appropriate authority of the military agency concerned or the Department of Justice.

Weather

Weather forecasts or maps, other than those officially released by the Weather Bureau.

Combat Zone Interviews and Letters

All interviews with service men or civilians from combat zones (including accounts of escapes from foreign territory) should be submitted before publication either to the Office of Censorship or the appropriate Army or Navy public relations officer nearest at hand. The War and the Navy Departments have instructed such officers to be available for such inspection and clearance.

The dangers of uncensored interviews may be considerable, since information involving military security, which has been kept from the enemy by combat zone censors, may unwittingly get into circulation when the possessor of the information returns home. Please take no chances.

Concerning letters from combat areas, the press is reminded that these letters are censored in the field only for home consumption—they are not censored for publication. When such letters are published, take great care to edit from them all hearsay and all mention of military or naval movements or operations unless the information has been made public. The Office of Censorship should be consulted in cases of doubt in the editor's mind.

Photographs and Maps

Photographs conveying the information specified in this summary, including ports of embarkation, embarking troops, views of convoys, military air fields in continental United States completed after Dec. 7, 1941, or emergency airfields no matter when completed; harbor defenses, inland waterway locks.

All aerial photographs of locks, docks and harbor installations, war plants, railroad yards and terminal buildings, public utility plants and all airports within the continental United States. On all aerial photos, care should be exercised to suppress landmarks of potential aid to enemy aircraft.

Care should be exercised in publishing photos of service men to prevent disclosure of military or naval units outside the country through insignia.

Maps disclosing the location of military depots of any kind, such as air, quartermaster or ordnance depots, key production plants, arsenals, ammunition or explosive plants of any kind.

Note—This has no reference to maps showing the general theatre of war or large-scale zones of action, movements of contending forces on a large scale, or maps showing the general ebb and flow of battle lines; or maps showing locations of military camps, provided no indication is given of size or strength, or maps showing airfields, except those constructed since Dec. 7, 1941.

Military Intelligence

Information concerning war intelligence or counter-intelligence, operations, methods, or equipment of the United States, its allies, or the enemy.

Secret Detection Devices

Secret United States or allied means or systems of military communication.

War Prisoners, Internees, Civilian Prisoners

Information as to arrival, movements, confinement, or identity of military prisoners from war zones; identity of persons arrested or interned as enemy aliens; locations or operations of alien internment camps; place of confinement of civilians convicted of

treason, espionage or sabotage.

Note—The appropriate authority for information as to war prisoners or their camps is the War Department; for escaped prisoners, the War Department or the FBI; for information as to enemy aliens or their camps, or civilian prisoners described above, the Department of Justice. In any inquiry, please make certain whether the individuals involved are military prisoners of war, enemy aliens or resettled citizens or aliens.

War News Coming Into the United States

War information originating outside United States territory may be published if its origin is made plain.

Any dispatches and photographs sent across the United States—Canadian border, or material for publication in any other form, should contain nothing that will conflict with the censorship restrictions of the country in which the information or photos originate. In doubtful cases, consult the Office of Censorship at Washington.

General

Identification of combat casualties until made available for publication by the War or Navy Department or the next of kin.

Secret war plans, or diplomatic negotiations or conversations which concern military operations.

Information disclosing the new location of national archives, or of public or private art treasures.

Information about the movements of the President of the United States (including advance notice of any place from which he will broadcast) or of official military or diplomatic missions of the United States or of any other nation opposing the Axis powers—routes, schedules, destination, within or without continental United States; movements of ranking Army or naval officers and staffs on official missions; movements of other individuals or units on military or diplomatic missions.

If information concerning any phase of the war effort should be made available anywhere which seems to come from doubtful authority, or to be in conflict with the general aims of these requests; or if special restrictions requested locally or otherwise by various authorities seem unreasonable or out of harmony with this summary, it is recommended that the question be submitted at once to the Office of Censorship.

In addition, if any newspaper, magazine or other agency or individual handling news or special articles desires clarification or advice as to what disclosures might or might not aid the enemy, the Office of Censorship will cooperate gladly. Such inquiries should be addressed to the Office of Censorship, Washington 25, D. C. Telephone Executive 3800.

Should further additions or modifications of this summary seem feasible and desirable from time to time, the industry will be advised.

The Office of Censorship,
Byron Price, Director.
Dec. 1. 1943.

Preferential Draft Status Given Fathers In War Plants

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt's approval of a Congressional effort to slow the father draft was followed tonight by selective service instructions giving preferential draft status to fathers employed in war production.

In new orders to local draft boards, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, declared that existing regulations should be "liberally construed" with respect to occupational deferment of fathers.

Status Otherwise Unchanged

"Fathers who are eligible for occupational deferment under the provisions of Local Board Memorandum No. 115 (authorizing draft boards to weigh replaceability) and who are making contributions in war production or in support of the war effort are usually stable employes and if other factors are equal, will normally be accorded deferment in preference to non-fathers," Hershey advised.

Otherwise, Presidential approval of the father-draft bill apparently failed to change materially the status of A-1 fathers, for when the army wants them—they're going.

McNutt Loses Draft Powers

Disregarding a veto request from War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, the President signed the bill which strips McNutt of all authority over selective service at the same time it orders pre-war fathers placed at the bottom of the draft pool—provided such action does not interfere with the "orderly flow of the nation's manpower into the armed forces."

Neither McNutt nor Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, would see reporters today to discuss the bill's effect on the draft and civilian manpower. Earlier McNutt argued, however, that it would "seriously weaken" the manpower situation by dividing authority over civilian and military needs.

Resignation Regarded Unlikely

There was some speculation that McNutt might now resign, but this was considered unlikely.

The bill carries this potentiality for slowing the father draft. A medical commission it creates to examine army and navy physical requirements could lower the standards enough to make draft eligibles of present borderline 4-F's.

Men in that group without dependents would precede the family men into the army. But the commission might leave the standards at their present level.

Local Boards Get Orders

Orders went out from Washington to all local draft boards tonight to gear induction procedure to the new law.

On October 1 McNutt issued an order putting fathers on the draft's bottom rung, but they have been going into the armed services with every selective service call since then. Hershey, no longer under McNutt's manpower directives, reportedly told a closed meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers at New York yesterday that about 1,000,000 pre-Pearl Harbor fathers would be inducted by next July according to present schedules.

Congressional Opinion Divided

Congressional opinion was divided over the bill's effect on fathers. Senator Johnson (D., Col.) estimated it would postpone induction "two or three months" for some. Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.), author of an unsuccessful attempt to outlaw drafting of fathers, said the modified bill means practically nothing.

If it doesn't change things much for draft-eligible fathers, it does make major changes in the nation's control over the manpower situation. After putting fathers behind all other available draft groups, the bill:

1. Lodges full draft authority in the hands of the President and the directro of selective service, an officer previously subject to McNutt's general manpower directives, both civilian and military.

2. Wipes out "occupational" inductions, canceling the Manpower Commission's "work-or-fight" order which made men in some occupations non-deferrable regardless of family status.

Sets Up Medical Commission

3. Creates a five-member medical commission, appointed by the President, to review military physical and mental standards to see if they can be lowered enough to pick up some 4-F's.

4. Gives draft appeal boards at the place of employment authority to pass on occupational deferments for so-called essential workers. Their deferment now is fixed by appeal boards where the worker registered for the draft, frequently hundreds of miles away from the place where he works.

Registrants who want to know their draft outlook can arrange through local boards to have their army physical examination in advance of an induction notice. The results of that examination, however, will not be binding when a regular draft notice is issued.

Deferments Not Abolished

The revised law does not abolish occupational deferments, now granted only for a stated number of months, and reviewed upon expiration.

Hearings before Congress showed that no draft boards have any considerable pool of deferred non-fathers. Consequently, selective service officials said, there are few non-fathers left to induct ahead of fathers.

In filling future draft quotas local boards were directed to call volunteers first, non-fathers second and fathers last.

MUSTERING-OUT PAY AGREED ON

Senate Group Unanimously Recommends Schedule.

Washington, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Legislation to give all members of the armed services mustering-out pay ranging from $200 to $500 was recommended unanimously today by the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The sliding scale of payments would give higher discharge pay to veterans who served overseas than to those who remained in the United States. The plan was inserted by the committee in a bill by Senator Barkley (D.-Ky.) which would have provided a flat $300 payment to all honorably discharged service men.

Republican Senators Austin of Vermont and Bridges of New Hampshire were authors of the graduated pay plan but their bill was incorporated in its entirety in the Barkley measure.

Scale of Payments.

Under the Senate bill, the mustering-out pay would go to all enlisted men and officers below the Army rank of colonel and comparable ranks in other services, on the following basis:

Five hundred dollars for those who served eighteen months or more outside the continental United States; $400 for those serving one year to eighteen months overseas; $300 for overseas service of less than one year; $300 for service in the United States for one year or over, and $200 for service in the United States of less than one year.

The payments would be made by the Government in three installments—one-third at the time of discharge and the balance in equal installments one and two months later.

A 21-year-old veteran who lost his left leg in a Commando action in Tunisia told the House Military Committee today that "there will be another march for a bonus" unless "adequate legislation" is enacted to provide benefits for discharged service men.

Technical Sergt. Lemuel Hendricks of Council Bluffs, Iowa, said that men in foxholes are beginning to "wonder what they are fighting for and if it was worth it."

"I know what they need and what they want," he said. "They are concerned about their future and what Congress is doing for them."

Leaning heavily on a cane—he has an artificial left leg—and turning sideways as committee members questioned him—because the land mine which blew off his leg also ruined the hearing of his left ear, Hendricks said he was interested primarily in what was going to be done for disabled men.

He testified that he has been in Walter Reed Hospital here since last June 25 but his claim for disability compensation has not been adjudicated "or even taken up" so far as he knew because nothing can be done until he is officially discharged from the Army.

Mine Blew Up in His Face.

Hendricks said he was wounded on March 15 while serving with a British Commando unit in Tunisia. A tank mine blew up virtually in his face, and part of the metal pierced the left side of his head, shattering nerves there.

The sergeant testified the "men in the foxholes" are beginning to fear "we will be forgotten in civilian life." While the selective service law requires employers to restore jobs to drafted men, he pointed out, nothing prevents the employer from firing the man twenty-four hours later.

"If that's what the boys are thinking of in the foxholes over there, why isn't something done about it?" he asked.

WAC Recruiting Short Of Goal, Despite Spurt

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, says the recent WAC recruiting drive resulted in a "decided spurt," but did not reach the goals of 70,000 additional women in the service.

The present strength of the corps is approximately 60,000, plus the unannounced number taken in during the campaign just over.

Even though the 70,000 goal was not reached, recruits are "coming in at the highest rate since last April," Stimson said yesterday at his press conference.

Pleading for increased WAC enrollment, Stimson said "I hope that the women of the country will come to feel a personal responsibility for filling the ranks of the corps."

Senate Gets Full Report On Patton Slapping Affair

Army Says Sicily Offense Is Only One in General's Record

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—The War Department has reported to the Senate Military Affairs Committee that no other American general has been involved in a soldier-slapping incident similar to that for which Lieutenant General George S. Patton jr. was rebuked.

There are no other incidents of this kind in General Patton's record, the report added.

The committee requested the "full information" on the incident in which General Patton cuffed a soldier in a Sicilian hospital, was wressed down by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, then apologized to the men and to many members of his 7th Army command.

The full statement, it was learned today, carries a general admission that it was a mistake for General Eisenhower's headquarters to issue what looked like a denial of the Patton incident. It defended the action of the officers concerned, however, as having been taken "for the good of the service." General Eisenhower himself later confirmed the story.

The statement probably will have a bearing on the Senate's attitude toward a recommended promotion in General Patton's permanent rank from lieutenant colonel to major general.

Committee members said Secretary Henry L. Stimson's report would be read to the Senate without comment and without recommendations on Monday.

Senate Sets Study Date On Filipinos

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Senate agreed yesterday to consider Monday a resolution setting up a Filipino Rehabilitation Commission after Senator Taft (R., Ohio) voiced opposition to the resolution.

The commission, embraced in a proposal offered by Chairman Tydings (D., Md.) of the Territories and Insular Affairs Committee, would be authorized to recommend action respecting post-war economy, trade, finance, economic stability and rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands.

"I have been advised that war damage in the Philippines will run between $300,000,000 and $500,000,000," Tydings said.

Taft said he thought the establishment of the commission was unnecessary, particularly at this time "when we may not be back in the Philippines for a year or two."

TAX BILL REVISED TO AID WAR PLANTS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. — (AP) The Senate Finance committee approved new legislative cushions today to ease the impact of forced price readjustments on war contractors.

Writing amendments to the contract renegotiation statutes into the pending tax bill, the committee stipulated that in such renegotiation, full consideration must be given to the financial burden on the contractor in reconverting his plant to peacetime production.

Further, in computing the contractor's costs, he must be allowed the same deductable tax allowances as are honored in his income tax returns.

Looking toward creation of a central war contracts price adjustment board, the committee stipulated that the chairman or vice chairman of the War Productoin board will be a member.

Exempt from renegotiation, under the committee's decision, would be all future construction contracts

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let under competitive bidding after advertisement. The senators also voted to exempt contracts or subcontracts for articles which the War Production board directs to be furnished and shipped at sub-ceiling prices.

Chairman George (D-Ga) said he hoped the committee could complete the renegotiation changes tomorrow. He conceded, however, that the tax bill itself could not be whipped into final shape until next week.

Senate reductions below House rates on excise taxes and postal charges have cut the estimated annual revenue under the bill to $1,922,700,000.

RECORDS SET BY MARS ON FIRST MISSION

Navy's Huge Cargo Flying Boat Completes Round Trip To Natal, Brazil

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—The navy's huge cargo flying boat Mars has completed its first war mission, establishing a record for cargo transportation while on a 4,375-mile non-stop flight from Maryland to Natal, Brazil, Secretary of the Navy Knox said today.

Knox said that during the flight the following records were set by the huge boat:

Longest over-water flight; greatest air cargo, 35,000 pounds; heaviest load ever lifted by a plane, 148,500 pounds gross at takeoff from Patuxent, Md.; longest non-stop cargo flight.

8,972 Miles In 55 Hours

Knox said that the Mars covered 8,972 miles in 55 hours and 31 minutes flying time. Thus, he said, a total of 48,000 pounds of "priority war material," as much as ten standard cargo planes could carry, was transported at an average hourly speed of 161 miles.

Coming back from South America the Mars carried a load of steatite, tantalite, mica and beryllium.

May Order More Ships

Knox was asked at a press conference if the navy intended to order more of the big ships and he replied that the matter was being given "very serious consideration" and that he thought the "chances are that we will."

He said the discussions were being conducted now with the Glenn L. Martin Company, of Baltimore, builder of the Mars.

Made Stops On Return Trip

The Mars, on her return trip to the United States, made stops at Belem, Brazil; Port of Spain, Trinidad, and Bermuda.

On her southbound trip, her cargo included 13,000 pounds of mail for the armed forces.

The navy said it accepted the Mars from the Martin company "only a few days before its historic flight.

"It was rushed into war service, to test its utility as a cargo plane, by Capt. Donald Smith, head of the Naval Air Transport Service.

"The craft performed excellently throughout the flight. Its range and load-carrying ability are expected to contribute heavily to volume transport of critical cargo to war fronts.

Could Have Cut Time

"The time could have been cut sharply, had it not been for the desirability of testing the water handling and landing and takeoff qualities of the Mars in restricted areas. Such tests were carried out at all stops. The Mars previously had not been operated on or off any area outside of Chesapeake Bay."

The plane carried a crew of sixteen, commanded by Lieut. Com. William E. Coney, Baltimore, 37-year-old veteran of navy flying-boat operations, for ten years a pilot of Eastern Air Lines transports. Another crew member was Chief Specialist (Inspector) William H. Perry, Baltimore.

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580,000 European Refugees In U. S.

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—The United States has given haven to 580,000 refugee Europeans since Hitler started his campaign of intolerance, and American gates are still open to any who escape the Nazis, it was revealed today.

Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee in testimony released today that "we are ready to take all new refugees who come out of France or out of other occupied territory. Spain will assist them."

He disclosed that all the neutral countries of Europe have cooperated in forging for refugees a "way out" of the inferno Hitler has made of their homelands.

About 30,000 people have come through Spain, Long said, and all but 1,200 have been moved along to other places where better food and shelter is available.

Jeep Must Be Tamed For Use of Civilians

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—The jeep is, in the opinion of its originators, too much of a buggy to release to the public without calming it down.

George W. Ritter of Toledo, vice president and general counsel of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., told a House public buildings subcommittee today that to turn the machine over to the public without gearing it down would be dangerous.

The jeep does at least twenty-four separate tasks in the armed forces, and Willys has perfected plans for thirty-six civilian post-war uses, Mr. Ritter said.

Says Dispute With Rly Forced Admiral To Quit

Washington, Dec. 10 (AP)—Representative Anderson (D., N. M.) declared today that Rear Admiral Sanford C. Hooper, of Navy Communications, was compelled to retire because of a complaint against the policies of Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission.

Informed of Anderson's statement, Secretary of the Navy Knox said that Hooper had retired because of a "physical condition" and that previous to his retirement he had been transferred to a "communications job which was unrelated" to the FCC.

Ex-Reporter Killed On Duty With Marines

Washington, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Sergt. Robert W. S. Stinson, Marine combat correspondent of Chester Pa., was killed while on duty in the South Pacific, the Navy announced today. He died of injuries received in an airplane accident November 18, the Navy said.

Sergt. Stinson, 31 years old, was at one time a reporter for the Philadelphia Inquirer and was acting director of public relations for the Saturday Evening Post before enlisting in October, 1942.

Total of U. S. Casualties Is Reported as 129,422

Figure Does Not Cover Losses in Recent Battles

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—Casualties in the nation's armed forces since the beginning of the war total 129,422. Official figures released today show 97,077 casualties in the Army and 32,345 in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. These included only the casualties whose families have been notified officially and probably do not include all the losses in the Gilbert Islands or the recent fighting in other theaters.

The breakdown of the totals:

Killed: Army, 14,919; Navy, 10,711; Marine Corps, 2,241; Coast Guard, 316; total, 27,187.

Wounded: Army, 34,164; Navy, 3,012; Marine Corps, 2,720; Coast Guard, seventy-eight; total, 39,974.

Missing: Army, 23,814; Navy, 8,337; Marine Corps, 638; Coast Guard, forty-four; total, 32,833.

Prisoners: Army, 24,180; Navy, 2,293; Marine Corps, 1,954; Coast Guard, one; total, 28,428.

The Army added that 1,612 prisoners have died in enemy prison camps, mostly Japanese, and that 17,572 wounded have returned to active duty or been discharged from hospitals.

The Honor Roll

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 513 United States casualties, including these with next of kin:

WOUNDED.
NEW YORK.

European Area.

KLAUBER, JOSEPH B., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Helen Klauber, 38 Willard avenue, Farmingdale.

Mediterranean Area.

BRUNO, DANIEL N., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Lillian B. Mara, 315 East 29th street, New York.

CLARK, MARTIN F., private; father, John Clark, 219 Hopkins street, Brooklyn.

COUCH, JOSEPH R., lieutenant-colonel; wife, Mrs. Mary R. Couch, 161 Thompson street, Poughkeepsie.

DALE, JIMMY, private; friend, Samona Sulenlan, 143 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

DEEMER, EVAN J., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Maude S. Deemer, 179 Valentine Lane, Yonkers.

DELVECCHIO, ARMONDO, private; mother, Mrs. Sylvia Delvecchio, 71 Merrit street, Port Chester.

DIAZ, JOSEPH R., pfc.; aunt, Mrs. Mary Gonzales, 40 Carroll street, Brooklyn.

GRIFFITH, EDWARD E., corporal; mother, Mrs. Anna M. Griffith, 83-15 Lefferts Boulevard, Kew Gardens.

GUZOWSKI, ALFONS A., private; mother, Mrs. Ursula Guzowski, 656 East 160th street, the Bronx.

HAAS, ARTHUR J., private; mother, Mrs Ruth Haas, 25-06 21st street, Astoria.

HILDEBRAND, ALEXANDER J., private; sister, Mrs. Barbara Bell, 50 South Miller street, Newburgh.

ILLINGSWORTH, ALBERT P., pfc.; sister, Mrs. Catherine Townley, 12 Center street, Yonkers.

INFANTE, COSTABILE, private; mother, Mrs Rose Infante, 111 Mott street, New York.

KAVENY, CHARLES, private; mother, Mrs. Delia Kaveny, 20-67 38th street Astoria.

LAURO, JAMES V., sergeant; father Michael Lauro, 107-19 91st street, Ozone Park.

McAULIFFE, RICHARD L., private; wife Mrs Carole McAuliffe, 325 West 45th street, New York.

MINSKY, HYMAN, private; mother, Mrs Mary Minsky, 287 South Fourth street Brooklyn.

MORENO, ANGELO M., private; mother Mrs. Consuelo Moreno, 33-21 83d street Jackson Heights.

MULDOON, CLAIR A., private; sister Mrs. Mary M. Purdy, 141 Rectory street Port Chester.

OCCHIPINTI, JOHN, private; mother Mrs. Jennie Occhipinti, 229 Avenue C New York.

O'KEEFE, MAURICE P., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Mary B. O'Keefe, 3 East 176th street, New York.

OPOULOS, ALEXANDER C., second lieutenant; father, Alexander C. Opoulos, 38 Sand street, Mount Kisco.

PEDICINO, FRANK J., technician fourth grade; mother, Mrs. Mary Pedicino, 3611 Richmond Terrace, Mariners Harbor.

RENDINE, MICHAEL, private; mother, Mrs. Mary Rendine, 550 West 180th street, New York.

RICCOBONO, THOMAS A., technician third class; mother, Mrs. Concetta Riccobono, 7503 17th avenue, Brooklyn.

RUZALSKI, STANLEY B., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Victoria Ruzalski, 5462 43d street, Maspeth.

SALHANY, GEORGE, private; mother, Mrs. Emily Salhany, 17 Strong Place, Brooklyn.

SANFILLIPPO, PAUL P., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Sanfilippo, 154 Nelson street, Brooklyn.

SCHIFANO, JOHN, private; mother, Mrs. Josephine Schifano, 92-04 Silver Court, Ozone Park.

SEVERSINKY, MICHAEL, private; sister, Mrs. Jean Feldman, 71 Meserole street, New York.

SILBOWITZ, IRVING J., private; brother, Jacob Silbowitz, 650 Howard avenue, Brooklyn.

SILVA, JOSEPH J., private; wife, Mrs. Alice Huff, 260 Lewis street, Brooklyn.

SINDA, ALBERT, private; mother, Mrs. Lia Sinda, 1735 Fulton avenue, New York.

STEINITZ, HENRY J., corporal; mother, Mrs. Anna Steinitz, 459 East 148th street, New York.

WETHERELL, EDWARD T., private; mother, Mrs. Ellen Wetherell, 429 18th street, Brooklyn.

Southwest Pacific Area.

HUPFER, JOHN O. JR., corporal; father, John O. Hupfer Sr., Meadowbrook Place, East Hempstead.

ROSEN, HERMAN B., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Janet Rosen, 330 East Houston street, New York.

European Area.
NEW JERSEY.

SMYTH, ARTHUR J., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Doris Osar Smyth, 1270 Ringwood avenue, Haskell.

Mediterranean Area.

ANDERSON, ARCHIBALD S., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Margaret Anderson, 63 Congress street, Jersey City.

FAGAN, VINCENT T., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Agnes J. Fagan, 274 Green avenue, Lyndhurst.

HAGGERTY, WILLIAM J., corporal; mother, Mrs. Martha Haggerty, 2 Stuart Terrace, West Orange.

HEMPEL, WILLIAM, corporal; friend, Miss Hazel Schmitt, 25-03 Morlot avenue, Fair Lawn.

HIRD, JOHN A., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Millicent Hird, 115 Lorraine avenue, Montclair.

LEE, THOMAS N., private; sister, Mrs. Elia M. Combs, 98 Kearney avenue, Jersey City.

MOZEIKA, FELIX P., private; mother, Mrs. Kathrine Mozeika, 3 Hilton street, Belleville.

REEG, LEONARD J., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Kathryn Reeg, 235 Harding street Teaneck.

REID, WILLIAM P., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Carrie Arfmann, 91 Central avenue, Jersey City.

REZNIK, ANDREW, pfc.; wife, Mrs. Isabelle I. Reznik, 364 West 2d street, Bound Brook.

ROUM, JOSEPH, private; mother, Mrs. Yetta Roum, 1002 Labor street, Trenton.

AWARDS
NEW YORK.
Air Medal

BERNETT, WALTER, staff sergeant, Eltingville.

DURRELL, LAWRENCE, captain, Scarborough.

HARNETT, JAMES J., second lieutenant; 384 E 136th street, New York.

KARP, ARTHUR D., first lieutenant; 341 Central Park West, New York.

SCHESTOPOL, ABE, first lieutenant; 175 Schenectady avenue, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

BANZHOR, EUGENE E., staff sergeant; Route 6, Mine Hill, Dover.

NAVY CASUALTIES

The Navy Department today listed the names of ninety-eight casualties.

The list includes members of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard and brought the total casualties since December 7, 1941, among naval forces to 32,392, including 13,299 dead, 5,823 wounded, 9,022 missing, and 4,248 prisoners of war.

Included in the list with their next of kin are:

Wounded.
NEW YORK.

KERRIGAN, THOMAS P., pfc., U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Kerrigan, 1924 Edison avenue, New York.

Missing.

MULLIGAN, JOHN FRANCIS, seaman, first class, U. S. N. R.; mother, Mrs. Rose Mulligan, 1510 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn.

Dead.
NEW JERSEY.

KONDOR, FRANK, private, U. S. M. C. R.; mother, Mrs. Julia Kondor, 133 Genesee street, Trenton.

Missing.

HAZELWOOD, LEDYARD B., first lieutenant, U. S. M. C. R.; father, Theodore T. Hazelwood Jr., Wearimus Road, Hohokus.

Wounded.

KONCICKI, MILTON L., pfc., U. S. M. C. R.; parents, Mr. and Mrs Felix Koncicki, 127 Bright street, Jersey City.

Missing.
CONNECTICUT.

KASPER, GEORGE FRANK, gunner's mate, third class, U. S. N. R.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Kasper, 614 North Ridgefield avenue, Bridgeport.

DEC 11 1943

Aid Sent Allies Is 13 Billion

New York, Dec. 10 (AP)—Almost $13,000,000,000 worth of equipment, supplies and services were placed at the disposal of allies of the United States by this country up to July 31, Clifton E. Mack, director of procurement for the Treasury Department, said today.

"This aggregate includes $2,500,000,000 worth of those things which the lend-lease program describes as 'industrial items,'" Mack told members of the American Standards Association.

Many Civilian Needs Met

These industrial items as differentiated from combat materials and devices of the lend-lease activity included machinery, metals, lumber, chemicals and thousands of miscellaneous things for civilian use, Mack said.

Examples of these purchases, Mack said, are $15,000,000 worth of plumbing for homes of war workers, 11,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, and 250,000 teakettles. The purchases were made on regular commercial invoices and paid so as to earn discounts aggregating $9,915,892 or $1,300,000 more than the entire administrative cost of the agencies lend-lease operate.

Steel Executive Speaks

R. E. Zimmerman, vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation, and retiring president of the association, reviewed its accomplishments over the past twenty-five years, and spoke of standardization activities after the war ends.

Organized by the scientific societies of industry as a result of production difficulties in the last World War, the association is working with Government agencies and industry to supply emergency specifications governing use of substitute materials and war materials.

H. S. Osborne, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and chairman of the Standards Council, reported that 119 standard specifications have been approved during the year.

Pearl Harbor Relic To Be Auctioned

New York, Dec. 10 (AP)—A corporal's clarinet, his only possession after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, will be auctioned off for war bonds, the Treasury Department has announced.

The corporal, Clifton C. Heath, Jr., of Arlington, Va., is considered dead by the Government, having

been reported missing in the battle of Midway. He was awarded the Silver Star posthumously.

The clarinet was played by Benny Goodman on the "Report to the Nation" program over CBS to boost the bond auction. It was donated by Heath's father.

Civilians Get Butter Rejected By Army, Lend-Lease

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New York, Dec. 10 (AP)—More than 500,000 pounds of Argentine butter received here by the Community Credit Corporation has been found unsatisfactory for Government use, a CCC official said, and is being sold for civilian use.

J. R. Rea, chief of the CCC's fats and oils section, said 195,776 pounds already have been marketed privately and that the rest of the shipment is expected to be offered soon.

Rejected By Priority Groups

The army, navy, lend-lease and other priority groups rejected the butter, the official stated, because it graded only 89 score and was unsalted and therefore difficult to keep or reship overseas.

An official grading report characterized it as having a "barnyard flavor."

The Argentine butter was purchased by the British Purchasing Commission and allocated to the CCC under a United States-British agreement regulating dealings with the South American country, Rea said.

Criticism Held Unjustified

Commenting on reports of dissatisfaction among New York dealers over the manner in which the first part of the shipment was sold, Rea declared the criticism was unjustified, adding:

"After all, we're not in the butter business. What we did was to take a telephone book and look up the names and addresses of some dealers. We sent them notices of the sale and invited them to submit bids. We received twelve bids and divided the offering among ten buyers, all of whom bid the ceiling price of 41 cents a pound."

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30.24— 10913

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ASIDE FROM ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE GERMAN FORCES IN THE DNIEPER BEND, THE FALL OF ZNAMENKA MARKED AN IMPORTANT ADVANCE IN THE RED ARMY'S NORTH-WESTWARD EXPANSION OF ITS KREMENCHUG BRIDGEHEAD, AIMED ULTIMATELY AT RELIEF OF THE SOVIET TROOPS IN THE SMALL BUT STRONG CHERKASY BRIDGEHEAD.

DEC 11 1943

A GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT THURSDAY THAT THE RUSSIANS OF THE KREMENCHUG AND CHERKASY BRIDGEHEADS HAD JOINED FORCES, WHICH APPEARED DOUBTFUL ON ITS RECEIPT, SEEMED EVEN LESS CREDIBLE TODAY AS THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IN ITS COMMUNIQUE DESCRIBED FIGHTING IN THE TWO REGIONS SEPARATELY, TREATING THEM AS USUAL AS DIFFERENT ACTIONS.

THE GERMANS SAID OF THE KREMENCHUG SECTOR---WHERE ZNAMENKA FELL---ONLY THAT "HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUED" THURSDAY "IN HEAVY SNOW." BREAKTHROUGHS AT "A FEW POINTS" WERE ACKNOWLEDGED, BUT THE NAZIS SAID THAT FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUED.

IN THE ZHITOMIR-KOROSTEN SECTOR WEST OF KIEV, WHERE A GREAT GERMAN TANK COUNTEROFFENSIVE HAS BEEN UNDER WAY FOR ALMOST TWO MONTHS, THE GERMAN COMMAND SAID THAT "OUR ATTACK MADE GOOD HEADWAY IN THE FACE OF INTENSIFIED ENEMY RESISTANCE." THE RUSSIANS HAD REPORTED HOLDING FAST HERE AFTER GIVING GROUND FOR TWO DAYS IN SUCCESSION.

THE GERMANS TOLD OF A BIG NEW SOVIET OFFENSIVE IN THE PRIPET-BEREZINA SECTOR WEST OF GOMEL IN WHITE RUSSIA, BUT THE RUSSIANS WERE SILENT ON THIS REGION.

BY RICHARD G.MASSOCK

LONDON, DEC. 10-(AP)-DISCLOSURE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CEREMONIAL VISIT TO THE ISLAND OF MALTA WEDNESDAY CAME WHILE LONDON WAS SPECULATING TODAY ON RUMORS THAT HE MIGHT COME HERE AND WHILE THE BERLIN RADIO WAS REPORTING HIS INTENTION TO VISIT GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO, PRESIDENT OF SPAIN.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS ARE SECRET AND THERE WAS NOTHING TO CONFIRM EITHER REPORT HERE.

DEC 11 1943

IN FACT, THE BELIEF WAS EXPRESSED THAT EVEN THOUGH A ROOSEVELT VISIT TO THE BRITISH CAPITAL WAS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE, IT WAS IMPROBABLE AT THIS TIME.

THIS VIEW TOOK INTO CONSIDERATION THAT THE PRESIDENT MIGHT WANT TO RECIPROCATE PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S VISITS TO THE UNITED STATES WITH A GESTURE OF FRIENDSHIP FOR THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

BUT IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT MR.ROOSEVELT MIGHT PREFER TO GIVE IT THE GREATER SIGNIFICANCE OF A SPECIAL VISIT AT SOME LATER DATE RATHER THAN MAKING IT A STOP ON THE WAY HOME FROM THE CONFERENCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, INCIDENTALLY, IS SCHEDULED TO RECEIVE A FULL REPORT ON THE CONFERENCES FROM CHURCHILL SOON AFTER HE RETURNS AND TWO DAYS HAVE BEEN SET ASIDE FOR DEBATE ON HIS REMARKS.

THE PRIME MINISTER ALSO VISITED MALTA THIS WEEK, STOPPING THERE EN ROUTE FROM CAIRO AHEAD OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPEARANCE.

THE BERLIN REPORT THAT THE PRESIDENT PLANNED TO MEET FRANCO SAID SUCH A RUMOR WAS BEING CIRCULATED BY "BRITISH PROPAGANDA SUFFERING FROM CONFERENCE FEVER," BUT NOTHING HAD BEEN HEARD OF IT PREVIOUSLY IN LONDON.

LONDON, DEC 10-(AP)-BERLIN BROADCASTS TODAY REFLECTED GERMANY'S FEAR OF A POSSIBLE ALLIED INVASION FROM THE WEST WITH AN OFFICIAL DISCLOSURE THAT FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL HAD INSPECTED GERMAN DEFENSES IN DENMARK AND A FORECAST BY CAPT.LUDWIG SERTORIOUS, NAZI MILITARY COMMENTATOR, THAT A BRITISH-AMERICAN CROSS-CHANNEL ATTACK WOULD COINCIDE WITH AN EXPECTED RUSSIAN WINTER OFFENSIVE.

"IT IS SAFE TO SUPPOSE," SAID SERTORIUS (CORRECT) IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, "THAT THE RUSSIANS WILL AGAIN LAUNCH A GRAND WINTER OFFENSIVE AND THAT THEY HAVE INSISTED THAT THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS ATTACK IN THE WEST AT THE SAME TIME.

"FORCES FOR THIS INVASION ARE KNOWN TO BE READY WITH AN ESTIMATED 50 DIVISIONS OR MORE CONCENTRATED IN BRITAIN....

"IF NO RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE MATERIALIZES THIS WINTER ONE CAN CONCLUDE THAT THE ALLIES HAVE NOT COMPLETED THEIR ARRANGEMENTS. IN THAT CASE THE INVASION WILL BEGIN IN THE SPRING." DEC 11 1943

THE SOUTHERN FRONT, SERTORIUS SUGGESTED, WOULD "PLAY A JUNIOR ROLE AT THE BEGINNING, BUT WHEN THE BIG THING STARTS THE ALLIED PRESSURE IN THE SOUTH WILL INCREASE."

SERTORIUS ESTIMATED THAT THERE WERE 26 DIVISIONS IN THE SOUTH AVAILABLE TO THE ALLIES.

IN ANOTHER BROADCAST, DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, ANNOUNCED THAT ROMMEL, NAZI COMMANDER IN THE BALKANS, HAD "VISITED GERMAN TROOPS IN DENMARK WITHIN THE LAST FEW DAYS."

LONDON, DEC.10-(AP)-DNB, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED THAT TURKEY'S FOREIGN MINISTER, NUMAN MENEMENCIOGLU, MET GERMAN NEWSPAPERMEN AT ANKARA TODAY AND REPEATED TO THEM WHAT HE TOLD ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS YESTERDAY: THAT TURKEY'S FOREIGN POLICY REMAINS UNCHANGED.

ASKED IF A REUTERS REPORT THAT TURKEY WOULD PLAY A MORE ACTIVE ROLE IN THE WAR WAS JUSTIFIED, THE FOREIGN MINISTER REPLIED, "NO. I BELIEVE MY STATEMENT WAS SUFFICIENTLY CLEAR. TURKEY'S POLICY REMAINS UNCHANGED."

RECALLING HIS ASSERTION YESTERDAY THAT TURKEY'S RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA WERE ALMOST AS CORDIAL AND STRONG AS WITH BRITAIN, A REPORTER ASKED WHETHER IT WAS FOUNDED ON "NEW INFORMATION IMPARTED TO YOU (AT CAIRO) ON THE SUBJECT OF STALIN'S OPINION AS TO THE FUTURE OF EUROPE AND THE NEAR EAST." DEC 1 1 1943

DNB SAID MENEMENCIOGLU REPLIED, "THIS QUESTION TOUCHES THE CORE OF THE CAIRO NEGOTIATIONS. IN CAIRO WE DISCUSSED ALL QUESTIONS WHICH CONCERN THE WAR AND POST-WAR PERIOD, QUESTIONS OF THE PRESENT AND OF THE FUTURE. WITHIN THE MATERIAL FRAME OF TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY OUR RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION HAVE BEEN REINFORCED. WE HAVE NEVER HAD ANY CAUSE FOR FRICTION WITH THE U.S.S.R."

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, DEC 10--FIELD MARSHAL FRITZ VON MANNSTEIN'S COMBINED TANK, INFANTRY AND AIR ONSLAUGHT AGAINST RUSSIAN POSITIONS NORTHEAST OF CHERNYAKHOV IN THE KIEV BULGE WAS CHECKED YESTERDAY AS THE RED ARMY CARVED OUT NEW GAINS TO THREATEN THE KEY ENEMY BASES OF KIROVOGRAD AND KRIVOI ROG IN THE DNIEPER BEND SECTOR, A RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

BRILLIANT DEFENSIVE TACTICS BY GEN.NIKOLAI VATUTIN'S FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY THWARTED VON MANNSTEIN'S ATTEMPT TO CRACK THE SOVIET LINES WEST OF KIEV. MOSCOW SAID, AND THE GERMANS RECOILED BEFORE

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POINT-BLANK SOVIET ARTILLERY FIRE WHICH KNOCKED OUT 75 MORE ENEMY TANKS FOR A TOTAL OF 350 IN THE PAST FOUR DAYS. MORE THAN 5,000 GERMAN DEAD WERE REPORTED COUNTED IN THE SAME PERIOD AS THE NAZI MARSHAL THREW NEW MASSES OF MEN AND TANKS INTO THE FIGHTING.

THE SUCCESSFUL SOVIET STAND WAS DISCLOSED AFTER VATUTIN HAD FALLEN BACK FOR THE PAST TWO DAYS TO NEW DEFENSE LINES. THE PERSISTENT GERMAN ATTACKS APPARENTLY HAVE FAILED TO TIE UP ANY CONSIDERABLE RUSSIAN FORCES OR DIVERT THE RED ARMY HIGH COMMAND FROM LAUNCHING OFFENSIVES ELSEWHERE, ACCORDING TO A MOSCOW DISPATCH FROM HENRY C. CASSIDY, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT.

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OTHER REPORTS FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT SAID THE GERMANS WERE RUSHING TANK AND INFANTRY RESERVES TO THE UKRAINE FROM GERMANY, THE NETHERLANDS, POLAND AND EVEN ITALY IN A SUPREME EFFORT TO RELIEVE PRESSURE ON THE AXIS LINES IN WHITE RUSSIA AND THE DNIEPER BEND. CASSIDY'S ASSERTION THAT VATUTIN WAS HOLDING HIS OWN WITHOUT CALLING FOR REINFORCEMENTS INDICATED A RUSSIAN BELIEF THAT THE ENEMY DRIVE WOULD COLLAPSE.

LESS THAN 200 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST INSIDE THE DNIEPER RIVER LOOP, SOVIET COLUMNS FROM GEN.RODION MALINOVSKY'S ARMY CAPTURED 15 TOWNS IN A CONTINUATION OF THEIR ADVANCE ON KIROVOGRAD, AMONG THE CAPTURED TOWNS WAS THE RAIL STATION OF MEDEROVO, LESS THAN 18 MILES FROM KIROVOGRAD ON THE ALREADY SEVERED ZNAMENKA-NIKOLAEV RAILWAY.

MEDEROVO IS 10 MILES SOUTH OF THE GERMAN-HELD RAIL JUNCTION TOWN OF ZNAMENKA, WHICH IS NOW REPORTED ALMOST COMPLETELY ENCIRCLED BY RED ARMY TROOPS CONVERGING FROM THE SOUTH, NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

PUSHING SOUTHWARD IN THE DIRECTION OF KRIVOI ROG, OTHER RUSSIAN UNITS STORMED INTO THE TOWN OF SPASSOVO TO THREATEN THAT IMPORTANT MINING CENTER AND THE THOUSANDS OF GERMANS DEPLOYED WEST OF THE DNIEPER IN THAT AREA.

COMPLETION OF THE RUSSIAN LOOP AROUND ZNAMENKA WOULD CUT THE LAST OF THE FOUR RAIL LINES CENTERING IN THAT TOWN. SOVIET FORCES WERE LAST REPORTED FIVE MILES FROM THE ZAMENKA-KIROVOGRAD RAILWAY. OTHER COLUMNS WERE DANGEROUSLY CLOSE TO LINKING FORCES WITH RED ARMY TROOPS PUSHING ON SMELA, ANOTHER GERMAN-HELD JUNCTION CONTROLLING ROUTES TO THE RUMANIAN BORDER.

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LONDON, DEC. 10-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY BY PREMIER MARSHAL STALIN ANNOUNCING THE CAPTURE OF ZNAMENKA, AS RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR FROM A MOSCOW BROADCAST:

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER IN CHIEF TO ARMY GEN. KONEV: (ENS: ABOUT 200)

GROUPS OF THE SECOND UKRAINE FRONT ARE CONTINUING TO DEVELOP THEIR OFFENSIVE AND ON THURSDAY, AS THE RESULT OF THREE DAYS OF FIERCE FIGHTING, CAPTURED THE TOWN OF ZNAMENKA, AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY JUNCTION OF THE UKRAINE ON THE RIGHT BANK OF DNIEPER AND A POWERFUL STRONG POINT IN GERMAN DEFENSES IN THE KIROVOGRAD DIRECTION.

PARTICULAR DISTINCTION WAS GAINED BY TROOPS UNDER LT.GEN.GADOV AND MAJ.GEN.ROBINTZEV, TANK UNITS UNDER COL.GEN.ROTMISTROV AND AIR FORMATIONS UNDER LT.GEN.GRENOV.

UNITS WHICH HAVE PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN THE BATTLE LEADING TO THE CAPTURE OF ZNAMENKA WILL HENCEFORTH ASSUME THE

NAME OF THAT TOWN.

UNITS WHICH ALREADY BEAR THE NAMES OF TOWNS THEY ASSISTED IN CAPTURING WILL BE RECOMMENDED FOR AWARD OF THE ORDER OF THE RED BANNER.

TONIGHT AT 6 O'CLOCK MOSCOW TIME, MOSCOW, THE CAPITAL OF OUR COUNTRY, IN THE NAME OF THE MOTHERLAND, WILL SALUTE THE VALIANT TROOPS WHICH LIBERATED ZHANENKA WITH 12 SALVOES FROM 124 GUNS.

FOR EXCELLENT MILITARY OPERATIONS I EXPRESS THANKS TO ALL THE TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND WHICH HAVE TAKEN PART IN FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF ZHANENKA.

ETERNAL GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR MOTHERLAND!

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DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS!

(SIGNED) MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION AND SUPREME COMMANDER STALIN.

LONDON, DEC 10-(AP)-THE GERMAN CONTROLLED VICHY RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY REUTERS, SAID TODAY IT HAD "LEARNED FROM GIBRALTAR" THAT SOVIET MARSHAL KLEMENTI Y.VOROSHILOV, WAS EXPECTED TO VISIT GIBRALTAR IN THE NEAR FUTURE. HE LATER WILL GO TO ALGIERS AND THENCE TO THE ITALIAN FRONT, THE BROADCAST SAID.

VOROSHILOV ATTENDED THE ALLIED CONFERENCE AT TEHERAN WITH PREMIER STALIN.

LONDON, DEC.10-(AP)-A PREDICTION OF "WHOLESALE LYNCH LAW" OVER POST-WAR EUROPE UNLESS ADEQUATE JUDICIAL MACHINERY IS ESTABLISHED FOR TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS WAS MADE TODAY BY LORD LYTTON AT A MEETING OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

HE SAID "WHOLESALE MASSACRES OF THE MOST TERRIBLE KIND" ARE LIKELY UNLESS A WAY IS FOUND TO "INSURE THAT OUTRAGED CONSCIENCE IS SATISFIED BY DUE PROCESS OF LAW AND NOT BY AN EXPLOSION OF POPULAR INDIGNATION."

THE COUNCIL URGED "RIGOROUSLY FAIR" TRIALS FOR ALL PERSONS ACCUSED OF WAR CRIMES.

LONDON, DEC.10-(AP)-THE USE OF PENICILLIN IN THE TREATMENT OF SOFT TISSUE WOUNDS IS ESTIMATED TO HAVE SAVED THREE TO SIX WEEKS IN THE HOSPITALS FOR CASUALTIES OF THAT TYPE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, ACCORDING TO A PRELIMINARY REPORT TO THE WAR OFFICE AS REVIEWED IN THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"WITH PENICILLIN, THE OBSTACLE OF INFECTION HAS BEEN PRACTICALLY OVERCOME," A MEDICAL OFFICER WHO TREATED EARLY CASUALTIES FROM SICILY WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

PROF. L.P. GARROD, AUTHOR OF THE REVIEW, SAID THE MOST HOPEFUL FIELD FOR USE OF THE NEW DRUG IS THE EARLY TREATMENT OF SOFT TISSUE WOUNDS AND FRACTURES.

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LONDON, DEC 10-(AP)-THE BRITISH ARMED FORCES HAVE DEFERRED INDUCTION OF 300 YOUNG DOCTORS SO THEY MAY FIGHT THE WAVE OF INFLUENZA NOW SAID TO BE CAUSING MORE THAN 400 DEATHS A WEEK IN BRITAIN.

THE LATEST HEALTH MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV.27, LISTED 375 DEATHS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, BUT AN INCREASE IN THE RATE SINCE THEN WAS EXPECTED TO BOOST THE WEEKLY TOTAL WELL TOWARD THE PREVIOUS WARTIME PEAK OF 629 RECORDED IN ONE WEEK OF JANUARY, 1940.

LONDON, DEC 10-(AP)-EDOUARD BENES, PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, HAS ARRIVED IN RUSSIA, PRESUMABLY TO SIGN A PACT FOR WHICH NEGOTIATIONS RECENTLY WERE CONCLUDED IN LONDON,

CZECH CIRCLES DISCLOSED TODAY.

IT WAS EXPECTED HERE THE AGREEMENT WOULD HAVE IMPORTANT REPERCUSSIONS ON THE POST-WAR CENTRAL EUROPEAN SET-UP BY PROVIDING AN OPENING FOR POLAND TO JOIN IN A TERRITORIAL BARRICADE AGAINST GERMANY'S TRADITIONAL URGE TO "DRIVE TO THE EAST."

LONDON, DEC. 10-(AP)-A JAPANESE BROADCAST TODAY SAID AMERICAN PLANES ATTACKED HANKOW AND WUCHANG IN CHINA TWICE WITHIN JUST OVER AN HOUR LAST NIGHT.

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LONDON, DEC. 10-(AP)-ALLIED PLANES STRUCK ACROSS THE CHANNEL IN SUNNY WEATHER TODAY, COMING BACK SHORTLY BEFORE NIGHTFALL, AND SOON AFTER 7 P.M. A STRING OF NAZI RADIO STATIONS FADED OUT, A POSSIBLE SIGN THAT THE RAF'S HEAVY BOMBARDMENT SQUADRONS WERE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE IMPROVED CONDITIONS TO GIVE THE REICH ITS FIRST BIG BATTERING OF THE WEEK.

BAD WEATHER OVER THE CONTINENT HAS KEPT THE RAF'S HEAVY NIGHT FORCES GROUNDED SINCE THE BIG RAID ON BERLIN ON DEC. 3. MOSQUITOS ATTACKED WESTERN GERMANY THE NIGHT OF DEC. 4.

edinburgh, scotland, dec. 10-(ap)-a canadian soldier paid a pound ($4.00) for a bottle at a local pub and discovered later it contained not whiskey but cold tea.'

a judge sentenced the pub owner to 30 days and observed: such an act is calculated to produce dismay and discouragement among his majesty's forces."

AGS Stockholm - Stanke - add xxx Rommels

IN THE HUNGARIAN VIEW THE TROOPS ARE BEING HELD AS "HOSTAGES" TO KEEP HUNGARY IN LINE.

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HUNGARIANS MEANWHILE ARE BEGINNING TO SEE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NAZIS' RECRUITING 40,000 "VOLUNTEERS" FOR A SPECIAL ARMY SECTION OF ELITE TROOPS FROM THE CONSIDERABLE GERMAN MINORITY IN HUNGARY. THEY ARE REPORTED TO BE HOSTILE TO GERMANY BECAUSE THEY LOST THEIR CITIZENSHIP BY JOINING THE SS. AND ARE BEING TRAINED IN VIENNA AS OCCUPATION FORCES. THEY SPEAK HUNGARIAN AND KNOW THE COUNTRY.

PEOPLE ARE FLOCKING TO THE OPPOSITION PARTIES AND THEIR ORGANIZATIONS. ACCORDING TO BOTH AXIS AND NEUTRAL REPORTS FROM HUNGARY. THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC UNIONS AND THE PEASANT SOCIETY ARE SAID TO BE GROWING FAST.

THEIR OBJECTIVE IS NOT ONLY TO GET HUNGARY OUT OF THE WAR, BUT ALSO TO SWEEP THE PRESENT REGIME OUT OF OFFICE BECAUSE IT IS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HUNGARIAN SITUATION TODAY.

STOCKHOLM, DEC 10-(AP)-MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL, COMMANDER OF GERMAN FORCES IN THE BALKANS, HAS ARRIVED IN DENMARK, THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY LAST NIGHT IN COPENHAGEN.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT GAVE NO REASON FOR HIS VISIT, BUT IT WAS RECALLED HERE THAT THERE HAVE BEEN A SUCCESSION OF REPORTS OF STONCX&4.-, ACTIVITY IN

RECALLED HERE THAT THERE HAVE BEEN A SUCCESSION OF REPORTS OF STEADY GERMAN ACTIVITY IN STRENGTHENING COASTAL DEFENSES IN DENMARK. A SWEDISH NEWS AGENCY SAID DEC.6 THAT ROMMEL HAD INSPECTED FORTIFICATIONS AT ESBJERG ON THE NORTH SEA COAST.

STOCKHOLM, DEC. 10-(AP)-FANTASTIC TALES NOW CIRCULATING IN GERMANY ARE CONTRIBUTING TO THE UNDERMINING OF GERMAN MORALE, THE BERN CORRESPONDENT OF SVENSKA DAGBLADET REPORTED TODAY.

ONE GERMAN INDUSTRIALIST TOLD A NEUTRAL HE KNEW THE UNITED STATES IS PRODUCING 25,000 PLANES A MONTH, INSTEAD OF THE ANNOUNCED TOTAL OF LESS THAN 9,000, THE CORRESPONDENT REPORTED.

THE INDUSTRIALIST ALSO WAS SAID TO HAVE ASSERTED THAT AMERICA HAD ENOUGH GAS AND BOMBS ON HAND TO DESTROY GERMANY IN TWO WEEKS IF GERMANY TRIED TO USE HER "SECRET WEAPON."

Bernard ~~xx~~ forwarded

ST. BENEDICT MIGRATED TO MT. CASSINO IN 529 A.D., AND FOUNDED THE MONASTERY WHICH BECAME A CENTER OF LATIN AND CHRISTIAN CULTURE. IT WAS SACKED BY THE LOMBARDS ABOUT 580 AND DESTROYED BY THE SARACENS IN 884.

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AS ALLIED ARMIES DRIVE AHEAD ON THE ROAD TO ROME, THE NAZIS ARE TIGHTENING THEIR CONTROL OF THE ITALIAN CAPITAL, STRICTLY GUARDING ALL ROADS TO PREVENT AN INFLUX OF REFUGEES.

CINECITTA, THE "ITALIAN HOLLYWOOD" ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ROME, HAS BEEN REMOVED TO NORTHERN ITALY.

Bern - HAWKINS - Add ~~xx~~ Sent

BULGARIAN REGENTS PRINCE CYRIL AND GEN. MINOV CONFERRED WITH REGENT BOGDAN PHILOV, FORMER PREMIER, UNTIL THE EARLY HOURS THIS MORNING BEFORE THE RAID, AND THEN VISITED THE HOSPITALIZED WOUNDED, AND INSPECTED DAMAGE IN THE CITY.

QUEEN GIOVANNA ALSO VISITED THE HOSPITAL, WHILE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET TOURED THE RUINS.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, DEC 10-(AP)-A FRENCH INFORMANT SAID TODAY THAT NEW NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN OTTO ABETZ, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO VICHY, AND MARSHAL PETAIN HAD BROKEN DOWN.

THE INFORMANT, CITING REPORTS FROM THE FRENCH FRONTIER, SAID ABETZ ASKED PETAIN IN AN AUDIENCE LAST WEEK TO DISCUSS A FORMAL FRENCH-GERMAN PEACE UNDER WHICH FRANCE WOULD UNDERTAKE TO ASSIST IN DEFENSE OF THE COUNTRY AGAINST ALLIED INVASION.

PETAIN WAS SAID TO HAVE REPLIED POINTEDLY THAT HE COULD NEGOTIAT ONLY IF A LEGAL NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WERE REESTABLISHED -- A DEVELOPME THAT HAS BEEN PREVENTED BY A GERMAN BAN RECENTLY ON HIS DECREE PROVIDING FOR A NEW CONSTITUTION.

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NEW YORK, DEC. 10-(AP)-THE ITALIAN-SWISS BORDER IS TO BE "COMPLETELY CLOSED" BY THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND NEXT MONDAY, ACCORDING TO A BROADCAST BY THE HUNGARIAN DOMESTIC RADIO RECORDED HERE BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

THE BROADCAST, WHICH QUOTED A DISPATCH FROM TUDOSITO, SEMI-OFFICIAL HUNGARIAN NEWS AGENCY, DID NOT MAKE CLEAR HOW LONG THE BORDER WAS TO REMAIN CLOSED.

HELSINKI, FINLAND, SATURDAY, DEC. 11--(AP)--THE FINNISH PARLIAMENT SUDDENLY ENGAGED IN A HEATED EIGHT AND A HALF HOUR DEBATE ON THE NATION'S CONTROVERSIAL FOREIGN POLICY LAST NIGHT DURING WHICH CHAIRMAN VAINO VOIONMAA OF THE FOREIGN [redacted] AFFAIRS COMMITTEE DISCUSSED PEACE POSSIBILITIES.

PREMIER EDWIN LINKOMIES HAD TO INTERVENE SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE DISCUSSION WHICH LASTED UNTIL AFTER MIDNIGHT. [redacted] PARLIAMENT HAD BEEN DISCUSSING THE COUNTRY'S BUDGET PROBLEMS WHEN THE FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE

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WAS TOUCHED OFF BY THE PRO-NAZI IKL PARTY'S ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT FOR FORWARDING A PROTEST TO BERLIN OVER THE DEPORTATION FROM NORWAY TO GERMANY OF OSLO STUDENTS.

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VOIONMAA MAINTAINED THAT FINLAND WAS FIGHTING ONLY A "DEFENSIVE WAR" AND CRITICIZED THOSE CIRCLES WHICH STILL THOUGHT THE COUNTRY SHOULD TRY TO EXPAND INTO EAST KARELIA. HE SUPPORTED THE GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST ABOUT THE NORWEGIAN STUDENTS.

AS VOIONMAA DISCUSSED PEACE POSSIBILITIES, YRJOE SCHILDT, LEADER OF THE FARMERS' PARTY, DECLARED, "NOT EVEN THE FOOD SITUATION COMPELS US TO PARTAKE IN THE WAR."

GOVERNMENT LEADERS HAVE DECLARED THAT FINLAND WAS DEPENDANT ON GERMANY FOR FOOD.

MOSCOW, DEC. 10-(AP)-ANDREI J. VISHINSKY, SOVIET DELEGATE ON THE ITALIAN ADVISORY COMMISSION, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE ORDER OF LENIN FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO HIS COUNTRY.

THE AWARD CAME FROM THE SUPREME SOVIET ON HIS 60TH BIRTHDAY YESTERDAY.

BY DON WHITEHEAD

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, DEC. 10-(AP)-FIFTH ARMY TROOPS HAVE LITERALLY CLAWED THEIR WAY UP BARREN ROCKY SLOPES IN DRIVING RAINS, FOG AND SLEET TO BLAST GAPING HOLES IN THE GERMANS' "WINTER LINE" AFTER EIGHT DAYS OF THE MOST SAVAGE FIGHTING IN ALL THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE TOTAL ADVANCE IN ANY ONE PLACE WAS NOT MORE THAN THREE MILES BUT THE AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS AND BRITISH TOMMIES MADE GAINS THROUGH THE TOUGHEST PART OF THE ENTIRE LINE AND CAPTURED MOUNTAINS WHICH ARE KEY POINTS IN A CHAIN OF ENEMY DEFENSES GUARDING THE ROAD TO ROME.

THE GERMANS HAD DUG INTO THE MOUNTAIN SIDES TO HOLD ON AT ALL COSTS. THOSE WERE THE GERMANS' ORDERS. THE NAZIS BURROWED THEMSELVES AND THEIR GUNS INTO ROCKY TRENCHES, CAVES AND TIMBERED DUGOUTS WHICH THEY FORCED ITALIAN SLAVE LABOR BATTALIONS TO BUILD FOR THEM. THEY BROUGHT UP A HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF ARTILLERY AND REINFORCED THE LINE UNTIL AT LEAST FIVE DIVISIONS WERE ALONG THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT ALONE.

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(IN THEIR ADVANCE AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS HAVE ISOLATED THE GERMAN STRONGHOLD OF MIGNANO GUARDING THE VALLEYS TO ROME, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS AT ALGIERS ANNOUNCED, AND ARE NOW ASTRIDE THE MAIN HIGHWAY AND RAILROAD BETWEEN THAT MOUNTAIN FORTRESS AND CASSINO, 10 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST.)

THE STRONGEST ENEMY DEFENSES FACED BY LT. GEN. MARK W. CLARK'S FIFTH ARMY TROOPS WERE ON THE CAMINO, MAGGIORE AND SAMUCRO MOUNTAINS GUARDING THE MAIN ROAD TO ROME. CAMINO AND MAGGIORE LIE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE ROAD WHILE SAMUCRO TOWERS SOME 3,600 FEET ON THE NORTH SIDE.

THE DRIVE WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO PHASES--FIRST, THE TAKING OF THE CAMINO AND MAGGIORE HEIGHTS WEST OF MIGNANO BY THE AMERICAN AND

BRITISH TROOPS AND, SECOND, THE TAKING OF MT. SAMUCRO.

EVEN WHEN THE TROOPS WON THE TOP-MOST PEAKS THEIR JOB WAS NOT DONE FOR THEY HAD TO FERRET OUT HIDDEN MACHINE-GUN NESTS AND SNIPERS BY-PASSED IN THE FIRST ASSAULT.

TODAY THE TOWN OF ROCCA DEVANDRO ON THE NORTHEAST SLOPES OF CAMINO WAS CAPTURED AND THE ENEMY WAS CLEANED OUT OF THE LAST STRONGPOINT SOUTH OF THE GARIGLIANO RIVER.

THE SECOND PHASE OF THE OPERATION BEGAN TWO DAYS AGO WITH ATTACKS ON THE RAZOR-BACKED SAMUCRO. THE DOUGHBOYS FOUGHT THEIR WAY UP INCREDIBLY RUGGED SLOPES TO CAPTURE THE HEIGHTS WHILE THE OTHERS WORKED THEIR WAY AROUND THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN SLOPES.

UNDATED RAID

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TODAY 300 BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR LOST THEIR LIVES WEDNESDAY WHEN TWO FORMATIONS OF AMERICAN MITCHELL BOMBERS ATTACKED "A CITY IN CENTRAL ITALY"--APPARENTLY AQUILA, 55 MILES NORTH-EAST OF ROME.

THE GERMAN ACCOUNT, UNVERIFIED FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE, SAID THE FIRST WAVE DROPPED BOMBS ON A TRANSPORT TRAIN READY TO LEAVE THE STATION AND SEVERAL CARS WERE HIT AND CAUGHT FIRE. THE SECOND WAVE ADDED TO THE HAVOC, THE BROADCAST SAID, TRAPPING MANY BRITISH IN THE BURNING CARS.

Algiers - Kennedy ADDxxx Rome

SPITFIRES OF THE COASTAL COMAND, WHICH NOW OPERATES ALONG ITALY'S COASTS AS WELL AS ALONG THE AFRICAN SHORE, STRAFED A MERCHANT SHIP AT KOTOR ON THE YUGOSLAV COAST AND SHOT UP TRUCKS AND A STAFF CAR 20 MILES NORTH OF DURAZZO IN ALBANIA.

RAF BOSTONS BOMBED CIVITAVECCHIA, NORTHWEST OF ROME AGAIN WEDNESDAY NIGHT, LEAVING A SHIP BURNING IN THE OUTER HARBOR ENTRANCE AND HITTING ANOTHER VESSEL ALONG THE MOLE, AND ATTACKED A CHEMICAL WORKS.

FOUR ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST IN THESE OPERATIONS.

Italian Heights WS 5 - Army - Whitehead Contr Zones

THE COMMANDING GENERAL, A TALL SLENDER HAWK-NOSED MAN OF 52, FOUGHT WITH ALPINI TROOPS AND WAS ON THE STALINGRAD FRONT AND IN THE BALKANS.

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ONE OF HIS STAFF OFFICERS IS CAPT. LEOPOLD PACCARDI WHO WAS NAMED BY PREMIER MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO AS MINISTER OF LABOR, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AFTER THE FALL OF BENITO MUSSOLINI. PACCARDI DID NOT ESCAPE FROM ROME WITH BADOGLIO AND KING VITTORIO EMANUELE BUT MADE HIS OWN WAY FROM ROME THROUGH THE GERMAN LINES TO VOLUNTEER WITH THE PATRIOT ARMY.

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Smart - Algiers - Norgaard - Addxxx Systematically

APPARENTLY DESPAIRING OF CHECKING THE CANADIANS AT THEIR PRESENT LINE, THE NAZIS BEGAN BURNING AND DEMOLISHING VILLAGES BEHIND THEM. SMOKE WAS SEEN BILLOWING FROM THE TOWNS OF TORRICELLA PELIGNA, 21 MILES INLAND FROM THE ADRIATIC, AND PESCOCOSTANZO, RIVISONDOLI AND ROCCARASO, ALL IN A GENERAL AREA ABOUT 37 MILES INLAND AND NORTH OF ALFEDENA.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL REPORT OF PROGRESS BY MONTGOMERY'S BRITISH, NEW ZEALAND AND INDIAN FORCES IN THEIR DRIVE UP THE ADRIATIC COAST TOWARD PESCARA. THE CANADIAN SMASH APPEARED DESIGNED TO MAKE THE NAZIS DISPERSE SOME OF HEAVY FORCES THEY HAD CONCENTRATED TO CHECK THE EIGHTH ARMY'S PUSH UP THE COAST.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC. 10-(AP)-ITALIAN TROOPS NOW ARE IN ACTION AGAINST THE GERMANS IN THE FIFTH ARMY SECTOR OF THE ITALIAN FRONT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT.

30.24— 10921

THE ARRIVAL OF THE ITALIANS AT THE FRONT BESIDE THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH SOLDIERS UNDER LT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK IMPLEMENTS ITALY'S STATUS AS A CO-BELLIGERENT OF THE ALLIES AND FULFILLS MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO'S PROMISE THAT THE ITALIANS WOULD JOIN THE FIGHT TO OUST THE GERMANS FROM ITALY.

NO DETAILS OF THEIR FORMATION WAS DISCLOSED.

A DISPATCH FROM DON WHITEHEAD, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, FROM THE ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIFTH ARMY, SAID THAT AN ITALIAN UNIT MOVED INTO THE LINE AGAINST THE GERMANS THE NIGHT OF Dec Nov.6.

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THE ITALIANS PRESUMABLY ARE IN REGULAR ARMY UNITS WITH THEIR OWN COMMANDERS WORKING UNDER GENERAL CLARK.

THE GERMANS HAVE ANNOUNCED THE ARRIVAL OF PRO-AXIS ITALIAN UNITS AT THE NAZI SIDE OF THE FRONT, BUT THERE WAS NO REPORT OF ANY CONTACT WITH THEM BY ALLIED TROOPS.

THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT RECENTLY CHARGED THE GERMANS WITH SHOOTING ITALIAN SOLDIERS CAPTURED IN ALBANIA AND ON THE ISLAND OF LEROS. IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER THE GERMANS, IN THE EVENT OF CAPTURING ITALIANS SERVING BESIDE ALLIED TROOPS, WILL TREAT THEM AS PRISONERS OF WAR OR SIMILARLY WILL SHOOT THEM ON THE GROUNDS THAT THEY ARE TRAITORS TO BENITO MUSSOLINI'S PUPPET GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN ITALY.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DOES NOT IDENTIFY ANY UNIT AT THE FRONT UNTIL AFTER IT HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY THE ENEMY THROUGH THE LOSS OF PRISONERS. THE INFERENCE, THEREFORE, IS THAT SOME OF THE ITALIANS AT THE FRONT ALREADY HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

PARTICIPATION OF THREE FAMOUS INDIAN ARMY REGIMENTS IN THE EIGHTH ARMY'S SANGRO RIVER BATTLE ALSO WAS DISCLOSED. THEY ARE THE BENGAL LANCERS, THE 15TH PUNJABIS AND THE FIFTH GHURKA RIFLES. THE GHURKAS, IT WAS SAID, HELPED CAPTURE MOZZAGROGNA, THE FIRST TOWN ACROSS THE SANGRO TO FALL TO THE ALLIES.

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ALGIERS, DEC 10-(AP)-ROBERT MURPHY AND HAROLD MACMILLAN, AMERICAN AND BRITISH MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY, RETURNED FROM THE CAIRO CONFERENCES TODAY PREPARED TO IMPLEMENT DECISIONS AFFECTING ITALY.

IT IS BELIEVED THE PRINCIPALS AT THE CONFERENCES FAVORED EVENTUAL ESTABLISHMENT EITHER OF AN ITALIAN REPUBLIC OR A REGENCY FOR THE YOUTHFUL PRINCE OF NAPLES, ALTHOUGH THE ATTITUDE HAS NOT BEEN DEFINED PUBLICLY.

BUT NO ACTION WILL BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY, IT WAS BELIEVED. FOR ONE THING THE PRINCE OF NAPLES STILL IS IN SWITZERLAND, BEYOND CONTACT WITH FREE ITALY.

THE FACT THAT ANDREI VISHINSKY, THE RUSSIAN MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL ALSO WAS AT CAIRO AND TEHERAN INDICATED THAT ITALIAN PROBLEMS WERE ON THE AGENDA. PREVIOUS TO VISHINSKY'S DEPARTURE BOTH HE AND RENE MASSIGLI, FOREIGN COMMISSIONER OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE, MADE A TRIP TO SOUTHERN ITALY TO OBTAIN A FIRST-HAND IMPRESSION OF THE SITUATION UNDER THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT.

Bulgarian - German axx

REPORTS THAT GERMANS WERE MASSING TROOPS ON THE BULGARIAN-TURKISH BORDER WERE DISCOUNTED HERE, AND THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF ANY UNUSUAL FRONTIER ACTIVITY SO FAR.

BULGARIA'S RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA, WITH WHOM SHE IS NOT AT WAR--MIGHT PROVIDE AN ESCAPE IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT SHE IS A CO-BELLIGERENT WITH GERMANY AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

IN THAT CONNECTION THE REPORTED ARRIVAL OF A NEW RUSSIAN MILITARY

ATTACHE IN SOFIA WAS REGARDED AS SIGNIFICANT. SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE BULGARIAN ARMY OF 400,000 GENERALLY ARE CONSIDERED PRO-GERMAN, BUT PRO-RUSSIAN SENTIMENTS OF BULGARIAN PEASANTRY ARE REFLECTED IN THE LOWER RANKS.

FOREIGN MILITARY EXPERTS THINK THE BULGARIAN ARMY MIGHT FIGHT IF THE TURKS INVADED BUT WOULD BE UNRELIABLE AND POSSIBLY MUTINOUS IF ASKED TO FIGHT THE RUSSIANS. THERE ARE REPORTS OF SERIOUS DISAFFECTION IN THE ARMY ALREADY.

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THE PRESENCE OF GERMAN TROOPS IN BULGARIA BOLSTERS THE PRO-NAZI REGIME, BUT PARTICIPATION OF RUSSIAN FORCES IN AN ALLIED INVASION OF THE BALKANS MIGHT TOUCH OFF A REVOLT BEYOND GERMAN CAPACITY TO CONTROL.

RUMANIA IS IN THE TIGHTEST SPOT OF ALL THE SATELLITE STATES. AFTER PARTICIPATING IN THE FORWARD SURGE OF HITLER'S ARMIES IN 1941 AND SEEING MUCH OF HER MANPOWER SLAUGHTERED OR CAPTURED IN COME-BACK DRIVES OF THE RED ARMY, SHE FACES THE PROSPECT OF BEING OVERWHELMED BY RUSSIAN FORCES.

THE FEELING OF THE PEOPLE WAS INDICATED BY REPORTS THAT MANY WERE FLEEING FROM CITIES AFTER LEAFLET RAIDS PROMISING AIR RAIDS.

SIGNIFICANTLY THE BUCHAREST RADIO HAS MADE BROADCASTS PRAISING WOODROW WILSON AS AN INSPIRER OF PEACE WITHOUT VENGEANCE AFTER THE LAST WAR--IMPLYING THAT THE MERCY OF THE VICTORS IS WHAT RUMANIANS WOULD LIKE TO BE SURE OF NOW.

TEHERAN, DEC.10-(AP)-U.S. ARMY FORCES IN IRAN NOW CONSTITUTE A SEPARATE COMMAND DIRECTLY UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT WITH A STATUS EQUIVALENT TO THE FIGHTING COMMAND OF ANY OTHER THEATER, PERSIAN GULF SUPPLY COMMAND HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IT WILL BE KNOWN AS THE PERSIAN GULF COMMAND, DROPPING THE WORD "SUPPLY," AND WILL BE NO LONGER UNDER JURISDICTION OF MIDDLE EAST COMMAND HEADQUARTERS IN CAIRO.

CREATION OF THE INDEPENDENT COMMAND ONE YEAR AFTER THE FIRST CONTINGENTS OF AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVED IN IRAN FOLLOWED A DECISION MADE AT THE RECENT "BIG THREE" CONFERENCE HERE TO INCREASE DELIVERIES TO RUSSIA OVER THE PERSIAN CORRIDOR ROUTE.

BY J.REILLY O'SULLIVAN

DEC 11 1943

14TH U.S. ARMY AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA, DEC.10-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT, COMMANDER OF THE 14TH AIRFORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY RECEIPT OF TWO TELEGRAMS OF THANKS FROM THE CHINESE COMMAND FOR CLOSE AIR SUPPORT GIVEN LAND TROOPS IN THE TUNG TING LAKE BATTLES.

MITCHELL BOMBERS, WHICH BLASTED JAPANESE CONCENTRATIONS IN THE SUBURBS OF CHANGTEH THURSDAY ALSO RAKED AIRDROMES AT HANKOW AND WUCHANG WHERE THE ENEMY WAS REPORTED ASSEMBLING GREATER AIR STRENGTH.

"OUR LIAISON WITH CHINESE GROUND FORCES IS EXCELLENT," CHENNAULT SAID IN AN INTERVIEW. "THE CHINESE ASK US TO GO AFTER CERTAIN TARGETS AND THEY USUALLY GET WHAT IS NEEDED. SOME PEOPLE HAVE EXPRESSED DOUBTS ABOUT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CLOSE AIR COOPERATION WITH THE CHINESE TROOPS. WE ARE DEMONSTRATING IT CAN BE DONE."

DURING THE WEEK DEC.2-9 THE 14TH AIRFORCE CONDUCTED 72 SORTIES, SHOOTING DOWN FOUR JAPANESE PLANES DEFINITELY AND NINE PROBABLY. ELEVEN MORE WERE DAMAGED IN THE AIR. THE 14TH LOST TWO FIGHTER PLANES.

PEARL HARBOR,DEC.10-(AP)-LIBERATOR BOMBERS OF THE 7TH ARMY AIR FORCE DROPPED MORE THAN 40 TONS OF BOMBS ON JAPANESE-HELD JALUIT ATOLL IN THE MID-PACIFIC MARSHALL ISLANDS LATE LAST WEDNESDAY

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AND ALSO ATTACKED TAROA, ANOTHER ATOLL IN THAT ISLAND GROUP, ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ATTACKS FOLLOWED RAIDS MADE EARLIER IN THE DAY ON JALUIT AND MILI ATOLLS,WHICH WERE ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT. AT JALUIT A PATROL BOAT WAS SUNK AND PROBABLY THREE OTHER JAPANESE VESSELS DESTROYED.

THERE WAS NO ENEMY INTERCEPTION IN THE LATE AFTERNOON RAID ON JALUIT, NIMITZ REPORTED, BUT TEN ZERO FIGHTERS ATTEMPTED INTERCEPTION OVER TAROA AND TWO PROBABLY WERE SHOT DOWN. SEVERAL OF OUR PLANES RECEIVED MINOR DAMAGE.

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(THE FOLLOWING STORY, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT FRANK DEVINE, 114 WEST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT.) DEC 11 1943

BOUGAINVILLE--(DELAYED)--A JAP OFFICER PEERED OUT OF THE UNDERBRUSH ALONG PIVA RIVER AND MARINE PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LAURENCE CURRY THEREBY BECAME OWNER OF ONE SAMURAI SWORD, THREE FEET LONG, AND HANDSOMELY DECORATED IN IVORY AND GOLD.

IT COST CURRY, WHO IS 21 AND IS FROM 7967 RIDGE ROAD, PARMA, OHIO, JUST ONE RIFLE SHOT -- STRAIGHT THROUGH THE OFFICER'S HELMET.

CURRY WAITED HALF AN HOUR, JUST TO BE SURE NO MORE JAPS WERE LURKING IN THE UNDERBRUSH. THEN HE CRAWLED TO THE BODY AND REMOVED THE SWORD. THE OFFICER, WEARING WHITE GLOVES, WAS OTHERWISE UNARMED.

THE OFFICER WAS CURRY'S FOURTH KILL IN THE PIVA RIVER FIGHTING. ONE OF THE OTHERS WAS A JAP WHO HAD KILLED HIS BUDDY.

HONOLULU, DEC.10-(AP)-THREE HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS OF THE SEVENTH AMERICAN AIR FORCE, WHICH STRUCK MANY OF THE BLOWS PRIOR TO INVASION OF THE GILBERTS AND NOW IS POUNDING THE JAPANESE IN THE MARSHALLS, HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT.

THE AWARDS WENT TO MAJ.GEN.WILLIS H.HALE, SAN FRANCISCO, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE SEVENTH AAF; BRIG.GEN.WALTER J. REED, GOLDSBORO, N.C., COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE SEVENTH AAF SERVICE COMMAND; AND COL. RUSSELL L.WALDRON, JR., SAN FRANCISCO, A-2 (INTELLIGENCE) OFFICER OF THE SEVENTH AAF.

THE PRESENTATIONS WERE MADE BY LT.GEN.ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, JR., COMMANDING ARMY TROOPS IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, AT AN ADVANCED BASE AT WHICH THE GENERAL STOPPED ON HIS RETURN FROM AN INSPECTION TRIP IN THE GILBERTS. DEC 11 1943

GENERAL HALE'S CITATION SPECIFIED THAT HE HAD "INSPIRED HIS UNITS TO INCREDIBLE FEATS OF FLYING OVER THE PACIFIC OCEAN, COVERING AS MUCH AS 2,100 MILES ON MAXIMUM FLIGHTS. GENERAL HALE'S WIFE NOW LIVES IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE CITATION FOR GENERAL REED SAID THAT "DURING THE GILBERT ISLANDS ACTION ALL ASSIGNED MISSIONS AGAINST THE ENEMY WERE CARRIED OUT AS SCHEDULED." GENERAL REED, A NATIVE OF ST. PAUL, MINN., HAS SPENT A GREAT DEAL OF HIS TIME ON DUTY IN WASHINGTON. HIS WIFE NOW LIVES AT HAMPTON, VA.

THE CITATION FOR COLONEL WALDRON SAID "HIS EFFORTS HAVE BEEN OF INESTIMABLE VALUE IN THE PREPARATION AND SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF OUR PLANS TO GAIN CONTROL OF AIR BASES IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS."

COLONEL WALDRON IS A NATIVE OF WELLSTON, OHIO.

THE DEPARTMENT IN REPORTING EXPLOITS OF THE GROUP STATED:

"ON ONE OCCASION A B-24 PILOTED BY CAPTAIN HUGH D.MAXWELL, JR., 24, OF PINK HILL, N.C., ATTACKED TWO FW-200S--LONG-RANGE GERMAN BOMBERS WHICH ARE WELL KNOWN TO AVIATORS FOR THEIR "BATH-TUB" GUN EMPLACEMENT UNDERNEATH THE FUSELAGE, WITH 20 MM. CANNON AT EITHER END. WHILE MAXWELL'S FORWARD GUNNERS ENGAGED ONE OF THEM, THE TAIL GUNNER, SERGEANT NICHOLAS C.MINKO OF 106 CLAY STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y., CARRIED ON AN INDEPENDENT BATTLE WITH THE OTHER. THE HEAD-ON ATTACKER WAS SHOT DOWN, AND ITS SURVIVORS WERE LATER PICKED UP BY A CONVOY ESCORT, WHO REPORTED HIS MEN SAW THE OTHER PLANE EXPLODE AND SINK. CAPTAIN MAXWELL'S PLANE, HOWEVER, ALSO WAS DESTROYED.

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"DURING THE BATTLE, ONE OF MAXWELL'S CREW SHOUTED, "THE RADIO OPERATOR'S BEEN HIT!" THE PILOT WAS AVING GREAT DIFFICULTY IN CONTROLLING HIS PLANE AT THIS POINT, BUT HE MANAGED TO REPLY, "THEN THROW HIM OVERBOARD. HE'S NO GOOD TO US NOW." THE CREW LAUGHED AND TENSION WAS RELIEVED. JUST BEFORE THE PLANE CRASHED, ONE OF THE CREW SHOUTED, "WHO'S AFRAID OF THE BIG BAD WOLF?" THREE OF THE CREW WERE LOST IN THIS ACTION, BUT THE CONVOY, WHICH THE FW-200S WERE ATTEMPTING TO BOMB, WAS UNTOUCHED.

"THE 480TH'S CASUALTIES NUMBER MORE THAN 90 PER CENT OF ITS COMBAT STRENGTH--A FIGURE WHICH STANDS AS WITNESS TO THE INTENSITY OF ITS CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY. THE LIST OF MEN REWARDED WITH SILVER STARS, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES, AND AIR MEDALS FOR THEIR VALOR, DARING, AND ENDURANCE IS A LONG ONE.

"CAPTAIN FREDERICK W.MCKINNON, JR., 24, OF WEST ROXBURY, BOSTON, LIEUTENANT WAYNE B.COOPER, 23, OF 2632 LA ROSA AVENUE, MEMPHIS, AND STAFF SERGEANT LEWIS A.RUTKOWSKI, 21, OF GRAYLING, MICH., WERE AWARDED THE SILVER STAR BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL CARL SPAATZ, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE U.S. ARMY NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCES, FOR BRAVERY IN ATTEMPTING TO SAVE THE LIFE OF THEIR NAVIGATOR, AFTER THEIR PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN AT SEA. IT WAS KNOWN TO THEM THAT AT ANY MOMENT THE DEPTH CHARGES IN THEIR SINKING PLANE MIGHT EXPLODE.

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"A TYPICALLY DARING ATTACK WAS MADE BY SECOND LIEUTENANT ERNST SALM, 26, OF GARY, IND., IN "COFFIN CORNER" IN JULY, SOME 700 MILES OFF SHORE. HE WAS FLYING ABOVE A 200-7/10TH OVERCAST, WHEN HIS SPECIAL EQUIPMENT GAVE INDICATION OF THE PRESENCE OF THE ENEMY. HE DIVED THROUGH THE OVERCAST AND CAME OUT, ALMOST AT THE SURFACE OF THE SEA, TO FIND AN OCEAN-GOING SUBMARINE RIGHT IN FRONT OF HIM. INSTEAD OF LEVELLING OFF, HE CONTINUED HIS DIVE, THUS ENABLING THE TOP-TURRET GUNNER TO FIRE DIRECTLY INTO THE CONNING TOWER, KILLING THE SUBMARINE'S ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERS. HIS BOMBARDIER RELEASED DEPTH CHARGES, WHICH STRADDLED THE SUBMARINE, AND SANK IT IN LESS THAN HALF A MINUTE. WHEN SALM TURNED FOR A SECOND ATTACK, HE SAW THE BOW OF THE SUB SINKING VERTICALLY BELOW THE SURFACE. THE PLANE'S CREW DROPPED A RUBBER DINGHY, RATION CANS, AND MAE WEST LIFE-VESTS TO THE SURVIVORS, WHO LATER WERE PICKED UP BY A BRITISH DESTROYER."

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NAMA, DEC.10-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES WILL GAIN "VERY SUBSTANTIAL ASSISTANCE" FROM COLOMBIA IN THE WAR AGAINST THE AXIS, LT. GEN. GEORGE H.BRETT OF THE CARIBBEAN DEFENSE COMMAND SAID TONIGHT AFTER HIS RETURN FROM A CONFERENCE AT BOGOTA WITH ACTING PRESIDENT DARIO ECHANDIA.

(THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT ITS ARMED FORCES WOULD COOPERATE WITH THE UNITED STATES IN A JOINT DEFENSE PROGRAM INVOLVING SEA AND AIR BASES.)

BRETT SAID MUCH THAT WAS DISCUSSED AND DECIDED MUST REMAIN SECRET BUT "WE STAND READY TO EXTEND TO COLOMBIA THE FULLEST COOPERATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR ESTABLISHMENTS AND THE MOST EFFECTIVE USE OF ITS ARMS AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY."

havana, dec. 10-(ap)-commodore julio diez arguelles, chief of the cuban navy who has been decorated by the united states for his part in the anti-sumbarine campaign, was removed from his post by presidential decree today to await a new assignment.

president fulgencio batista appointed col. jose aguila ruiz as his successor.

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BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,DEC.11-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT GAVE GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER A DETAILED, FIRST-HAND REPORT ON THE ALLIES' NEWLY COMPLETED VICTORY STRATEGY DURING A 48-HOUR STOP-OVER AT ANCIENT CARTHAGE ON HIS TRIP HOME FROM TEHERAN AND CAIRO.

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THIS WAS DISCLOSED BY THE WHITE HOUSE TODAY IN THE LATEST OF A SERIES OF DISPATCHES FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY BELATEDLY TELLING OF PLACES MR.ROOSEVELT VISITED ON HIS HISTORIC JOURNEY.

AT CARTHAGE AS THE GUEST OF GENERAL EISENHOWER, ALLIED COMMANDER IN NORTH AFRICA AND ITALY, MR.ROOSEVELT STAYED IN A VILLA

AT CARTHAGE AS THE GUEST OF GENERAL EISENHOWER, ALLIED COMMANDER IN NORTH AFRICA AND ITALY, MR.ROOSEVELT STAYED IN A VILLA DESCRIPTIVELY CALLED "THE WHITE HOUSE"--A SPARSELY FURNISHED GUEST MANSION OVERLOOKING THE MEDITERRANEAN AND INHABITED BY THE NAZIS UNTIL THEY FINALLY WERE DRIVEN OUT OF AFRICA LAST YEAR.

GENERAL EISENHOWER PREVIOUSLY HAD MET THE PRESIDENT AT ORAN AND ACCOMPANIED HIM TO TUNIS ON HIS WAY TO CAIRO. THE GENERAL ALSO HAD PARTICIPATED IN SOME OF THE STRATEGY DISCUSSIONS AT CAIRO AFTER MR. ROOSEVELT DISPATCHED A PLANE TO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ALGIERS FOR HIM.

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HE HAD NOT, HOWEVER, JOINED IN ALL THE MAPPING OF STRATEGY NOR WAS HE PRESENT AT TEHERAN FOR THE MEETING WITH MARSHAL STALIN.

MAJOR GEORGE E.DURNO, FORMER WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT TRAVELING WITH THE PRESIDENT, REPORTED IN A DISPATCH RELEASED BY THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE HERE THAT "MR.ROOSEVELT CONSTRUCTED A FINAL AND COMPLETE PICTURE FOR EISENHOWER AT CARTHAGE, APPRISING HIM OF THE MYRIAD DETAILS AGREED UPON BY THE JOINT STAFF TO MAKE POSSIBLE EXECUTION OF THE NEW OVERALL STRATEGY."

BURNO LAID STRESS AT THE OUTSET UPON THE PRESIDENT'S RE-
PORT TO THE GENERAL OF "THE GRAND MEDITERRANEAN STRATEGY DETERMINED
UPON IN COLLABORATION WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND THE COMBINED
BRITISH-AMERICAN STAFFS." AN INDICATION OF FURTHER OFFENSIVES
IN THE MEDITTERANEAN AREA HAD COME FROM TEHERAN IN A COMMUNIQUE RE-
PORTING THAT GERMANY WOULD BE HIT FROM THE EAST, SOUTH AND WEST.

WHETHER THIS WILL BE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GENERAL EISENHOWER IS
NOT KNOWN. INFORMED PERSONS IN WASHINGTON HAD EXPECTED THAT THE
NORTH AFRICAN COMMANDER EVENTUALLY WOULD REPLACE GENERAL GEORGE C.
MARSHALL AS ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF HERE AFTER MARSHALL GOES TO LONDON
AS ANGLO-AMERICAN GRAND COMMANDER.

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THE DATE OF MR.ROOSEVELT'S VISIT TO CARTHAGE WAS NOT GIVEN.
DISPATCHES FROM VALETTA, MALTA, YESTERDAY DISCLOSED THAT HE HAD
VISITED THAT MOST-BOMBED ISLAND LAST WEDNESDAY. LATER IN THE DAY
A WHITE HOUSE RELEASE, ALSO FROM BURNO, TOLD OF HIS FLIGHT FROM
CAIRO TO TUNIS OVER EL ALAMEIN, TOBRUK AND OTHER KEY BATTLEFIELDS OF
NORTH AFRICA.

IT SEEMED PROBABLE THAT THE VISIT TO MALTA OCCURRED AFTER THE FLIGHT
WEST FROM CAIRO BUT WHETHER THE MALTA TRIP PRECEDED OR FOLLOWED THE
STOP-OVER AT CARTHAGE WAS NOT REPORTED. NEITHER WAS THERE ANY
COMMENT HERE ON LONDON SPECULATION THAT MR.ROOSEVELT MIGHT VISIT
THE BRITISH CAPITAL.

BURNO SAID THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY WERE TRAVELING IN THREE
C-54 CARGO PLANES PROTECTED BY SQUADRONS OF FIGHTER CRAFT. AS
THIS AIR GROUP SPED OVER THE WESTERN DESERT WHICH BRITISH FORCES HAD
WON FOOT BY FOOT FROM THE GERMANS THE AIR GROUP SOMETIMES SWEPT LOW
TO INSPECT THE BATTLEFIELDS.

THE PRESIDENT COMMENTED PARTICULARLY ON THE FORTITUDE AND
DETERMINATION OF THE ENGLISH, NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN TROOPS WHO
DROVE THE GERMANS 1,500 MILES FROM EL ALAMEIN TO TUNIS. HE WAS
QUOTED ALSO AS REMARKING ABOUT A LITTER OF WRECKED ENEMY PLANES NEAR
TUNIS: "SOMEBODY SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN DOING A RATHER GRAND JOB."

THE VILLA IN WHICH THE PRESIDENT STAYED AT CARTHAGE STANDS ON
THE RUINS OF THE ANCIENT CITY, WHICH WAS A GREAT METROPOLIS AROUND
814 BC AND WAS FINALLY CONQUERED BY THE ROMANS IN THEIR HEYDAY OF
EMPIRE BUILDING. FROM THE VILLA THE PRESIDENT COULD SEE THE RUINS
OF AN AMPHITHEATER, THE CELLS OF EARLY CHRISTIANS AND THE PITS WHERE
LIONS WERE KEPT.

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"LOVER OF HISTORY THAT HE IS," BURNO REPORTED, "MR.ROOSE-
VELT TOOK PARTICULAR PLEASURE IN HIS SOJOURN AT CARTHAGE, REGALING
MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY WITH STORIES OF THE TURBULENT EXISTENCE OF THE
CITY."

THE NAZI HAD OCCUPIED THE VILLA BEFORE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARMIES,
EARLY THIS YEAR, DROVE THEM INTO ENTRAPMENT AND SURRENDER ON CAP
BON. IN RETREAT THEY REMOVED ALL THE FURNISHINGS AND THE AMERICAN
COMMAND WAS HARD PUT TO RESTORE THE PLACE AS A GUEST HOUSE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE IN PMS OF SATURDAY, DEC.11, AND FOR RADIO
BROADCAST NOT EARLIER THAN 8 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, SATUR-
DAY, DEC.11)

WASHINGTON, DEC 10-(AP)-THE NEW CENSORSHIP CODE'S
ELIMINATION OF A PREVIOUS REQUEST THAT NEWSPAPERS PUBLISH ONLY
ARMY POST OFFICE NUMBERS AS ADDRESSES FOR SOLDIERS OVERSEAS MARKS
NO CHANGE IN ARMY POLICY ABOUT PUBLIC IDENTIFICATION OF OVERSEAS

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UNITS.

OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THE REQUEST IN THE OLD CODE HAD BEEN INTERPRETED AS MEANING THAT PUBLICATION OF A SOLDIER'S NAME WITH HIS APO NUMBER GAVE A SUFFICIENT ADDRESS TO ASSURE DELIVERY OF MAIL. AS A CONSEQUENCE, THOUSANDS OF LETTERS WERE ADDRESSED IN THAT FASHION--AND RETURNED TO THE SENDERS.

IT ALWAYS HAS BEEN NECESSARY, THE WAR DEPARTMENT EXPLAINED, TO ADD THE UNIT DESIGNATION TO THE APO NUMBER TO MAKE CERTAIN THE MAIL WOULD BE DELIVERED. THAT IS STILL NECESSARY--BUT THE CENSORSHIP CODE STILL PROHIBITS PUBLICATION OF THE UNIT DESIGNATIONS.

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WASHINGTON,DEC 10-(AP)-MAJ.ROBERT W.SPRINGER, ENGINEERING OFFICER AT BOLLI G FIELD HERE, AND TWO CIVILIAN EMPLOYES WERE KILLED TODAY WHEN A B-25 BOMBER CRASHED AND BURNED IN ATTEMPTING A LANDING AT THE FIELD.

THE CIVILIANS WERE MARCELLUS F.STUCK, WHOSE HOME WAS IN SMITHFIELD, PA., AND JOHN F.SCOTTY OF NEW YORK CITY. MAJ.SPRINGER, WHO HAD BEEN STATIONED AT THE FIELD SINCE NOVEMBER, 1942, WAS FROM INDIANAPOLIS,IND.

BOLLING FIELD AUTHORITIES SAID THE PLANE WAS ON A TEST FLIGHT. A BOARD OF OFFICERS WAS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, DEC. 10-(AP)-CARLOS VEJARANO Y CASSINA, DESCRIBED BY FBI AGENTS AS A COUSIN OF THE DUKE OF ALBA, SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, WAS INDICTED TODAY BY A FEDERAL GRAND JURY ON A CHARGE OF HAVING ACTED AS AN UNREGISTERED AGENT FOR THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

VEJARANO, WHO WAS ARRESTED LAST SATURDAY AT HIS HOME BY FBI AGENTS, WAS CHARGED IN THE INDICTMENT WITH BEING AN UNREGISTERED FOREIGN AGENT FROM NOV. 22, 1940, TO JAN. 20, 1941, OPERATING IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK AND IN OTHER AREAS NOT SPECIFIED.

VEJARANO, SAID BY THE FBI TO HAVE BEEN KNOWN IN NEW YORK AND HOLLYWOOD SOCIETY AS COUNT NAVA DE TAJO, WILL PLEAD TO THE INDICTM IN FEDERAL COURT DEC. 20. ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY PETER J. DONOGHUE, WHO PRESENTED THE EVIDENCE TO THE GRAND JURY, SAID THAT CONVICTION COULD MEAN A SENTENCE OF TEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND A FINE AS HIGH AS $5,000.

THE 26-YEAR-OLD SPANIARD, NATIVE OF MALAGA WHO WAS EDUCATED IN ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS, HAS BEEN EMPLOYED, THE FBI SAID, BY A NEW JERSEY PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY. HE MARRIED WILMA BAARD, A MODEL, ON FEB. 27, 1941.

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HIS COUSIN, THE DUKE, IS A DESCENDANT OF THE ROYAL FAMILIES OF CASTILLE. HE WAS MADE AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN WHEN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR ENDED.

NEW YORK, DEC 10-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., SOON WILL RECEIVE A SECOND COMMUNICATION FROM MRS.LEE LIFSCHITZ, WHOSE SOLDIER-HUSBAND, HARRY, KILLED IN ITALY NOV.9, SERVED UNDER HIM IN THE SEVENTH ARMY.

SHE SAID YESTERDAY SHE WOULD MAIL THE GENERAL A SCRAPBOOK OF CLIPPINGS ABOUT HIS EXPLOITS -- MANY OF WHICH HE PROBABLY HAS NEVER SEEN.

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THE GIFT, SAID THE 29-YEAR-OLD WIDOW, WOULD BE IN RETURN FOR PATTON'S ANSWER TO A LETTER SHE WROTE THREE MONTHS AGO ASKING IF

HARRY COULD BE GIVEN A FURLOUGH.

ON WEDNESDAY, SEVERAL HOURS AFTER SHE HAD DISCLOSED THE GENERAL'S REPLY IN WHICH HE SAID A LEAVE WAS IMPOSSIBLE, THE WAR DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED HER THAT HER HUSBAND HAD BEEN KILLED IN ACTION.

"EVEN THOUGH MY HUSBAND IS DEAD," SHE SAID, "I THINK GENERAL PATTON IS A BIG MAN. HE'S BIG BECAUSE HE BOTHERED TO WRITE TO A LITTLE NOBODY LIKE ME. THAT'S WHY I'M GOING TO SEND HIM THIS PRESENT."

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BUCK HILL FALLS,PA.,DEC.10-(AP)-SENTIMENT IN JAPANESE CHURCHES SUPPORTS THE WAR AND JAPANESE CHRISTIANS "MAY BE EXPECTED TO DO THEIR SHARE TO HELP WIN IT," DR.RALPH E.DIFFENDORFER, FOREIGN MISSION SECRETARY TO THE METHODIST BOARD OF MISSIONS, SAID LAST NIGHT AT THE BOARD'S ANNUAL MEETING.

"THERE HAVE BEEN NO RESISTERS," THE SECRETARY SAID. " NOT A GREAT NUMBER AMONG CHRISTIANS WERE EXTREME NATIONALISTS. AT FIRST, PRAYER FOR VICTORY WAS CAUTIOUS AND RESTRAINED X X X BUT AS THE WAR YEARS WENT ON, THE CHURCHES MOVED MORE COMPLETELY IN STEP WITH GOVERNMENT POLICIES.

"WHEN PEACE IS RESUMED," DR.DIFFENDORFER CONTINUED, "THE CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT IN JAPAN WILL BEAR THE SCARS OF A LONG AND EVIL WAR AND OF THE ADJUSTMENTS TO ITS SOCIETY WHICH EVEN CHRISTIANS DO MAKE WHEN THEIR NATION IS IN CONFLICT. BROKEN TIES WILL NOT KNIT OVERNIGHT."

PHILADELPHIA,DEC 10-(AP)-THE REV.DANIEL A.POLING RETURNED TODAY FROM A 35,000-MILE TOUR OF EGYPT, INDIA AND CHINA WITH A PREDICTION THAT THE AMERICAN SERVICEMEN NOW ON FOREIGN SOIL "WILL CONTROL PRACTICAL AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NEXT 50 YEARS AT LEAST."

"THEY'LL ALL TELL YOU THAT 'I'M FIGHTING TO GET HOME,'" SAID DR.POLING, WHO MADE THE TRIP IN THE DUAL CAPACITY OF WAR CORRESPONDENT AND VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERDENOMINATIONAL SERVICE MEN'S CHRISTIAN LEAGUE (CAP S, M, C, S).

DEC 11 1943

"RIGHT NOW THEY GROW IMPATIENT WHEN PEOPLE TALK ABOUT DETAILS OF THE POSTWAR WORLD. BUT THEY'RE FIGHTING TO INSURE AT LEAST A FAIR HOPE THAT THEIR CHILDREN WON'T HAVE TO FIGHT. THEY'RE GOING TO HAVE THEIR SAY IN INDUSTRY AND POLITICS. AND THEY'RE NOT GOING TO BE TAKEN OVER BY ANY GROUP; THEY'LL DO THE TAKING OVER."

DR. POLING, WHO MADE A 38,000-MILE TOUR OF NORTH AFRICAN AND OTHER FIGHTING FRONTS EARLIER THIS YEAR, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE HE FOUND "RELIGION ON EVERY FRONT--SOMETIMES OBSCURED BY PROFANITY, DRINK AND SEX, BUT AT THE BOTTOM RELIGION UNDEFILED."

HE SAID THAT IN CONTRAST TO INDIA, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS "SUNK IN INDIFFERENCE OR DESPAIR," CHINA IS "A LAND OF HOPE," CHARACTERIZED BY "THE COURAGE AND THE FAITH OF COMMON PEOPLE AND THE INCORRUPTIBLE INTEGRITY OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK."

FOR TWO OF THE 13 WEEKS SINCE LEAVING PHILADELPHIA,WHERE HE IS PASTOR OF THE BAPTIST TEMPLE AND EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, DR. POLING WAS ILL IN INDIA, HE SAID, ADDING THAT "THE MEDICAL CORPS' ADVANCEMENT SINCE THE LAST WAR IS A MIRACLE--AND THE SAME IS TRUE OF THE CHAPLAINS."

DR. POLING WAS A CHAPLAIN IN WORLD WAR I. A SON, CLARK, AN ARMY CHAPLAIN FORMERLY STATIONED AT SCHENECTADY,N.Y., WAS REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION EARLY THIS YEAR.

DR. POLING, DURING HIS TRIP WROTE FOR TIME MAGAZINE AND THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

30.24— 10929

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., DEC.10-(AP)-THE HELLHAWKS, MARINE FIGHTER SQUADRON 213, LED BY MAJ.ROBERT J.ANDERSON, 25, OF DUARTE, CALIF., RETURNED TODAY FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC WITH A 12 TO 1 SCORE OVER JAPANESE FLIERS.

SENT INTO ACTION AFTER ONLY 10 HOURS' TRAINING IN VOUGHT CORSAIRS, THE SQUADRON WAS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING 104 JAPANESE PLANES--APPROXIMATELY 12 FOR EVERY ONE MARINE LOSS.

DEC 11 1943

LT.WILBUR J.THOMAS, 23, EL DORADO, KAS., IS THE SQUADRON'S LEADING ACE WITH 16 1/2 (CORRECT) PLANES TO HIS CREDIT.

ONE ZERO WAS ACCOUNTED FOR JOINTLY BY THOMAS AND HIS FLYING BUDDY LT.EDWARD O.SHAW, 23, SPOKANE, WASH.

DEC 11 1943

STAFF SGT. WILLIAM COFFEEN, CHICAGO, ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE SQUADRON, WAS REPORTED MISSING AFTER BAILING OUT NEAR CHOISEUL ISLAND. HE SPENT 32 DAYS IN THE JUNGLE BEFORE HE CONTACTED NATIVES, AND DID NOT RETURN TO HIS BASE FOR 72 DAYS.

BOSTON, DEC. 10-(AP)-FOR HEROISM IN BRAVING ENEMY FIRE AND FLAMES AND EXPLOSIONS--MINISTERING TO WOUNDED SHIPMATES AND SAVING "MANY LIVES"--WARRANT PHARMACIST WALTER E.ESLINGER WAS DECORATED TODAY WITH THE SILVER STAR MEDAL.

FORMERLY OF THE DALLES, OREGON, AND NOW A RESIDENT OF QUINCY, MASS., ESLINGER RECEIVED A CITATION FROM ADMIRAL W.F.HALSEY, NAVAL COMMANDER OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC AREA, READING THAT THE MEDAL WAS AWARDED:

"FOR CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY AND INTREPIDITY IN ACTION WHILE SERVING IN THE LINE OF HIS PROFESSION DURING THE ENGAGEMENT WITH THE JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES NEAR SAVO ISLAND ON THE NIGHT OF NOV. 30, 1942. AFTER HIS SHIP WAS BADLY DAMAGED, ESLINGER THREE TIMES CLIMBED ATOP THE MAINMAST STRUCTURE TO LEAD TO SAFETY THE WOUNDED AND THOSE BLINDED BY OIL AND SMOKE.

"DURING THESE TRIPS THE ENTIRE MAINMAST STRUCTURE WAS MADE ALL BUT UNTENABLE BY FLAMES AND BURSTING AMMUNITION.

"LATER, HE FOUND A SHIPMATE WHO WAS BADLY BURNED AND WHOSE LEG WAS BROKEN, TO WHOM HE ADMINISTERED FIRST AID; SPLINTING THE LEG AND PUTTING HIM OVER THE SHIP'S SIDE. ESLINGER TOWED HIM TO A RAFT WHERE HE CARED FOR HIM THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT.

DEC 11 1943

"HIS UTTER DISREGARD OF PERSONAL SAFETY RESULTED IN THE SAVING OF MANY LIVES. HIS COURAGEOUS CONDUCT WAS IN KEEPING WITH THE HIGHEST TRADITIONS OF THE NAVAL SERVICE."

DEC 11 1943

PANAMA CITY, FLA., DEC 10-(AP)-THE LIBERTY SHIP EDGAR E.CLARK, NAMED FOR A LABOR LEADER WHO BEGAN HIS RAILROAD CAREER IN 1873 AS A FREIGHT BRAKEMAN ON THE OLD BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN RAILROAD, WILL BE LAUNCHED HERE TOMORROW.

CLARK WAS ELECTED GRAND CHIEF CONDUCTOR OF THE ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS OF AMERICA IN 1890 AND LATER WAS CHOSEN PRESIDENT. IN 1906 HE WAS APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT AS A MEMBER OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION. HE DIED IN 1930.

THE SHIP WILL BE THE 24TH LAUNCHED BY THE WAINWRIGHT SHIPYARD.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., DEC.10-(AP)-THE SISTERS OF BUTCH O'HARE BELIEVE HE WILL COME BACK.

HEARTENED BY NEWS THAT NAVY PLANES ARE SCOURING THE CENTRAL PACIFIC SECTOR WHERE LT.COMDR.EDWARD H.O'HARE FOR THE SECOND

TIME IN HIS BRILLIANT FLYING CAREER BEAT OFF ENEMY PLANES THREATENING A U.S. CARRIER FORCE, THEY EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE TODAY THAT BUTCH'S RESOURCEFULNESS WILL SEE HIM THROUGH.

THE SISTERS ARE MRS.PAUL V.PALMER AND MRS.PHIL E.TOVREA, JR.

DEC 11 1943

"WE ARE WAITING JUST LIKE MILLIONS OF OTHER WOMEN WHO HAVE SONS, HUSBANDS AND BROTHERS FIGHTING IN THE FRONT LINES," THEY SAID. "BUT IF BUTCH GOT OUT OF THAT SHIP ALIVE, NO MATTER WHERE IT LANDED, HE WILL COME BACK."

"HE'S MADE IT BEFORE WHEN THE ODDS WERE AGAINST HIM," THEY SAID. "THERE'S MORE THAN A RAY OF HOPE IN THE REPORT THAT ANOTHER PILOT IN THE FIGHT THOUGHT HE SAW A PARACHUTE GOING DOWN WITH BUTCH'S PLANE."

DEC 11 1943

THESE WOMEN KNOW WHAT IT IS TO WAIT. BOTH HAVE HUSBANDS IN THE SERVICE.

THEY'RE NOT ALONE IN THEIR HOPE. WHEN BUTCH'S MOTHER, MRS.SELMA O'HARE, LEFT HERE LAST NIGHT TO JOIN THE COMMANDER'S WIFE IN CORONADO, CALIF., SHE EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE HE COULD HAVE REACHED A SAFE HAVEN SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC.

HIS WIFE IS THE FORMER RITA WOOSTER OF ST.LOUIS, O'HARE'S ONE-TIME HOME. THEY HAVE AN INFANT DAUGHTER.

DEC 11 1943

OTTAWA, Dec. 10 (AP) Canada's gift of 100,000 tons of wheat to India, announced some time ago, has not yet been shipped, it was learned today.

"We hope to get it away some time in the near future," one official said.

The gift was designed to help relieve the Indian food shortage and at the time of its announcement by Prime Minister Mackenzie King and its acceptance by Viscount Wavell, Viceroy of India, it was indicated the wartime shortage of shipping might make it impossible to deliver the wheat for sometime.

30.24 — 10931

Vast U.S. Air Fleet Hits Emden, Downs 138 Nazi Planes, Loses 20; Mignano Reported in 5th's Hands

DEC 12 1943

FORTRESSES BLAST EMDEN IN BITTER DAYLIGHT BATTLE

Americans Lose 17 Bombers and Three Fighters Over North Sea Port.

RAID BREAKS LULL

GLADWIN HILL

Nazis Machinegun U. S. Airmen Parachuting from Crippled Planes.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—(AP) American Flying Fortresses and Liberators and accompanying Lightning and Thunderbolt fighters attacked the German North Sea port of Emden by daylight today and in carrying out their mission shot down 138 German planes, scoring a great victory in one of the most intense aerial battles of the war.

Seventeen bombers and three fighters were lost in the attack, which left Emden with flames roaring over a half-mile-square area and towering columns of smoke dwarfing a feeble, wind-scattered ground screen miles below with which the Germans tried to obscure the American objective.

A total of 117 of the German planes fell to the crack American heavy bombers and 21 to the doughty fighters that went the whole 375 miles to the target and back in intense combat that saw infuriated German fighters machine-gunning boys who parachuted out of crippled U. S. bombers.

Vital Port Blasted

But Emden, one of the Germans' most important ports since the destruction of Hamburg—a point of entry for vital Scandinavian iron ore and timber and the site of important U-boat yards—was thoroughly plastered with high explosives and incendiaries.

The bag of 138 German fighters was the greatest since the great Oct. 14 raid on the Schweinfurt ball-bearing factory when 186 enemy planes were shot down and 60 Flying Fortresses were lost.

Newly-disclosed gun turrets on both Fortresses and Liberators undoubtedly played a part in today's high score of kills, but the overall success probably was due to the overwhelming numerical superiority of the American force.

It is doubtful whether the Germans with their present fighter force in western Europe could come anywhere near matching the Eighth Air Force plane for plane on big raids.

The Bremen radio and another in the Netherlands went off the air tonight, possibly indicating more R.A.F. night raids.

Nazi Tactics Fail

The Germans tried a new tactic in swarming in four and five abreast, returning fliers said, but they gave indications of inexperience and a lack of eagerness, and between their own lethal bursts the American gunners watched Nazi planes exploding in air and crashing to the ground at the rate of seven for every American ship downed.

Taking off from English bases in chill wintry weather, the fliers battled a 75-mile-an-hour headwind that made the trip over the North Sea twice as long as the return journey.

DEC 12 1943

Athough there were some clouds along the way, the American weather had called the turn and the skies turned clear over the target for good bomb runs.

Emden's 84th Raid

It was the Americans' fifth blow at Emden, which now has been bombed 84 times in the war. It was last hit Oct. 2 by Fortresses in a raid which was the city's third in a week. Five days before that it was hit by both the U. S. Eighth air force and the R.A.F. on the same day.

The combat score of today's great raid compared with previous ones reflected an intensified but nonetheless vain German effort to stem the Allied attacks.

Against 20 American and 138 German planes downed in combat today were scores of seven American and 40 German aircraft losses and two American and 19 German in the last two American attacks on Emden, respectively.

Today's assault broke a week's lull due to weather in the heavy bombing campaign from England, and indicated that the heavy, trip-hammer round-the-clock blows against Berlin and other Nazi centers might be resuming.

The German casualties today recalled the R.A.F.'s recent plaudit to the U.S. Army Air Force that the Americans' battles with the German Air Force directly were assisting the big night attacks since the Germans no longer could afford separate day and night fighter forces.

Nazis Six Abreast

"The Nazi fighters were driving in four, five and six abreast instead of attacking single file," said Capt. R. A. Stevenson of St. Louis, Mo.

Sgt. Roy Blansit of Hamilton, Texas, a gunner on the Fortress "Yank" said, "I saw a parachute come out of one Fort, and a Focke-Wulf made a pass at him He was shooting right while the parachute was opening."

Blansit called over the interphone to the co-pilot, Lt. Harlan Inglis who confirmed the attack. The "Yank's" gunners tried vainly to mow the Focke-Wulf down. They didn't see whether the parachute was hit.

Snow at Dover

The Dover, England, area had its first snow of the year today, but later the weather cleared.

The raid gave explosive emphasis to the prediction by Gen H. H. Arnold, during a visit to the Italian front, that air attacks would have Germany groggy by the time a second front is opened. It followed a solid punch at the Nazis' southern flank by the Liberator attack upon Sofia in Bulgaria on Friday.

It now is nine days since Berlin got its last big blow, and eight days since the R.A.F.'s last heavy operation against Leipzig.

The Fortress plunge into northwestern Germany was the first U. S. heavy bomber attack on the Reich since Dec. 1, and their first operation since Dec. 5 when they hit undisclosed objectives in France, losing eight bombers.

The Germans meanwhile belied their own secret weapon reprisal propaganda with a light foray into England Friday night that cost them five of 20 bombers sent over.

Reports reaching London said that the Germans had shifted groups of their night fighters from the Rhineland to Berlin—indicating that Field Marshal Hermann Goering intends to try to battle it out to save the German capital.

The fortress raid followed R.A.F. Mosquito attacks on northwest Germany Friday night, and daylight stabs by the same kind of speedy bombers against western Germany on Friday.

Yanks Make New Day Raid On Germany

DEC 12 1943

London, Dec. 11 (AP)—American heavy bombers escorted by fighters attacked targets in northwest Germany today, Eighth Airforce headquarters announced, as favorable weather abruptly ended the respite given Hitler's war industries.

The daylight American blow followed up a convincing twenty-four-hour demonstration of Allied aerial supremacy by RAF Mosquito raids last night on northwest Germany and United States Mediterranean-based Liberators yesterday on Sofia, Bulgaria's capital.

The Cairo radio broadcast a report that Sofia, Bulgaria's capital, had been attacked again today, but details of the bombing indicated the station had broadcast a delayed report of yesterday's assault on the city by United States Mediterranean-based Liberator bombers.

No Allied Planes Lost

Not a single plane was lost in the raids yesterday and last night.

Today's great fleet of American heavy bombers and their escorts thundered through wintry skies over the North Sea to strike at the Nazis' strongly defended manufacturing and shipping front of northwest Germany.

Flak Moderately Heavy

The first flyers to return said the Germans sent up squadron after squadron of fighters into the substratosphere, but that flak was only moderately heavy.

The attacking formations pushed on through to the target—as yet unannounced—where the weather thinned out as meteorologists had predicted, and the bombers went through to the objectives.

The British-based raid was the first made on Germany by the Americans in ten days and the first heavy Allied attack on Germany since the RAF shattered the heart of Liepzig on the night of December 3. Flying Fortresses pounded undisclosed targets in France on December 5, losing eight planes.

Varied Targets Chosen

The fleet Mosquitoes bombed and strafed troops, railways, junctions, trains, barges, tugboats, trucks and planes.

Allied headquarters at Algiers described the attack on Sofia as "accurate and effective," and said the Liberators were accompanied by long-range fighters.

Sofia Raided 105 Minutes

Sofia, the capital of Hitler's wavering Balkan satellite, rocked to high explosives as wave after wave of United States heavy bombers loosed crushing blows at the railway yards and troop barracks areas.

The Sofia radio, which gave some details of the attacks, said great destruction and many deaths resulted. Members of the Bulgarian Parliament, wrestling with an internal war-nerves crisis a mile away from the principal railway target, were forced to abandon the session and seek cover, the broadcast went on.

American airmen returning to their Mediterranean base said that Sofia's railway yards, which handle all the east-west traffic on the Berlin-Istanbul line, were covered thoroughly with bombs and that numerous fires and explosions sent smoke spiraling 5,000 feet into the air.

Nazis Lose Over Britain

As if to clinch the demonstration of Allied supremacy in the air, the German air force last night lost one fifth of the first raiding force it was able to send over Britain in eight days.

Four DO-217s out of the estimated twenty planes which crossed the southeast Anglian coast were shot from the skies by night-fighting Mosquitoes patrolling the Thames estuary to London.

The German raider force, described by the Berlin radio as "quite strong," dropped bombs at several places, blowing out a convent's windows at one town and injuring the mother superior and eight other persons. One woman was killed.

The communique, announcing that all had returned safely, said that the bombers slugged their way through a swarm of forty intercepting fighters, shooting down eleven of them.

Germans Lose Heavily.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, quoting the Hungarian News Agency, described the damage at Sofia as considerable and said the agency added significantly, "Passenger and express trains have been canceled on important Bulgarian lines." It was the third Allied raid on Sofia in a month.

Over Germany last night the fleet R. A. F. Mosquitos bombed and strafed troops, railways, junctions, trains, barges, tugboats, trucks and planes.

As if to clinch the demonstration of Allied supremacy in the air, the German air force last night lost one-fifth of the first raiding force it was able to send over Britain in eight days. Four out of the estimated twenty planes that crossed the East Anglian coast were shot out of the sky by night-fighting Mosquitos patrolling the estuary of the Thames to London.

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Meanwhile today, indicating that further destructive raids on the Balkans were expected, the headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito's) Yugoslav Guerrilla Army broadcast an appeal to all Yugoslavs to evacuate enemy-held towns and localities "as the Allied air force is helping the operations of Yugoslav units." It called upon all railway and factory workers to leave their workshops.

FIFTH ARMY GAINS ITALIAN HEIGHT

ED KENNEDY

Eighth Takes San Leonardo On Adriatic Flank, Establishes New Bridgehead

DEC 12 1943

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Fifth Army has increased its threat to the Germans blocking the road to Rome in the upper Garigliano valley by a mile thrust that captured an important height, and the Eighth Army, in fighting as bitter as any in the Italian campaign, has taken San Leonardo on the north bank of the Moro river, Allied headquarters announced today.

One section of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army was battering its way toward Cassino from

the east. Others of his troops were fighting their way toward Cassino from the south. These units ran into a roaring battle for San Pietro fortified village southeast of Cassino.

Italians As Organized Units

For the first time, Italian troops were in the fray as organized units. They advanced into the hills north of Mignano on the Fifth Army front, but were hurled back by a counter-attack of units of the Hermann Goering armored division and lost ground.

[These Italian troops went into action December 6, and not November 6, as incorrectly reported yesterday due to an error in radio transmission.]

In addition to putting army units in the line to back up Marshal Pietro Badoglio's promise that Italians would help drive the Germans from their native soil, the Badoglio Government moved to give bands of fighting Italian patriots in German-held territory protection under international law. It ordered these men to wear distinctive insignia, thus making them in effect a part of Italian fighting forces.

Reports Second Bridgehead

Detailing bitter fighting on the Eighth Army's sector of the front, the Allied communique said, "a second bridgehead has been established over the Moro river despite considerable opposition."

Allied headquarters previously had reported two crossings of the Moro, but it was explained today that these were both made at the same bridgehead, near the coast. The second bridge reported established today is farther inland.

(From London, Canadian Press War Correspondent Munro, writing on the basis of Canadian dispatches, cabled: "The bloodiest battle for Canadian troops in the Italian campaign, one which probably is on a fiercer and larger scale than anything in Sicily, now is in its fourth day.

Established At Dawn

After fierce action lasting all night the new bridgehead was declared firmly established at dawn yesterday in the area of Frisa, four and a half miles from the Adriatic.

German counterthrusts were beaten off. At Orsogna, important inland town guarding the road to Chieti, a heavy tank duel took place. Orsogna has changed hands twice within a week.

The Fifth Army also encountered the stiffest kind of resistance, notably west of Filignano and on ridges near San Pietro where the Germans launched unsuccessful counterattacks at the new Allied position on Monte Samucro, two miles north of the main road to Cassino and Rome.

Planes Support Troops

Allied fighters and fighter-bombers ranged the battelfront in strong support of the ground forces. American, British, Australian and South African units destroyed fifty-three motor vehicles and damaged 125 in strafing attacks around Chieti.

There was virtually no Nazi air activity over Italy.

British Capture Coast Town In Italy

DEC 12 1943

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 11 (AP)—Slugging forward through the mountains west of Filignano in a drive on Cassino from the east, American troops of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army have lunged forward one mile and gained an important height, headquarters announced today.

Other Fifth Army troops driving for Cassino from the south from the Mignano area fought a fierce battle for the fortified village of San Pietro, seven miles southeast of Cassino, and at the foot of the mountains previously gained by General Clark's warriors.

Italians Enter Fight

Italian troops, fulfilling Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's promise that they would join the Allies in the drive to oust the Nazis from Italy, were thrown back by the Germans in their first engagement on the Fifth Army front. The Italians had advanced into the foothills north of Mignano, but they lost the ground to a counter-attack by units of the Hermann Goering armored division.

On the British Eighth Army front fighting reached a new pitch as the Germans threw tanks and infantry into a steady series of counter-attacks, but General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops captured the town of San Leonardo on the north side of the Moro river, four miles southwest of Ortona.

Drive On Pescara

(A Vichy broadcast said today that Allied fleet units had gone into action along Italy's Adriatic coast in support of Canadian troops driving strongly toward the important port of Pescara.

(The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press in London, said defenses in the battle area above the Moro river were being reinforced.)

While the Italian regulars went into action, a Badoglio Government broadcast from Bari urged Italian patriots in German-occupied territory to equip themselves immediately with color badges to insure themselves "all protection foreseen by the laws of war."

River Crossed Again

The Allied communique said "a second bridgehead has been established over the Moro river despite considerable opposition."

(The communique's reference to a "second bridgehead" was not immediately clarified. Allied headquarters dispatches last Tuesday said Eighth Army armor had crossed the Moro and reported yesterday that Canadian troops, driving up the Adriatic coast, had established a bridgehead, apparently the second thrust across this river. Today's communique seemed to indicate that Montgomery's men had been thrown back after first crossing the stream.)

Toehold Held Firmly

The new bridgehead was in the vicinity of Frisa, four and a half miles inland, and was declared firmly secured at dawn yesterday after an all-night attack.

The Germans, in their furious counter-attacks at points along the entire front, made a vain effort to pinch out both the bridgeheads. One of these counter-thrusts was described as a particularly heavy blow in the coastal region, but it succeeded only in slowing Montgomery's advance.

British and German tanks were reported to have engaged in a heavy duel at Orsogna, the key inland town on the road to Chieti. The British tanks heavily shelled the Germans in the town, which has changed hands twice within a week.

The enemy stubbornly resisted the Fifth Army in its battle toward the high ground west of Filignano and also made two separate counter-attacks during a battle for ridges near San Pietro. They were aimed primarily at the new Allied positions on Monte Samucro, but both were driven back.

ITALIANS DEFEATED IN 5TH ARMY DEBUT

U. S. Officer Says They Fought

Nazis "Too Bravely" And Were "Foolhardy"

By DON WHITEHEAD

Italian Brigade Headquarters Fifth Army, Dec. 9 (AP—Delayed) The entrance of Italian troops into World War II on the side of the United Nations ended in a tragic defeat today and Italy paid another installment in blood for the sins of Fascism.

On the barren, rocky slopes of Mount Lungo, near Mignano, the Italian unit failed in an attack on German positions. There was no criticism of their bravery. They advanced headlong into withering enemy fire to suffer more casualties than the small force could absorb and continue the assault.

Fought "Too Bravely"

One American officer said "they fought too damned bravely because they were foolhardy in advancing across open fields of fire."

The general reaction among Americans was one of regret that the Italians had been unable to make a better showing. Military observers said the burden of failure should be attributed to tactical planning by the staff and unexpectedly bitter German resistance rather than any lack of courage on the part of the troops.

Two days ago these troops moved into line to replace an American unit which held the lower slopes of Mount Lungo, a low, hogback ridge on the road to Cassino. They were a token force permitted by the Allies to take their place in the line as a symbol of free Italy's fight against Fascism and Naziism.

Lungo Was Objective

Their objective was Lungo, which lies between two towering heights which were to be assaulted by the Americans. Thus they had strong support on both flanks in addition to help from American artillery.

After a heavy artillery barrage some Italians advanced straight up the bare ridge toward the heights, while others went around the south slope. As they advanced Germans hidden in caves and pillboxes opened fire. The Italians never had a chance. Within less than three hours they had suffered some 300 casualties.

A strong German counterattack caught the decimated troops unprepared to stand and fight and the order was given to withdraw to previously held positions.

There was one report that an Italian officer had been caught by the Germans and shot as a warning to the Italians.

Italians Are Veterans

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Nov 7 (Delayed) (AP)—The Italian force on the Fifth Army front is composed of veteran troops who fought in France, Russia and Albania. Most of the officers escaped from German-occupied northern Italy either by boat or by slipping through the enemy lines.

The commanding general fought with Alpine troops and was on the Stalingrad front and in the Balkans. One of his staff officers is Capt. Leopoldo Piccardi, who was appointed by Premier Pietro Badoglio as Minister of Labor, Commerce and Industry after the fall of Benito Mussolini.

Pack Of U-Boats Beaten Off In 48-Hour Atlantic Battle

DEC 12 1943

JAMES F. KING

London, Dec. 11 (AP)—In a furious forty-eight-hour battle in the North Atlantic, British and American planes and warships beat off a pack of at least twenty German U-boats recently, sank five, damaged three and brought two valuable convoys through virtually without loss.

The submarines fought back with their newly installed anti-aircraft guns, forcing down two Allied planes, but a joint Admiralty-Air Ministry communique said "more than ninety-nine per cent. of the total number of escorted ships reached the harbor in safety."

Most Of Crews Rescued

British destroyers and corvettes escorting the convoys escaped without a single casualty. Most of the crews of the Sunderland coastal patrol plane and Liberator bomber were rescued.

It was the third time within recent weeks that German U-boats have tried costly mob raids on transatlantic convoys, one announced on December 5 costing them six submarines.

In the most recent engagement Iceland-based Liberators joined with coastal command bombers and between them sank three U-boats and damaged at least three others.

Large And Heavily Armed

Flyers said the submarines were large and powerfully armed, raising an anti-aircraft barrage that hurt attacking planes. Nevertheless one bomber dived so low its trailing aerial caught on a U-boat's conning tower.

Spotted while on the surface at least two U-boats split in two before they sank. A number of Germans scrambled from the abandoned vessels and were captured by British ships.

The communique said the submarines had been preparing a major attack on Allied shipping when they fell before the power of the combined surface and air onslaught that lasted intermittently for two days and two nights as submarines were spotted and engaged over a wide area.

Destroyers Strike First

Destroyers made the first strike, hunting for the ships and releasing depth charges. A Coastal Command Liberator at dawn saw one submarine fifteen miles from one of the convoys.

Speeding in to attack, the plane was so badly damaged by submarine fire it was unable to release its depth charges. It managed to stay up, however, until it guided another Liberator to the scene.

The second plane also was damaged, but made two attacks and hit the submarine, which submerged with wounds.

Driven Off By Fire

Later another Liberator found a submarine, but was driven off by intense cannon and pom-pom fire. Keeping watch from a distance, it sneaked in and depth-bombed, sinking the submarine, whose men escaped to rubber boats.

Then three Liberators from Iceland took on another submarine for nearly half an hour until the ship sank, leaving fifteen men in the sea.

Three Killed On Plane

The submarines attempted to attack the convoys during the next night, but were driven off by escort vessels and the following day planes again took up the attack and three crew members of a Sunderland were killed by anti-aircraft fire, which brought down their huge craft.

Planes and ships continued the attacks until the U-boats gave up, and while they remained in the area the convoys reached harbor without further interference.

Unexploded Bomb Returns With Fort

A United States base in England, Dec. 11 (AP)—An American bomb fell on a Flying Fortress over Emden today, stuck in a wing without exploding, and the Fortress brought it back safely nearly 400 miles.

The pilot, Lieut. Edward A. Martin, of Greensboro, N. C., said "someone must have been praying for us."

"We were directly over the target," he explained. "Apparently something happened to the bomb release of the ship ahead and above. One of its bombs came down late and landed on our wing just behind the No. 1 engine. The ship lurched down and I thought the controls had been hit. Then I saw this bomb, live fuse and all, stuck in the wing.

"Why it didn't go off with the impact or ignite from the heat of the engine we'll never know."

FAMOUS FORTRESS OUTFIT WINDS UP YEAR IN ENGLAND

DEC 12 1943

By LEO BRANHAM AND FRANKLIN BANKER

A U. S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND — (AP) The first time the heavy bombardment group based at this Flying Fortress station took off to raid Nazi targets they couldn't find St. Nazaire and wandered all over France before returning home crestfallen and ashamed without dropping a single bomb.

That was November 17, 1942.

Since then this pioneer outfit, the first Fortress group to go into action from Britain, has more than wiped out that inauspicious start.

It's planes and crews have flown 78 missions and dumped 3,074 tons of bombs up 47 different targets in five countries, Germany, France, Belgium, Norway and Holland.

It's gunners have fired 2 1-2 million rounds of ammunition from their 50 caliber guns, destroyed 285 enemy fighters, scored 81 probables and damaged 125 more, against its own losses of 2.7 per cent.

During September this outfit participated in seven consecutive raids without a single loss of plane or crew member.

The first Congressional Medal of Honor awarded in the European theater of operations went posthumously to one of this group's boys, Lieut. Jack Mathis of San Angelo, Tex., bombardier who, though mortally wounded, simply wouldn't die until he'd released his explosives on the target.

The Forts from this base now

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are manned largely by "fourth generation" crews. Of the original combat personnel which arrived in England last fall from their Boise, Idaho, training station, only a handful now remain. They are mostly operations officers and squadron commanders who don't fly regularly.

More than 250 officers and men have finished the required number of missions and been assigned to ground duties here or sent back home as instructors.

European Theater of Operation

The seven oldest Fortresses in the whole are based here. Three have been in a neck-and-neck race to be the first American bomber in Britain to accomplish 50 raids, finally won by "Knockout Dropped" with 51. "Hell's Angels" had 48 and an unnamed bomber known to control tower boys as "S-For-Sugar" 47.

"Hell's Angels", first Fortress ever delivered to the group for combat duty, was the first American bomber in England to go 40 raids without "aborting"—turning back because of mechanical failures.

The group came to England with Col. James H. Wallace of Washington, D. C., as commander. He later was succeeded by Col. Charles E. Marion of Detroit, Mich. Both were assigned to other duties in the Eighth Air force and the present station commander is Col. Kermit D. Stevens of Eugene, Ore.

Major Ben B. Ramsey of Clarksville, Tex., is in charge of the vital job of maintenance, supply and engineering, and Major Frank J. Doherty of Hoquiam, Wash., is base adjutant.

The ground crew boys who cuss 'em, love 'em and sweat over them are responsible for "Knockout Dropper," "Hell's Angels" and "S for Sugar."

A ground crew will work 48 consecutive hours or more to get their ship back into battle. They're mighty proud of her and her record. They want her missions to exceed those of any other bomber.

Repair Work in Open Fields

All repair work except a "major operation" is done right in the open fields—rain and snow, cold and wind and darkness they've built makeshift huts so they can sleep beside them at night.

"Yea, we sure love 'em," said Master Sgt. Fabian Folmer, 25, of Mansfield, O., ground crew chief of "Hell's Angels."

"Sometimes we'll cuss 'em, too, when things go wrong—but we'd never think of trading her for a new one.

"She sure is a grand old ship when she comes home from a raid. Then our worry ends for that day."

The long rows of yellow bombs and swastikas painted near "Hell's Angels" nose bear testimony to the ground crew's efforts.

This veteran "Fort" was originally commanded by Capt. Irl E. Baldwin, Yakima, Wash. St. Nazaire was a long haul in those days, before extra gas tanks were installed on the bombers.

From then on she took in stride everything the Nazis could throw up at her. While other Fortresses had to turn back sometimes because of mechanical trouble, "Hell's Angels" kept on going. She always brought all her personnel home safely.

Her ground crew has had to fit her out with 12 new engines, 10 superchargers, two horizontal stabilizers, nine oil coolers, three sets of landing gear, four tires, two tail wheels, five sets of brakes, five supercharger regulators, two generators and 1,780 spark plugs.

Eden And Winant Back From Mid-East Parleys

London, Dec. 11 (AP)—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and John G. Winant, United States Ambassador, returned to Britain today from the Middle East conferences.

"We had a very good trip," Eden said. "We have had three very strenuous weeks, and the results were very good."

New RCAF Commander Arrives In England

London, Dec. 11 (AP)—Air Marshall L. S. Breadner, former chief of the Canadian air staff, has arrived in London to assume his new duties as air officer commander in chief of the RCAF overseas, in succession to Air Marshal Harold Edwards, it was announced today.

Air Marshal Breadner flew direct from Canada to an airport near London. It marked the first time such a flight had been made, said the RCAF. The trip, in a Liberator bomber, took a little more than thirteen hours.

60,000 REFUGEES HOUSED

40,000 Poles Also Being Removed to United Kingdom

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Sixty thousand non-British refugees have been admitted to various parts of the United Kingdom since May, 1940, and they still are arriving at the rate of 800 a month, the Foreign Office disclosed today.

The announcement said 40,000 Polish refugees were being removed from Iran to East and South Africa, India, Palestine and Mexico through efforts of the governments concerned.

British Medical Paper Praises Penicillin

London, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The use of penicillin in the treatment of soft tissue wounds is estimated to have saved three to six weeks in the hospitals for casualties of that type in the Mediterranean theater, according to a preliminary report to the War Office as reviewed in the British Medical Journal.

With penicillin, the obstacle of infection has been practically overcome, a medical officer who treated casualties from Sicily was quoted as saying.

BRITAIN'S FLU TOLL JUMPS

DEC 1 2 1943

Worst Epidemic Of World War 2 Said To Threaten Population

LEWIS HAWKINS

London, Dec. 11 (AP)—The worst epidemic of World War II threatened Britain today as the influenza death roll was disclosed to have jumped to 709 in 126 major towns of England and Wales for the week ended December 4, and tens of thousands were sent to bed by the disease, approaching plague proportions alarmingly.

This outbreak was far from the scope and virulence of the epidemic of 1918 which killed 112,329 in England and Wales, but it threatens to eclipse that of 1940 previously the worst year of this war, when influenza caused about 4,500 deaths in the traditionally most dangerous months of January, February and March.

In that winter the comparable week of December saw only twenty-three deaths, and the worst week—at the end of February—brought only 629.

Jump Nearly 100 Per Cent.

The latest total of 709 deaths for the week ended December 4 was a jump of nearly one hundred per cent. from the previous week's 375 and it was the highest for any seven-day period since the first week of February of 1937, when 976 died.

"The increase in the deaths from influenza is unusually great for this time of year, and the epidemic still is affecting most parts of the country," said a Ministry of Health official. "The increase in the deaths is due to a greater number of cases and not to a change in the severity of the disease."

Fatalities In Age Group

The influenza is described as an ordinary type from which most victims recovered in two or three days, and so far most of the deaths have been in the over-55 age group. Since only fatalities are reported, it is impossible to estimate the total number of cases or the death rate, but scarcely any business office or shop and few homes had escaped having one or more persons ill for a few days.

Figures available through the Ministry of Health covered roughly only half of Britain's population, but it is doubtful whether the total was anywhere near double the 709, since the disease usually strikes hardest in the cities.

U. S. Armed Forces Affected

American armed forces in Britain had their share of men out with the flu, but with prompt hospitalization of serious cases they fared better than the average.

An early run of raw and wet weather seemed to be the best explanation of the unusually early outbreak of the disease, a common winter-time affliction on this moist and cold island.

Although there have been some reductions in fuel allotments and many houses as a result are a bit below normal temperatures, there is no authoritative opinion that this has been a factor in the epidemic. The wartime diet is no worse than it has been in past winters—is even better in some respects—and health officials saw no reason to blame the large number of deaths on this.

The Ministry of Health, in fact, has said repeatedly that the wartime diet has improved rather than lowered the general level of health and resistance to disease.

Danish Patriots Hang 3 Of Own Countrymen

Stockholm, Dec. 11 (AP)—Three Danes were hanged by Danish patriots in a park at Copenhagen for tipping off the German Gestapo to details of the operations of the Danish underground, the free Danish press service reported today.

The report said the three were executed after a summary trial by a patriot secret court. Two other Danish informers were said to have been shot this week.

Watchful Waiting

Stockholm, Dec. 11 (AP)—Swedish Foreign Minister Christian E. Guenther asserted last night that "there's no doubt about what the Swedish people think of Germany and the Oslo (student) deportations," but he declared that Sweden must adopt a waiting policy and see what develops further.

(The Swedish radio, in a broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors, said that more than 1,000 Swedish representatives of youth organizations appealed to the Swedish Government last night "to take all suitable steps to try to counteract the Germans plans" to deport to the Reich the Oslo students recently arrested by the Nazis.

(The Office of War Information said Norwegian reports have indicated that the deportation already is under way.)

Tirpitz Still In Norway

Stockholm, Dec. 11 (AP)—The 35,000-ton German battleship Tirpitz, damaged by British baby submarines in an attack several months ago, is still lying at anchor at Alta Fjord, Norway, with two old Norwegian armored cruisers near by to serve as anti-aircraft ships, reports from Norway said today.

9 French Guerrillas Executed

MADRID, Dec. 11 (AP).—German military authorities in France have executed nine guerrillas at Bourges on charges of sabotaging railroads, canal locks and other installations in the Loire River area, it was disclosed by French press announcements reaching here today.

[A Vichy broadcast reported by United States government monitors said nearly 200 "bandits and Communists" accused of sabotage were arrested between Nov. 21 and Dec. 6 and an additional 2,705 were taken into custody for "common law offenses."]

GERMAN SUPER SUB IS TERMED MYTH

U. S. Engineer Brands It "Imaginary Craft Prowling Imaginary Sea"

New York, Dec. 11 (AP) — The Nazis' boasted "super submarine," which suposedly operates on a Diesel engine while submerged, is styled an imaginary craft prowling imaginary seas by an eminent American engineer.

One claimed advantage was that it burned hydrogen and oxygen and gave off water vapor as exhaust. This could be condensed so that no tell-tale vapor bubbles rose to the surface to betray the submarine's position.

Writing in *Motorship*, a marine-Diesel publication, Consulting Engineer Andrew A. Bato declares:

"The more the matter is investigated, the more it turns out that the story of the hydrogen-oxygen Diesel submarine is part of the psychological warfare, also known as war of nerves."

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Surprised At Bluff

Bato expresses surprise that the Germans tried to bluff with a Diesel engine, whose performance and limitations are well known.

He also records that some British circles were so taken in that one technical magazine "took the British Admiralty to task for not having acquired the patents of the new Diesel, offered by the German inventor, Rudolph Erren," some seven years ago.

AXIS MARKS PACT BY DEFYING FOES

Germany, Japan And Mussolini Join In Observing Second Anniversary Of Treaty

DEC 1 2 1943

London, Dec. 11 (AP)—Germany, Japan—and Mussolini—today observed the second anniversary of their pact to preclude a separate peace by broadcasting strident challenges to the Allies to get back what the Axis has grabbed. A defensive tone ran through their output of solidarity propaganda.

Germany's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, sounded the keynote in Berlin with this assertion: "The enemy says that general attacks against the tripartite powers in Europe and Asia will come shortly. Germany, Italy and Japan and their allies can only answer—let them come. We stand on guard, and will give them a hot reception."

Hitler, Tojo and Mussolini exchanged telegrams, but there was no particular fanfare other than speeches, including one by the fallen Italian duce.

Hits At Conferences

Lashing back at pronouncements of the historic Middle Easts conferences, Japan's foreign minister, Mamoru Shigemitsu, said "the war aims of Japan and Germany are the destruction of the Anglo-American world hegemony and the ushering in of a new era of equitable and truly enduring peace.

As for the Cairo declaration by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, Shigemitsu said: "In making this challenge the Anglo-American powers revealed their true intentions — to turn back the pages of history to the days when all Asia was under Anglo-American domination and exploitation. In their resolve not to permit Japan to exist as a great power they have resorted to their traditional policy of divide and rule."

Allied "Busybodies"

Ribbentrop called the "uninterrupted chain" of conferences "diplomatic and propagandist busybodyness" which he said showed "enormous nervousness and worry in the enemy camp because the military situation confronts them with problems to which they do not feel adequate."

The German radio said Mussolini spoke his own piece. An Associated Press listener said it was read by somebody else.

Nazi Youth Program

17-Year-Olds Called to Study New German War Devices

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 11 (AP).—Berlin dispatches reported today that Munitions Production Minister Albert Speer had established eight barrack camps and was planning another twenty-four for the schooling of seventeen-year-old Hitler Youth in the use of technical weapons, such as new rocket artillery, U-boats, tanks and aircraft.

Tens of thousands of this 1926 class, which will be called up as soldiers next summer for service at the front, will receive preliminary training.

Finland's Parliament Debates Foreign Policy

War Is Called 'Defensive,' Expansion Aim Decried

HELSINKI, Dec. 11 (AP).—A prolonged and heated debate in the Finnish Parliament last night over the nation's foreign policy brought an assertion from Vaino Voionmaa, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, that Fin-

land was fighting only a "defensive war."

He made the statement in reply to criticism from certain circles which declared the nation should try to expand into East Karelia. Voionmaa also discussed peace possibilities and Y Joe Schildt, Farmers' party leader, commented that "not even the food situation compels us to partake in the war."

Government leaders have argued that Finland is dependent on Germany for food.

[The German Transocean news agency, in a wireless dispatch directed abroad, said that a Finnish-Japanese club was organized in Helsinki Saturday in addition to the Finnish-Japanese Association there. The Transocean dispatch was recorded by United States government monitors.]

Finn Who Displeased Nazis Resigns His Post

Helsinki, Finland, Dec. 11 (AP)—Finnish Minister of Social Affairs, K. A. Fagerholm, whom the Germans repeatedly have tried to force from office, has resigned "at his own wish," it was officially announced today.

The Nazis demanded Fagerholm's ouster after he had written a newspaper article that displeased them.

RED TANKS HALT GREAT NAZI DRIVE AIMING FOR KIEV

German Armored Force Fails to Break Through Defense Lines.

DNIEPER FIGHT RAGES

Berlin Admits Evacuation of Chigrin, Russians Enter Cherkasy.

JAMES LONG

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 12—(AP) Russian defenders, successfully absorbing the power of massed German armor attacking west of Kiev in one of the greatest battles of the war, hurled back the Germans from momentary gains, wrecked 103 of their tanks and killed 1,500 of their men, Moscow announced at midnight.

At the same time the Russian Second Ukrainian army in the south continued its offensive in the Dnieper bend, capturing 12 more towns, including the district center of Novgorodka, 19 miles southwest of Kirovograd and the railway station of Sakharnoye, 17 miles northeast of Kirovograd, and killing 1,300 Germans.

Nazis Admit Retreat

Berlin itself announced earlier that in the Dnieper bend German troops had evacuated the town of Chigrin, midway between Cherkasy and Kremenchug, and that street fighting was going on in Cherkasy.

More than 70 German troop carriers and trucks were destroyed and prisoners captured by the Russians in the all-out battle south and southwest of Malin, 55 miles from Kiev where the Germans were assailing a 40-mile front in a drive to retake the Ukrainian capital.

The Moscow communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said that in one sector about 5,000 German infantrymen, backed by a large group of tanks, succeeded in taking a single height in a morning attack. By the end of the day the Russians with their own tanks and self-propelled artillery had blasted the Germans from the height and "completely restoring positions."

Eddy Gilmore, Associated Press correspondent in Moscow, called the Kiev bulge conflict "one of the most serious battles of the war."

Great Tank Battle Rages

"There is a stretch of battlefield south of Malin which for violence of tank against tank and mobile gun against mobile gun out-rivals anything since the days of the tank battles on the Don steppe before Stalingrad,' he wrote.

The Germans have prepared for this drive for weeks and have in addition to 1,700 tanks in battle several hundred more in reserve.

"More German break-throughs may be expected as the Nazis have too much armament here. Even heavier tank battles may be expected," he said in a dispatch which cleared the Moscow censor.

The Moscow communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, told of the latest action in which the Russians "launched successful engagements against enemy tanks and infantry" in the Malin sector. the Toll of German tanks claimed was the greatest yet taken in 24 hours of fighting in the area. The Germans have had the initiative in this sector for almost two months, tearing at the Russian salient which once extended west to Zhitomir and Korosten.

In the Dnieper bend the Russians captured Novgorodka, 19 miles southeast of Kirovograd, in an eight-mile advance for the day. The new capture represented a thrust west of a rail line which the Russians had been following south and indicated a budding attack on Kirovograd from the south.

Also captured was the railway station of Sakharnoye, 17 miles northeast of Kirovograd, between Znamenka and Mederovo, both of which had been previously captured. In other areas the Russians were reported only 15 miles from Kirovograd.

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But the most important fighting of the day was to the northwest in the Kiev bulge, where the Russians still had avoided a major Nazi breakthrough despite German claims of new advances.

The Russians were pouring tons of lead into the advancing Nazi formations, chiefly from their strong groupings of artillery and big mobile 152-mm. guns, said Moscow dispatches quoting advices from the front.

The active front before Kiev ran from below Malin, fifty-five miles west of Kiev, southeastward to the vicinity of the rail junction of Fastov, forty miles from Kiev.

The Germans were using more tanks daily, despite their loss of more than 300 this week, as reported by the Russians. With the weather greatly improved, there was considerable air activity, and the Russians were showing superiority in this phase of the fighting, Moscow said.

On other fronts the Russians continued on the offensive, scoring their most important advances in the Dnieper bend area in development of the fall of the rail junctions of Znamenka and Khirovka.

Admit Loss of Chigirin

The Germans acknowledged that they had evacuated the town of Chigirin, midway between Cherkasy and Kremenchug, before the Russian drive westward in extension of the Kremenchug bridgehead, and they acknowledged also that the Russians of the Cherkasy bridgehead had broken into the town of Cherkasy itself after having been held off for several weeks.

"The most ferocious fighting is going on in the whole town and adjacent area," the Berlin radio said of the Cherkasy action.

REDS PREVENT GERMAN BREAK WEST OF KIEV

Successful Counterthrust Holds Foe Back—New Gains Made In Bend

Cassidy

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

Moscow, Dec. 11 (AP)—Russian forces battling west of Kiev in one of the greatest struggles of the war destroyed 103 German tanks in twenty-four hours and in a successful counterthrust blocked German offensive reaching toward the Ukrainian capital, it was announced tonight.

The Germans again failed to make a break-through and faced the prospect of a protracted engagement.

Capture 12 More Towns

South in the Dnieper bend the Russians had the initiative and captured twelve more towns, including the rail station of Sakharnoye, seventeen miles northeast of Kirovograd and Novgorodka, nineteen miles southeast of that city.

The scale of the battle in the Kiev area was second only to the fight for Kursk last July when the Germans failed to break the Red army line. In addition to eight tank divisions which the Nazis hurled originally against the Kiev salient, a front line dispatch said, the enemy is throwing in constant replacements brought from reserve.

Seek To Regain Dnieper Line

The Moscow news quoted a Red army tank officer just back from battle as saying the German plan was to break the base of the Russian salient west of Kiev and regain their former Dnieper line. The first blow was struck early in November in the Fastov sector southwest of Keiv. Unable to penetrate the flank, the Germans shifted their assault to Zhitomir.

"The battle is still at its height and the Germans are sending in fresh units. It is difficult to predict how the fighting will develop but one thing is clear; in the course of a month the Germans have not succeeded in overcoming Soviet resistance and have not penetrated behind our lines in a single sector," he said.

1,500 Germans Reported Killed In Push At Kiev

London, *Sunday*, Dec. 12 (AP)—Russian defenders, successfully absorbing the massed German armor attacking west of Kiev not only wrecked 103 Nazi tanks but Killed 1,500 of their men, Moscow announced at midnight.

At the same time the Russian Second Ukrainian Army in the south continued its offensive in the Dnieper bend and killed 1,300 Germans there while retaking twelve towns.

Berlin Admits Retreat

Berlin itself announced earlier that in the Dnieper bend German troops had evacuated the town of Chigrin, midway between Cherkasy and Kremenchug, and that street fighting was going on in Cherkasy.

Over seventy German troop carriers and trucks were destroyed and prisoners captured by the Russians in the all-out battle south and southwest of Malin, fifty-five miles from Kiev, where the Germans were attacking a forty-mile front.

The Moscow communique said that in one sector about 5,000 German infantrymen, backed by a large group of tanks, succeeded in taking a single height in a morning attack. By the end of the day the Russians with their own tanks and self-propelled artillery had blasted the Germans from the height and "completely restoring positions."

Called "One Of Most Serious"

Eddy Gilmore, Associated Press correspondent in Moscow, called the Kiev bulge conflict "one of the most serious battles of the war."

"There is a stretch of battlefield south of Malin which for violence of tank against tank and mobile gun against mobile gun outrivals anything since the days of the big tank battles on the Don steppe before Stalingrad," he wrote.

The Germans have prepared for this drive for weeks and have in addition to 1,700 tanks in battle several hundred more—in reserve.

"More German break-throughs may be expected as the Nazis have too much armament here. Even heavier tank battles may be expected," he said in a dispatch which cleared the Moscow censor.

The toll of German tanks claimed was the greatest yet taken in twenty four hours of fighting in the area. The Germans have had the initiative in this sector for almost two months, tearing at the Russian salient which once extended west to Zhitomir and Korosten.

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RUSSIAN FORCE IN BEND PUSHES INTO CHERKASY

Nazis Say Violent Fighting Is Going On in Dnieper River Town.

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REDS ADMIT KIEV AREA LOSS

Push On Toward Kirovograd and Krivoi Rog After Seizing Stronghold of Znamenka.

London, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Gen. Ivan Konev's Second Ukrainian Army has expanded its Cherkasy bridgehead in the great Dnieper Bend and driven into Cherkassy itself, and "violent fighting is taking place in the town," the Berlin radio said today.

Quoting dispatches to DNB, the German official news agency, Berlin went on to say that the Russians were making continuous attacks in heavy snowstorms in the area southwest of Kremenchug, where they were hammering at the approaches of Krivoi Rog and Kirovograd.

Moscow admitted serious reverses, however, in the Kiev bulge 200 miles to the northwest, where massed German armor has driven Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's forces back to the area south of Malin, thirty miles east of Korozen and only fifty-five miles west of the great Ukrainian capital. German capture of Malin, on the Kiev-Korosten railway, would pose a difficult supply problem for Russian forces reported still fighting near Chernyakhov, eighty miles west of Kiev.

The fall of Znamenka, central rail junction for German supply in the Dnieper bend, to Konev's veterans after three days of man-killing fighting was announced last night. The Germans had dug their tanks into the ground and fought to the death, front dispatches reported.

Called Powerful Stronghold.

In an order of the day, Premier Stalin described the city as a powerful strong point and an important rail junction. More than 1,500 Germans were killed, twenty-three tanks destroyed and many prisoners were taken in the final assault, the Moscow bulletin said.

The Russians did not halt at Znamenka. Gen. Konev pushed one column on to take the town of Khirovka, junction of the Kirovograd and Smela rail lines a few miles to the northwest. Another column raced south and seized Chabanovka, fifty miles north of Krivoi Rog, and Chechelevka, ten miles further on.

Capture of Dolinovka, twenty miles still further south, would effectively outflank Krivoi Rog from the west.

The Red Army advance was flowing inexorably along strategic rail lines and appeared to be threatening the entire German position in the Dnieper Bend, where railways provide the only dependable supply routes.

The Khirovka column, dislodging the Germans from eleven additional towns, pushed on toward Kirovograd, barely fifteen miles to the west. The Germans were reported fleeing in disorder, abandoning guns, trucks and ammunition. And superior Russian air strength kept the enemy from landing reinforcements by air transport, as they did at Stalingrad and Orel.

Hard Battle in Kiev Bulge.

Fighting in the Kiev bulge was reported to be as bloody. Here Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein was blasting stubbornly away at Russian defenses, using upward of 2,000 tanks in his thrust toward Kiev. He has already advanced thirty miles east from the Leningrad-Odessa railway to outflank Chernyakov, but Vatutin has so far avoided a major German breakthrough. Minor tank breaches in the Soviet line have been successfully assimilated, the Russian communique said, with ninety-two enemy tanks being destroyed in the past twenty-four hours.

A dispatch from Henry C. Cassidy, Moscow correspondent of the Associated Press, said today that the Russians have checked Von Mannstein's assault from new defensive positions.

Heavy snows and blizzards were reported sweeping other sectors of the long front. Berlin broadcasts told of a big new Soviet offensive in the Pripet-Berezina sector west of Gomel in White Russia.

Moscow Radio Warns Finland and Balkans

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—(AP) Moscow radio warned Finland, Rumania and Hungary tonight to break with Germany lest the Allies give them the same treatment in store for the Reich. Russia is not at war with Bulgaria.

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The broadcast, recorded by U. S. government monitors, quoted an article in the authoritative Soviet publication, War and The Working Class.

Although "Hitler's vassal countries try to divorce themselves from collaboration with Germany" by words, it said, the time has come for them to realize that "a verbal divorce from Hitlerite Germany is not worth a cent."

It continued: "Hitler is doing everything to prevent the further disintegration of the bloc. He has not enough cannon fodder and cannot afford to lose the 50 divisions in vassal countries fighting alongside German troops on the Soviet-German front this year.

"The ruling cliques of Germany's satellite countries have not relinquished hopes of finding backing among certain circles of America and England (which are) prepared to assume the unenviable role of private champions of Hitler's accomplices. Such political hucksters cannot change the logical courses of things by intrigues.

"Germany's vassals that continue in the war to the moment of the complete rout of Hitler have no reason to expect the freedom-loving powers to deal with them less severely than with Hitlerite Germany."

NAZI SECRET WEAPON USED AGAINST LENINGRAD

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 11—(AP) The Svenska Morgenbladet today quoted travelers from Berlin as saying that the Germans recently had used a new secret weapon to bombard Leningrad in Russia.

These travelers were unable to give any details, but said the weapon might be a rocket-shell cannon.

The circumstances of the Leningrad shelling, these persons added, indicated they were something different from a heavy artillery barrage, and the Germans might have been making a practical test of a new weapon.

Benes Reaches Moscow For Talks On Pact

Moscow, Dec. 11 (AP)—President Eduard Benes of the Czecho-Slovak government in exile arrived here today and began conversations preparatory to signing a twenty-five-year mutual assistance past with Russia.

[Premier-Marshal Joseph Stalin attended a dinner given for Benes later, said a Moscow broadcast recorded in London by the Soviet monitor].

Nazis Jail Marshal De Bono

Former Chief of Fascist Army Is Held for High Treason

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP).—The Algiers radio said today that Marshal Emilio De Bono, former chief of the Fascist Army, and later commander of the Italian southern army before Italy's surrender, has been arrested by the Germans on charges of high treason.

The reasons for his arrest by the Germans were not immediately clear. Marshal De Bono was reported by the Swiss telegraphic agency to have been arrested early in September, after Benito Mussolini's downfall, in Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's roundup of Fascist chiefs.

Fiercer Air War Mapped

DEC 12 1943

By J. W. Gallagher

An American Fighter Base In Western Italy, Dec. 11 (AP)—The chief of the United States Army Air Forces, Gen. Henry H. Arnold, plowed through the mud of battle airfields in a fast tour of the front today after predicting that the Germans, if they are not completely knocked out of the war by air attacks, will be "too groggy" to offer much resistance by the time a new invasion of Europe takes place.

Fresh from the Allied conference at Cairo and Teheran, the American air commander made the prediction yesterday during a rapid view of the Italian front in which he flew within easy fighter range of the German lines. He was accompanied by Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, chief of the Northwest African Air Forces.

Entourage Cuts Corners

Today cooks and pilots poured their ideas and troubles into his ears as he visited fighter and invader stations close behind the Fifth Army.

Spaatz flew Arnold right across Italy from the Adriatic side to the western battlefront in a bomber at top speed yesterday. Several times they came within sight of the front lines in the snowcapped mountains. So rapidly did they travel that half a dozen correspondents accompanying the party in a C-47 transport had to skip fields in order to keep up.

Fiercer Air War Planned

Arnold climaxed the trip with a conference at the headquarters of Spaatz and Maj. Gen. James Doolittle, chief of the strategic air force, with other American air generals at which they mapped out and coordinated a greater winter campaign from this theater and from England to batter the Germans to their knees.

These highspots were given by Arnold at a press conference:

"As the number of bombers increases the percentage of losses is going to decrease. Operations from Italy are going to force the Germans to spread their defenses." He gave figures showing the rapid buildup of American heavy bomber strength in England and this theater.

"Nazis Tried Everything"

"The Germans tried everything to halt the Fortresses," but American technicians have been able to meet every form of attack.

"We hope to bring over Europe such air types that with Russia we will have a 360-degree bombing of Germany—from every side," he said in a reference to new American bombers coming off the assembly lines.

The Germans have nothing to look forward to except ever-increasing numbers of homeless people, greater difficulties and fewer comforts as a result of the planned air assault, he declared.

The Japanese have brought out a new fighter faster than the Zero and more heavily armed, but they have been upset by Allied air superiority in the Pacific.

Impressed By Flexibility

"The thing that most impressed me in Mediterranean air operations," he said, "was the great flexibility of the air arm. The efficiency of the striking forces not only has been maintained as fields were moved from place to place and country to country, but actually increased."

Arnold pinned a Distinguished Flying Cross on the tunic of an American Spitfire pilot, Lieut. Robert Weismuller, of Cincinnati, pried into field kitchens and questioned fighter and Invader pilots between missions over the battlefront during his trip.

He also decorated Lieut. Michael Yarnell, of Summit, N. J., an Invader pilot with a DFC for shooting down two German aircraft, convoying a crippled wingman home from a mission over Rome and leading many sorties with daring and skill.

"Just Think Out Loud"

At an Invader group headquarters Arnold met officers and a dozen pilots. "Just think out loud," Arnold said, and for the next ten minutes he and half a dozen other air generals listened intently as the not-at-all reticent pilots told new ideas for planes and tactics.

Arnold told the pilots they were getting new type planes and concluded, "Holler if you don't like 'em."

He spent the night at Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's headquarters.

Weismuller's Record

Weismuller is credited with shooting down three planes and with "exceptional leadership." He is a member of the Thirty-first American Spitfire Group, which, since its formation in England late in August, 1942, has 118 enemy planes to its credit. It is the oldest fighter group in this theater, having flown from Gibraltar airfield on November 8, 1942, to support the Oran attack.

Spaatz and Arnold singled out two Warhawk fighter groups for special attention in their tour of the Adriatic side of Italy. They were the Seventy-ninth and Fifty-seventh groups, which started in Egypt and fought across the desert with the Eighth Army straight into Italy. During this long period they maintained an average of better than 5 to 1 in victories over the Luftwaffe, although their main task was bombing and strafing in support of the ground forces.

10,000 Sorties Made

On a rain-drenched field that was little more than a "strip," Arnold inspected the Seventy-ninth, which had just completed its ten-thousandth sortie since going into operation November, 1942.

The group's ace is Lieut. Paul MacArthur, of Reform, Ala., who now is in the United States and who brought down five planes before he left. The second high scorer, Capt. George Lee, DFC, with three planes, was congratulated personally by Arnold.

Inspects Negro Squadron

A Negro squadron operating with the Seventy-ninth also was inspected by Arnold, who had a long talk with its commander, Capt. George J. Roberts, of Fairmont, W. Va. The Negro squadron is the first to operate on this front and has been flying regularly with the rest of the group.

Fifth Army Chaplain Given Soldier's Medal

Naples, Dec. 11 (AP)—Lieut. Albert C. M. Steffens, Fifth Army chaplain and former assistant to Archbishop Francis J. S. Spellman, of New York, has been awarded the Soldier's Medal for saving an American and a British officer from drowning off the Algerian coast last summer.

The medal is an addition to those the chaplain already has received for gallantry in action with the American First Division in the Tunisian campaign.

The citation said that Lieutenant Steffens "without thought of danger to his own life," swam through heavy surf and a strong undertow to pull the two men to the safety of an air mattress. All three then clung to the raft until a group of officers formed a human chain and pulled them ashore.

Nazis Press Slav Forces

DEC 12 1943

London, Dec. 11 (AP)—Marshal Josip Broz' (Tito's) guerrillas are being pressed by superior German forces throughout eastern Bosnia, in Yugoslavia, an Army of Liberation communique broadcast by radio said today.

Farther west in Bosnia Broz was using cavalry to bolster his land forces. In northwestern Croatia, on the Delnice-Vodice road, Yugoslavs ambushed a column of Germans.

A competent informant in London said the German high command was reaching into its first line reserve pool to strengthen its Yugoslav offensive. These replacements were coming from Bavaria, it was stated, and represent some of the ablest units in the German army. This was taken as an indication of the extent which the Allied Balkan bridgehead held by the guerrillas worries the Nazi high command.

Associated Press dispatches from Cairo said a reliable non-Yugoslav source there estimated that the guerrillas were occupying the attention of as many German divisions as the Fifth and Eighth armies in Italy.

WAVES OF PLANES HAMMER AT SOFIA

Tons Of Bombs On Bulgarian Capital Disrupt Trains, Warn Satellites

Headquarters, Liberators, Dec. 11 (AP)—Wave upon wave of American Liberators hurled tons of bombs yesterday on Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, and returned scot free—a pointed reminder to Hitler's Balkan satellites of what Allied Mediterranean air power has in store.

The heavy bombers, escorted by long-range fighters, pounded railway yards and barrack areas for an hour and forty-five minutes and the bombing was "accurate and effective," Allied headquarters announced.

11 Nazis Shot Down

Some forty Nazi fighters sought to intercept and eleven of them were shot down. It was the third raid on Sofia in a month.

The military effect of the raid undoubtedly was great because it was directed at an important communications center — the Hungarian news agency was quoted by the BBC as saying passenger and express trains on important Bulgarian lines had been canceled—but its propaganda effect in the Balkans seemed likely to be even more significant.

Parliament Session Halted

A mile away from the railway target the Bulgarian Parliament, wrestling over an internal crisis growing out of the war of nerves, was forced to abandon its sessions, the Sofia radio said. It added the raid caused great destruction and many deaths.

[The Cairo radio broadcast a report that Sofia, Bulgaria's capital, had been attacked again today, but details of the bombing indicated the station had broadcast a delayed report of yesterday's assault.]

Warning Leaflets Reported

According to a Budapest dispatch to Bern, Switzerland, American planes recently dropped leaflets warning Sofia would receive heavier raids unless Bulgaria quit the war.

Another indication that the Sofia raid was merely a forerunner of what could be expected was a broadcast from the headquarters of Marshal Josip (Tito) Broz, leader of the Yugoslav Partisans, urging all Yugoslavs to get out of Nazi-held towns, "as the Allied air force is helping the operations of Yugoslav units."

WIRE HERALD

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Bulgaria, caught between German bayonets and American bombs and facing the prospect of her third crushing national defeat in thirty years, pondered intensely tonight the chances of moving closer to Russia, her traditional friend, and cutting loose from the tobogganing fortunes of Adolf Hitler.

Diplomats watching Balkan developments closely, however, questioned whether growing demands of opposition elements for a switch away from the Nazis were likely to find effective expression before Allied troops, including Russians, appear on the Bulgarian border.

They pointed out that the Bulgarians as well as other satellites have the example of Italy before them—a reminder of the German army's capacity for inflicting punishment on "deserters."

Germany is reported to have hinted at something to that effect to the distracted Sofia Government, which is trying to sit on a safety valve of widespread popular discontent—discontent frankly expressed by opposition deputies in Parliament.

On the other hand some British press comment on the situation stressed the strength of hitherto underground pro-Russian groups now coming into the open and reported to be threatening a general strike unless Bulgaria quits the war against Russia's Allies.

Bulgaria is not only still at peace with Russia, but has vivid memories that her greatest national triumph—the achievement of independence in 1878—was primarily the result of Russian championship of her cause. The country needs a champion now as never before, particularly when she remembers her bitter defeat by Greece and Serbia in the second Balkan war of 1913, her further disastrous humiliation as Germany's defeated ally in 1918, and views the prospect of an even worse catastrophe if she strings along with Hitler until the hour of doom.

Some of these things may have crossed the mind of Premier Dobri Boshiloff as he gloomily inspected the devastation wrought in Sofia by squadrons of Liberators that struck his capital in daylight yesterday.

Sofia dispatches to Stockholm reported the government had decided to move out women and children and all other dispensable persons.

It was reported also that police had been ordered to arrest all "rumor spreaders" and, according to a German Transocean News broadcast, to proceed vigorously against those "who want to destroy our faith in our country's future."

The rebellious Parliament was sent home for a week after yesterday's raid—presumably to cool off while Premier Bojiloff ponders what to do—but further Allied bombings appeared likely to intensify meanwhile the nation-wide agitation he has been so far unable to control.

ALLIES SEEK BALKAN UNITY

DEC 12 1943

Moves To End Factional Ri-

valry In Yugoslavia And Greece Forecast

RICHARD MASSOCK

London, Dec. 11 (AP)—Allied efforts to arrange a settlement between Yugoslavia's rival governments appeared possible today as leaders of the United Nations drove hard to put military and political affairs in order for a promised 1944 push against Germany from the East, West and South.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, returning from three weeks of Allied conferences at Cairo and Teheran, said, "the results were very good." United States Ambassador John G. Winant accompanied him.

Rommel Checks Up In Denmark

Indicative of German jitters induced by the conferences of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill with Premier Stalin, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and President Ismet Inonu, Berlin announced that Marshal Erwin Rommel had inspected German defenses in northern Denmark.

The Ankara radio broadcast a Teheran report that Allied war materials to Russia by way of Iran were being increased and speeded as one consequence of the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin conference.

"The stream of American planes and tanks crossing Iran into Russia is growing daily," it said.

Post-Parley Developments

The third week of intense political activity among the Allies was marked by:

A closer understanding between the Turks and the Big Three—Britain, United States and Russia—which may eventually bring Turkey's aid into their war against Germany.

The arrival of President Eduard Benes in Moscow to sign a mutual assistant pact between Czecho-Slovakia and Russia.

Reports of a political crisis in German-dominated Bulgaria under impact of Allied air bombardments of the capital Sofia.

A statement by King George II that in the interest of Greek unity he would "examine anew" the question of his return to Greece when "the hour of liberation" strikes.

Publication of King George's decision in a letter to Premier Tsouderos followed closely talks Churchill had with the Greek king in Cairo.

Factional Strife In Greece

While clashes among Greek guerrillas, divided as in Yugoslavia, appeared to have diminished, the British have been anxious to unify their fight against the Germans. The Greeks also have been at odds on the question of the king's return after the war.

A possibility of joint British-Russian pressure on Yugoslavia's King Peter for the reconstruction of his government in Cairo was suggested in the London weekly *The Spectator*, as a state of virtual civil war existed in Yugoslavia. Officially, the British regard the issue as one between the new National Committee of Liberation within Yugoslavia and the Cairo Government in Exile. But it is anxious that both the Partisans of the provisional government under Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and the Chetniks of Gen. Draja Mihailovic should cooperate for Yugoslav unity.

Close Liaison With Partisans

The British have been aiding Tito's forces more and more because of their fighting record and their superior strength, which is estimated at 200,000 men. The Allied command is maintaining close liaison with the Partisans.

There has been no liaison between the Allied command and the Chetniks for some time. Mihailovic's forces, said to number about 20,000, are reported to have dwindled and showed much less activity than the Partisans.

The generally expressed British view is that King Peter's government can claim legitimacy and continuity but that it represents a narrow pan-Serb viewpoint and is not democratic. As for the provisional government, its origins are considered obscure and the British are waiting to learn whether it is really backed by different social and political forces in Yugoslavia.

Pro-Allied Trend In Turkey

While the Allies sought unity against Germany in the Balkans, the Turks appeared to be considering abandoning neutrality for active aid to the Allies at the risk of German attack.

The British assumed that plans for a southern front were laid before the Turks in the Cairo talks and the part they might play clearly indicated—particularly the aid they could give the Allies in a Balkan campaign in the form of air bases, harbor facilities or free use of the Dardanelles.

Problems Left Pending

While the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin communique at Teheran indicated any suspicions among them had been largely dispelled and unity of purpose achieved, apparently a number of problems were left pending.

The question of Germany's future.

Negotiations of frontier differences, especially between the Russians and the Poles.

The economic integration of Europe.

Regional groupings of European states for post-war security.

These included:

These questions presumably will be submitted to the Big Three's European advisory commission which is expected to begin its work in London shortly, now that the American representative, Ambassador Winant, is back from the conferences.

Some look for a possible move by President Benes in Moscow toward a bettermen of Soviet-Polish relations. The mutual assistant pact he went there to sign is expected to follow the lines of the Soviet-British twenty-year treaty and contain an implied invitation for Poland's adherence.

Balkan Plans Called "Bluff"

Stockholm, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper *Tidningen* reported today that some Nazi military circles describe American and British speculation on a Balkan offensive as "a bluff" to screen other proposed operations.

They were quoted as holding that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin at Teheran dropped the Balkan plan because of transport difficulties and had decided to concentrate on simultaneous east-west attacks. The correspondent said the Red army now had fresh troops ready.

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King Studies Return To Greece

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 11 (AP)—King George II of Greece has placed a definite question mark on whether he will return to his country after Allied victory before his people have had a chance to vote on whether they want a monarchy, it was disclosed today.

In a letter written November 8 and released today, the King said he would examine the question anew in the light of conditions when Greece is liberated. Significance was seen in the fact that the letter was released after the King had conferred at length with British Prime Minister Churchill.

Earlier, the King had flatly refused to promise he would not return prior to elections.

HE DROPPED IN ON TITO'S MEN

American Tells How He Took Aid to Yugoslavs.

Algiers, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—[illegible] a United States Army transport plane landed on a tiny airfield in German-occupied Yugoslavia with supplies for the guerrilla armies and British and American liaison officers was described today by Major J. A. Roth of Cape Girardeau, Mo. The plane remained eight minutes, then took off with British and Yugoslav officers and a German intelligence corps prisoner.

"We were met by a group of Yugoslavs that included a few boys and women," Major Roth said. "Their uniforms were a nondescript combination of the armies of Yugoslavia, Germany, Britain and Italy."

"The rush to get us out was explained by an officer," Major Roth continued. "He told us of a recent take-off attempt by a captured Dornier 217. The loaded plane with engines running was bombed just before taking off, and two British officers and five Yugoslavs were killed."

Major Roth said a Yugoslav officer, describing the guerrilla army, told him: "Our soldier receives his food from the people, takes his arms from the enemy, and receives his pay from the honor of serving his country."

full shock of a heavy German offensive, was reported holding firm in the most important area of Slovenia athwart the enemy's Fiume-Trieste supply head in the upper Adriatic.

The separate government was announced December 4 when leaders of the pro-Russian Partisan movement announced over their own radio that 140 delegates had created a Parliament headed by Dr. Ivan Ribar and elevated Broz from general to marshal.

The Partisans frequently have accused Mihailovic of joining the Nazis to oppose the Broz forces. Mihailovic, similarly, has charged the Partisans with attacking his forces. Mihailovic, a Serb, controls a force largely Serbian. The Partisans say their ranks include Croats and Slovenes as well as Serbs.

Evacuation Urged

Meanwhile, a broadcast appeal from Tito's headquarters urging all Yugoslavs to leave enemy-held towns and localities, "as the Allied air force is helping the operations of Yugoslav units," focused attention on the slow but steady rise of this Balkan "third front" to a more commanding place in the whole Allied grand war scheme.

[The British radio said today that "during the past three weeks Allied air support for the Yugoslav Partisans has been continuous" and reported that "a Partisan leader at Allied force headquarters has expressed to the press his appreciation of Allied support." The broadcast, recorded in New York by CBS, said "Allied liaison with Yugoslav forces is maintained daily."]

Nazis Reinforced

Hitler's southern command

The broadcast Army of Liberation communique said today that Tito's units are being pressed by superior German forces throughout eastern Bosnia and proclaimed unbroken success for the Partisans in the whole of western Slovenia, where they are struggling to maintain the barrier hampering German communications at the head of the Adriatic Sea.

In central Bosnia Tito was using cavalry to bolster his land forces and in one engagement they killed twenty Germans and wounded thirty-three others. The Yugoslavs ambushed a column of Germans in northwestern Croatia on the Delnice-Vodice road and killed thirty of the enemy.

Exploit Of U. S. Plane

A small but spectacular example of the help already being given Tito by the Allies was provided today in the story of a United States Army transport plane dashing down onto a little airfield in German occupied Yugoslavia, landing supplies and British and American liaison officers, and making off with German prisoners for intelligence purposes.

The evacuation appeal from Tito's headquarters was but one of several signs that the Allied air arm apparently was about to be employed as a major force in Yugoslavia and the Balkans generally. Another was the bombing yesterday of Sofia, the Bulgarian capital.

Accompanying these signs was the obvious increase in Tito's stature as to Allied military plans in southern Europe.

This policy, though never publicly defined, is based on an alliance with Great Britain plus the determination to preserve the best interests of Turkey.

Thus Turkey's policy can be fully described as nationalist first, pro-Allied second.

"Out-Of-War" Stand

It leaves the door open either for eventual belligerency or for continuation of what Menemencioglu has called "out of war policy."

At the last meeting of the executive group of the People's party strong arguments were made for and against direct participation in the war and the meeting ended with unanimous approval of the Government's policy of adherence to the Anglo-Turkish alliance.

Strict adherence to the alliance must make Turkey a belligerent in case war flares on her Balkan doorstep. But, strict adherence to the alliance also would have put Turkey into the war long ago.

Several Instances

Under its terms either Turkey or Britain must come to the aid of the other in case of an attack in the Mediterranean area. This situation arose first when Italy entered the war and again when Greece was invaded.

Turkey declined in the first instance because of the chance of irritating then neutral Russia, and in the second case because it would have been merely stupid to have done other

Russia Decides To Recognize Tito's Regime, Turks Report

WM SM. WHITE

London, *Sunday*, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Turkish radio said in a broadcast early today that the Soviet Government had decided to recognize Marshal Josip Broz' (Tito's) Partisan Yugoslav government as the legal representative of that country instead of King Peter's regime.

The broadcast recorded by the British Ministry of Information came amid increasing signs of British and American aid to the Partisan leader, already the recipient of the bulk of Allied supplies going into Yugoslavia, as against his rival, Gen. Draja Mihailovic, War Minister under King Peter's government.

Partisans Hold Firm

Marshal Broz's peasant army, which has breasted for a week the sprang forward last week end with the strongest force yet thrown into the urgent campaign to plug this gap in the Balkan wall.

But last night, in spite of the reinforcements which have been streaming southward into Yugoslavia for days, not a single major German victory has been won or even claimed in an action now said to be roughly equal to that in Italy in terms of the German forces being engaged or contained.

A competent informant here said the German high command was reaching into its first-line reserve pool to strengthen its Yugoslav offensive. It was further stated that the Nazi replacements are coming from Vavaria and represent some of the ablest units in the German army.

Tito's Unit Pressed

DEC 12 1943

Turk War Entry 'Delayed'

(The following dispatch passed the strict Turkish censorship.)

By William B. King

Ankara, Dec. 9 (AP—Delayed)—Turkey still travels the road which probably will lead her to war beside the Allies by spring, but the feeling in this capital that she might hop into the fight in the next couple of months has been largely dissipated by reports from the Cairo conference.

Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu's statement that Turkey's foreign policy remains "unchanged" must be taken at its face value.

What Is Turkey's Policy?

It also must be considered in light of the question: "Just what is Turkish foreign policy?"

Roosevelt Invites Farouk

Cairo, Dec. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt has invited King Farouk I of Egypt to visit the United States after the war, it was disclosed today.

The King was said to have expressed his thanks but did not commit himself on the trip, so far as could be learned. The President addressed the invitation to a hospital where the King was ill during the recent conferences. He did not see the King personally.

New League Draft By 'Big 3' Reported

Chester

By The Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 11—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, in their great conferences in the Middle East, drafted a rough plan for a new world structure different from any previously attempted — a structure having room inside it for various fraternal associations of nations—

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it is believed here.

It appears, however, that the "big three" did not even attempt to tackle the multiple and detailed problems involved in creating a world family, but that they will probably meet again in 1944. It is thought here that, although the three leaders touched on such questions as the new map of Europe, they did not try to draw the boundary lines, leaving these questions for the future.

U. S. Army Forces in Iran Now Separate Command

Persian Gulf Unit Result of 'Big Three' Conference

TEHERAN, Dec. 10 (AP).—United States Army forces in Iran (Persia) now constitute a separate command directly under the War Department with a status equivalent to the fighting command of any other theater, Persian Gulf Supply Command Headquarters announced today.

Creation of the independent command one year after the first contingents of American troops arrived in Iran followed a decision made at the recent "big three" conference here to increase deliveries to Russia by the Persian corridor route.

MILI IS BOMBED 3 TIMES IN 2 DAYS

Liberators Shoot Down Four of Twenty Zeros in Attack on Key Marshalls Atoll

PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 11 (AP)—United States bombers resumed today their time-table blasting of the strategically situated Marshall Islands.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that Seventh Army Air Force Liberators shot down four and possibly seven Japanese Zeros Thursday in their third raid in two days on Mili Atoll.

The raiders apparently returned to a daily schedule Wednesday, when Mili and Jaluit Atolls, key Japanese outposts, were twice bombed.

In the latest attack the Liberators dropped 15 tons of bombs. Twenty enemy interceptors rose to meet the four-engined bombers, compared with only ten on the previous day, indicating Japanese reinforcements have been coming in to meet the threat of an amphibious invasion.

Four of the zeros were definitely shot down. Three more were probably destroyed, Admiral Nimitz reported, and another was damaged.

Against this, all of the United States Army planes returned to their equatorial base, despite the Japanese fighters' attempt to bring them down with aerial bombs, machine guns and cannon. All six aerial bombs the Japanese used missed their targets. Some American airmen were wounded and part of the bomber contingent was slightly damaged.

On the previous day the Liberators returned with slight damage and one wounded man after shooting down two of the ten interceptors.

Admiral Nimitz did not report the damage done to Mili, on either day.

Mili, like other key points in the Marshalls, was bombed almost daily preceding the American invasion of the Gilbert Islands, south of the Marshalls. United States carrier-borne planes made a devastating raid on the Marshalls last Saturday.

These and other operations in far separated parts of the Pacific this week seemed to foreshadow still heavier drives against the Japanese.

Air Group On Carriers Gets 65 Planes, Loses 3

DEC 12 1943

By William Hipple

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 11 (AP)—Commander Ernest M. Snowden, leader of what he called "one of the typical air groups on the new navy carriers," did some figuring today and proudly announced the results.

Sixty-five Japanese planes have been shot down in combat by men of his group since the October 5 raid on Wake Island. In the same period his group has lost only two pilots and three planes.

The 33-year-old Beaufort (N. C.) fighter pilot and his flyers were in on the December 4 smash against Japanese bases in the Marshall Islands.

Orders Attack

Snowden said that when his group arrived over the target he saw one cruiser and a large cargo ship at anchor south of Roi. He ordered one air group to attack these ships and sent another after a cruiser he spotted heading out to sea.

"Direct hits were made on both cruisers and on a cargo ship," Snowden said.

"I went over to Kwajalein Island. There were ten or eleven large ships in the harbor. It had been heavily attacked and three or four of the large ships were settling by the stern. Many were burning."

(Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported in a communique last Wednesday that six ships, including two light cruisers, were sunk.)

"The ramp, with many float planes and two large flying boats, was burning fiercely.

"There was lots of heavy ack-ack forming a curtain at about 8,500 feet which was a solid sheet of black bursts.

Sees Ship Explode

"At 8.30 A. M. I left Kwajalein Island and started toward home. I returned by Roi and saw those two cruisers trailing oil, in bad shape and possibly sinking. I saw the cargo ship still burning and as I looked it over it suddenly exploded."

Snowden said "one of our Hellcats got back with 285 holes."

Lieut. Com. Paul D. Buie, 34, Nashville, Ga., of a squadron which hit the Roi Island airfield, said his outfit strafed the field on which there were about 150 planes. His group of twelve Hellcats hit three or four on the ground and three that were just getting into the air. Then fifteen Zeros roared down from the clouds to attack.

Series Of Dog Fights

"From then on it was just a series of individual dog fights," Buie said. "When we knocked some down, others took off. We finally shot down nineteen Zeros, with only one probable loss to us."

Lieut. Ralph Weymouth, 26, of Santa Barbara, Cal., commander of the dive-bombers of the group, said he made two "practice" dives before he was satisfied, on the third dive he laid a bomb directly on the stern of a cruiser.

That's when the dive-bomber pilots' troubles began. As they were coming out of their dives they were attacked by Zeros and dive-bombers. Weymouth said his pilots downed seven Japs—six Zeros and a Mitsubishi bomber.

Damaged Plane Gets Mitsubishi

Weymouth said Lieut. (j. g.) Arnold Burroughs, of Boston, although his bomber was damaged and streaming oil, "saw his chance and shot down the Mitsubishi."

Lieut. Cooke Cleland, of Cleveland, was attacked by three Zeros, Weymouth said. Cleland's rear guard gunner set two Zeros afire and probably destroyed one.

Tired, Battered Marines Leave Bloody Tarawa

(The following story was written by Sergt. Pete Zurlinden, of Dayton, Ohio, a Marine Corps combat correspondent, formerly correspondent for the Associated Press at Annapolis. It is distributed by the Associated Press.)

DEC 12 1943

Tarawa, Nov. 24 (Delayed)—I am bidding good-by this morning to Terrible Tarawa and Bloody Betio Beach.

My outfit is being evacuated for a richly deserved rest.

Since last Saturday the men have been through seven shades of hell, and they're a tired, battered, triumphant bunch.

This morning I took a last look around this island, where for seventy-six hours the bitterest fighting in the history of the Marine Corps took place.

Airfield Repaired

I saw as though in a dream the shocking sights of war. My own buddies and hundreds of Japanese lie dead just a few yards away from this one-time supply house where we have set up our writing shop.

As far as I can see, bulldozers are filling in the acrid shell craters that pocked this two-mile sandspit from end to end. The airfield is almost ready to receive the first fighter planes that are expected today.

Debris is being cleared away and marines, who only thirty-six hours ago were fighting to wrest possession of Tarawa, are digging in to help clean up the place before orders come to shove off to the waiting transports.

"No Quarter Asked"

Every marine who fought here won the coveted right to our precious "devil dog" appellation. The Japs truly learned the last few days what the Germans of 1918 found out at Belleau Wood. Marines still are the toughest fighting men in the world.

On Tarawa they expected and gave no quarter. The warfare was almost primitive in all respects; only modern accoutrements lifted it above the stature of cave-man battling.

I walked down Betio Beach several hundred yards, just a few minutes ago. I wanted to look all around me to remember forever what my young buddies had withstood; what they had given in blood and bravery to bring victory closer.

Few Awed By Death

Death, terrible as it was, awed but a few of us after the first shocking introduction of it Saturday, November 20. Officers and men fared alike. The strategists were a tired, haggard lot when hostilities came to their abrupt conclusion yesterday afternoon. Few men ever felt the weight of their responsibilities more than these leatherneck officers.

The men I've seen today want nothing more than clean clothes and a hot bath. They'll take kitchen-cooked food and coffee when the time comes, but they are crawling with dirt and grime now.

Put In Common Graves

The ramparts of Tarawa are not stately, nor even dignified, now that the battle is over. They are desolate and disgusting right now, and only superhuman effort by the Seabee naval construction battalions will bring them into repair quickly.

There are no colorful cemeteries here. Bodies have been placed in common graves. In time headstones probably will be erected, but in the first, fitful hours the only thing that could be done was to bury the dead marines as fast as possible and also bury the Japs, because every inch of this coral atoll was a front line in itself.

The shattered palms stand in mute testimony of the terrible strife that convulsed Tarawa in its death struggle.

If the palms could talk, they could tell the story much better than any of us. They mothered both marines and Japs, who fought for their lives more desperately than any warriors in Pacific history.

Edward H. O'Hare, 29 years old, hard-flying, hard-fighting Congressional Medal of Honor ace of the Pacific war—never answered his pleading calls.

Butch had gone down fighting.

O'Hare was lost last night. It was the third successive night attack—and the most sustained—by enemy planes on this task force. Exactly what happened no one knows. But Butch, with his boyish smile and gay banter, hasn't come back.

Long Search Is Made.

Already planes are being readied against the dawn when a great search for the beloved shipmate will be launched.

[In a later dispatch from the Associated Press it was disclosed that for two days carrier planes and aircraft from Tarawa crisscrossed 2,000 square miles of ocean, fruitlessly hunting for O'Hare. The Navy has reported him missing.]

O'Hare, who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for shooting down five Japanese planes which attempted to attack the carrier Lexington in the South Seas in 1942, reaped new glory in the fight.

Rear Admiral Arthur W. Bradford, commander of the task force, said:

"I'm sure that Butch and Phillips broke up the Jap torpedo attack plan and probably saved at least three of my ships from being hit."

thought at first it was O'Hare's parachute. Later he decided it probably was "a Jap plane which Butch shot down."

Saw Tracer Bullets.

Ensign Warren A. Skon, 24, of St. Paul, Minn., who was flying wing on O'Hare when they started to join Phillips, said that he saw tracer bullets around O'Hare's plane.

"I saw it shear off and drop quickly below us," he said.

Aviation Ordnanceman Alving B. Kernan, 20, of Saratoga, Wyo., gunner on Phillips's ship, said that he saw O'Hare's plane disappear in the darkness. Then it reappeared and made an outside loop.

"Then he was gone," Kernan said.

Lieut. (j. g.) Hazen B. Rand, 25, of Avon, Mass., heard Phillips tell O'Hare, "Butch, there's a Jap plane coming into your tail."

"Then Butch's lights went off," Rand said. "I looked again and he was gone."

Butch First to Take Off.

But however Butch went, the safety of his comrades was among his last thoughts. He was the first to take off last night in the first naval action in which carriers had launched their planes at night. He flew on the right wing of Phillips's torpedo bomber. Skon was on the left wing.

As they bore down on the tails of the enemy planes in the darkness it was hard to tell Phillips's torpedo plane from the enemy's. Butch called:

"Hey, Phil, turn those running lights on. I want to be sure it's

Butch O'Hare Vanished in Night Battle, Making Sure He Was 'Drilling Yellow Devils'

DEC 12 1943

EUGENE BURNS

Aboard a United States Carrier off Tarawa, Gilbert Islands, Nov. 27 (Delayed) (A. P.).—"Butch, this is Phil . . . Butch, this is Phil . . . Butch, this is Phil. . . . "

Again and again Lieut.-Commander John L. Phillips spoke into the radio transmitter of his torpedo bomber. He strained his eyes for a glimpse of a familiar plane in the night.

But Butch—Lieut.-Commander

Praised by Admiral.

Later the Admiral said:

"Butch, with accompanying planes, saved my formation from certain torpedo hits. I am recommending him for a second Congressional Medal of Honor."

Butch's Hellcat fighter was last seen in the early minutes of a blazing two-hour battle against thirty to forty enemy torpedo planes.

Commander Phillips, 33, whose home is in Linden, Va., and who went aloft in a torpedo plane, said that he saw something "drop straight off into the water." He

a yellow devil I'm drilling."

That was the last heard from Butch.

O'Hare's wife and year-old daughter reside at Coronado, Cal., near San Diego. His mother lives in Phoenix, Ariz.

The Best Photo Also Got Away

Los Angeles, Dec. 11 (AP)—Frank Filan came back from the Pacific

wars today, saying little about the pictures he got but complaining loudly about the ones he lost through destruction of his cameras in the landing at Tarawa.

Filan, the Associated Press photographer whose pictures of the Tarawa landing, made for the wartime picture pool, have been termed among the best of the war, said he returned primarily to get new equipment.

Worst Days Of His Life

"The first two days I spent on Tarawa were the worst of my life," declared the short, slightly built war correspondent. "There I was, with a war going on all around my ears and not a thing to take a picture with."

The third day, Filan borrowed a camera from a Coast Guard photographer and with it took his unforgettable Tarawa pictures.

"The worst of it was that I got some wonderful shots on the way in to the beach from the landing boat. There was one in particular I remember of a big, mean-looking marine major, standing in the prow of the boat with Jap bullets whizzing all around him, yelling defiance and urging the crew on so he could get on the beach and get in some licks himself."

He Stepped In A Hole

The craft eventually sank, and that's when Filan lost his equipment. He took to the water, holding the cameras above his head, and headed for the beach. But he stepped in a hole and went under, the salt water and sand rendering his cameras and exposed film useless.

Filan, after nearly eight months of Pacific service, says he must be "just plain lucky," because, with marines falling all around him in what has been termed the toughest engagement of the corps' history, he escaped unscathed—except for some painful cuts on his arm where he scraped them on a coral reef.

Japs Report Allied PT Boats Active

New York, Dec. 11 (AP)—A Tokyo broadcast recorded today by the Associated Press said Allied motorboats have been making frequent appearances in New Guinea waters near Finschhafen but have been "blasted and swept aside" by Japanese units "carrying out their supplying and reniforcement duties."

The broadcast asserted that one torpedo boat had been sunk and five others damaged in recent engagements.

Australians Take Strongpoint

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 12 (Sunday (AP)—Australian troops have captured another Japanese strongpoint a mile and a half west of Wareo, New Guinea. Wareo, which was captured Dec. 8, is twelve and one-half miles northwest of Finschhafen.

Chinese 30 Miles From Hankow

Column Trying to Block Jap Reinforcements Nears Foe's Main Supply Base.

MOOSA

Chungking, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—A Chinese column apparently moving to block Japanese reinforcements from reaching recaptured Changteh was declared by the Chinese High Command today to have driven within thirty miles of Hankow, the enemy's great central supply base.

This central China activity was disclosed in a communique which said that the column was thirty miles below Wuchang, which is across the Yangtze River from Hankow.

Although the communique described the action as an advance on Wuchang, there seemed little doubt it was a part of diversionary operations to prevent reinforcements from reaching the 100,000 Japanese troops which the Chinese estimate are engaged in the fighting area north of Changteh. It said that the column had broken into Tutitang, on the Canton-Hankow railway and had destroyed enemy barracks and other establishments.

Fierce battles still raged northwest and northeast of Changteh and along a 120-mile front extending from a point north of that Rice Bowl city to the Yangtze. Battered Changteh was recaptured from the Japanese last Thursday.

Jap Attack Collapses.

The communique said that enemy units west of Linli, twenty-five miles north of Changteh, were dealt knockout blows and their ability to attack collapsed. Northwest of Changteh, it continued, Japanese troops continued to offer stiff resistance to Chinese forces attempting to smash the Japanese Third Division.

Other Chinese forces were attacking from the west in an attempt to breach the Japanese flanks and cut off an escape route from Changteh, and the announcement said that Chinese forces advancing on enemy positions along different routes have all made headway.

Chinese land forces were getting all-out co-operation from bombers of the Fourteenth United States Air Force under Brig.-Gen. Claire L. Chennault in the drive to eject the Japanese invaders from central China. Chinese pilots were flying wing to wing with American airmen, Gen. Chennault said.

U. S. Bombers Blast Hankow And Wuchang

DEC 12 1943

MOOSA

Join Chinese Army in Stab at Tri-City Area to Ease Pressure Near Changteh

CHUNGKING, Dec. 11 (AP).—Stabbing straight for the heart of Japanese domination in central China, Chinese troops and American planes have hit at the metropolitan area of Hankow in order to relieve pressure on the struggle around Changteh, it was announced today.

A communique said that Chinese troops had advanced within thirty miles of Wuchang, a large city across the Yangtse River from Hankow, while the battle for Changteh still was in progress and had caused much damage with their raiding activities, especially at Tutitang on the Hankow-Canton railroad.

It was the first time the high command had spoken of any thrust against the Hankow sector and because of slow communications from that strongly-held Japanese zone, the information announced today concerned the position of the Chinese force as of Sunday night—four days before the Chinese recaptured Changteh to climax the six-week battle in the vicinity of Tungting Lake.

Whether the operation was entirely a diversionary move and the Chinese troops had now been been withdrawn from the three-cities district of Hankow-Wuchang-Hanyang was not yet known.

However, a communique from the 14th United States Air Force today said that Mitchell bombers had attacked both Hankow and Wuchang Thursday night, starting many fires, and thus indicated that the harassing of the Japanese base had not been halted immediately.

Chinese troops continued their pursuit of the battered Japanese divisions retreating from Changteh and intense fighting was reported at many points on a 120-mile front zigzagging northward to the Yangtse River.

Widespread successes were reported, particularly against enemy units west of Linli, twenty-five miles north of Changteh. The high command said they "were dealt knockout blows by our forces, and their ability to attack collapsed this morning."

In western Hupeh, where the Chinese were attempting to close another possible avenue of enemy withdrawal, the Chinese troops were said to have "made headway." However, the high command admitted that the Japanese 3d Division northwest of Changteh still was effectively resisting attacks.

Bolivia Studies ... Offer To Operate Quin... Plant

Proposal Calls for Expansion Under 3-Year Arrangement

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 11 (AP).—The newspaper "La Razon" said today that the Bolivian government is studying a United States government proposal for American operation of Bolivia's national quinine factory and its enlargement to increase production. Available supplies of quinine, vital for troops fighting in tropical regions, were sharply cut by the Japanese successes in the Far Pacific.

"La Razon" said the United States has offered to send technicians to operate the factory and to supply the necessary additional machinery, which would revert to Bolivia after a period of three years. A new offer, "La Razon" said, followed Bolivia's rejection of a bid by the United States for quinine at $20 a kilogram (2.2 pounds) when Argentina was paying $56.

Indications that the American proposal is meeting opposition, "La Razon" said, are seen in a memorandum, circulated by the Bolivian Minister of Health, asserting Bolivia should retain control of the factory and that Bolivia's and Argentina's requirements should be met before the quinine is sold elsewhere. The price, the memorandum said, should not be fixed, but should be subject to revision according to demand.

Brazil's Army Chief Resigning

DEC 12 1943

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 11 (AP)—Gen. Pedro Aurelio de Goes Monteiro, chief of the Brazilian army general staff, announced today that he was resigning his post.

It was understood that General Goes Monteiro, who has been in ill health in recent months, would accept another post in Government service.

U. S. Plane Lost in Mexico

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Dec. 11 (AP)—Four United States military planes have arrived here to search for a fifth that was observed yesterday over the Sierra Madre Mountains and presumably crashed.

Max Bentley Suffers Head Injury.

Calgary, Canada, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Capt. Ralph Wilson, public relations officer of Military District No. 13, said yesterday that Private Max Bentley, former Chicago Black Hawk player, suffered a mild concussion in Wednesday night's Alberta Senior League game. Bentley now is playing with the Calgary Currie Barracks.

Increase In Newsprint Output

Montreal, Dec. 11 (Canadian Press)—Newsprint Association of Canada reported today North American production of newsprint paper in November amounted to 349,656 tons, against 346,708 tons in the same month in 1942.

ALLIES TO PUNISH AXIS SATELLITES, HULL TELLS THEM

He Forecasts 'Terrible Defeat' for Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania.

BID FOR SPLIT SEEN

Moscow Radio Voices Similar Warning to Finland and Balkan Foes.

DEC 12 1943

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—(AP) The United States, in a move to split Hitler's Balkan satellites away from the Axis, tonight solemnly warned the governments of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania that they must share the "consequences of the terrible defeat that United Nations arms are so surely bringing to Nazi Germany."

The somber warning came from Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the second anniversary of a declaration of war against the United States by the three governments. It implied an appeal to the peoples of the three nations to overthrow the "puppets of Hitler" and take their governments into their own hands.

Regardless of "the sentiments of their peoples," Hull said, "the governments in power in these three countries have recklessly continued their participation in the war against us."

"They must by this time realize that they will have to share the responsibility" for aiding the Nazis, he said.

Follows Sofia Raid

The strong statement was issued just one day after waves of Allied bombers struck a heavy air blow at Sofia, capital of Bulgaria. It came, too, at a time when there are mounting indications that the pro-Nazi Bulgarian and Hungarian governments faced a showdown with their own masses.

Following is the text of the Secretary of State's announcement:

"It is just two years since the governments of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, having already become servile puppets of Hitler, obedient to the orders of their master, declared war against the United States.

Warns of "Disaster"

"To what degree they have been counting on our magnanimity to spare their peoples the consequences of this rash step foredoomed to disaster we do not know.

"The fact is that whatever may be the sentiments of their peoples, the governments in power in these three countries have recklessly continued their participation in the war against us, strengthening with men and material resources the Nazi war machine.

"They must by this time realize that they will have to share the responsibility for the consequences of the terrible defeat that United Nations arms are so surely bringing to Nazi Germany."

Earlier in the night, Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee indirectly warned the three countries to cut loose from Germany or go "down with the sinking German ship."

FATHERS TO BE INDUCTED ONLY AS LAST RESORT

Hershey Tells House Group All Local Draft Boards Have Been Notified.

AGE TO DETERMINE CALL

18 to 21, 21 to 25 and 25 to 30 Classes to Be Summoned in That Order.

DEC 1 1943

Washington, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Selective Service has directed all draft boards to delay induction of pre-war fathers so long as possible and has plans in the making for calling the fathers, when that becomes necessary, by age groups.

Younger fathers would be called first under the arrangement, which Major-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, outlined today to the House Military Affairs Committee. Gen. Hershey was called before the committee to explain what he proposed to do about the drafting of fathers in view of legislation, just approved, putting them at the bottom of the list.

Under the age-group plan, Gen. Hershey said, first calls would go to fathers from 18 to 21 when

30.24— 10939

draft boards could not meet their quotas from single men and non-fathers. Those up to 25 would be called second, with those up to 30 probably getting the next call.

He told the committee that instructions had been telegraphed to all boards to use every possible means to defer taking pre-war fathers so long as the boards can fill their quotas otherwise.

Representative May (D.-Ky.) chairman of the committee, said after a closed session that he was convinced that Gen. Hershey is going to do his best to carry out the intent of Congress in passing the legislation just signed by President Roosevelt designed to postpone the induction of fathers.

"His explanation of what he is doing was satisfactory to me," Mr. May said, adding that the director seemed to feel relieved to have total responsibility for the selective service program.

Gen. Hershey, Mr. May said, has been trying to do heretofore what he is now authorized to do.

"He has been trying to effectuate the purpose of the act, but he did not have a specific directive from Congress behind him," remarked Mr. May.

Fathers As Last Resort.

Mr. May added, however: "Of course if they cannot get men any other way they are going to have to take fathers."

In all calls order numbers would continue to prevail.

Describing today's conference as a perfectly pleasant session, Chairman May said that the directive issued by selective service last night answered many questions in the committee's mind.

Mr. May indicated that Gen. Hershey expected to dig as promptly and [illegible] could into the possibility of calling some 4-F's. He understood that Gen. Hershey felt that the Army's physical standards were in some respects too rigorous and that the 4-F classification if relaxed, offered a fertile field for man power.

Mr. May said there was no question in his mind that Gen. Hershey was going along with Congress and knows what Congress wants.

More Appeals Boards Soon.

Albany, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Additional appeals boards will be established throughout the State to speed review of occupational deferment requests, Brig.-Gen. Ames T. Brown, State Director of Selective Service, disclosed today.

Gen. Brown said more boards would be needed to handle increased requests for deferment resulting from passage of the new draft law.

Under the new law appeals will be considered by boards in the area in which the registrant is employed.

Hershey Issues Order.

New York city Selective Service headquarters announced the receipt today of orders from Major-Gen. Hershey to postpone the induction of all class 1-A registrants who were in the non-deferrable industries listed in local board memorandum No. 181.

Col. Arthur V. McDermott, city Selective Service director, announced that the telegram also ordered the postponement of induction of registrants placed in class 1-AO or class 4-E under the provisions of the same memorandum.

Class 1-AO includes men listed for non-combatant service and 4-E covers the conscientious objectors class.

Selective Service headquarters here said that registrants included in the jobs listed in memorandum No. 181 were, in most cases, classified 1-A regardless of their order numbers because of the nature of their employment.

Gen. Hershey's new order, coming less than twenty-four hours after President Roosevelt signed the bill to delay the drafting of pre-war fathers, returns these cases to their regular order numbers and gives the registrants an opportunity for review and reconsideration, it was explained.

Local board memorandum No. 181 contained an extensive list of jobs, a few of which were such positions as ushers, valets, waiters, sales clerks, bartenders and others in non-deferrable categories.

Further amendments to present Selective Service regulations and applicable instructions will be received by the State draft director within a few days, Gen. Hershey's telegram advised Col. McDermott.

The telegram said:

"Postpone the induction of all registrants placed in class 1-A, class 1-AO or class 4-E under the provisions of local board memorandum number 181, which has now been rescinded. Further amendments to the regulations and applicable instructions will be received by the State director within a few days."

Army Disbands Its Austrian Unit

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—The army's Austrian battalion, subject of a storm of controversy since plans for its organization were made known a year ago, has been formally disbanded.

The War Department, which several days ago said the project might be dropped because of inability "to obtain sufficient personnel of the qualifications necessary," announced today the disbanding of the battalion with the honorable discharge of three members of the House of Hapsburg.

The announcement said the three —Archdukes Felix, Charles Ludwig and Rudolph—were given a choice of transferring to another unit or receiving honorable discharges. They chose to be discharged, the War Department said.

Otto of Hapsburg, pretender to the Austrian throne, was active, through the Military Committee for the Liberation of Austria, in seeking volunteers for the battalion, but did not become a member of it.

WAC Recruits To Get Furloughs In Advance

DEC 12 1943

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—Recruits enlisting in the WACs between now and January 1 will be granted pre-induction furloughs so they may spend the holidays at home, the army announced today.

Recruits may express preference for assignment to the army air forces, the ground forces or the service forces.

Ene[illegible]s of War In U.[illegible]ch 170,000

120,000 Nazis, 50,000 Italians but Only a Few Japanese

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Enemy prisoners of war in this country now number 170,000, it was disclosed today at the War Department as censorship relaxed some of the restrictions on information concerning prisoners.

Of these, about 120,000 are Germans and 50,000 Italians. In October it was announced there were approximately 140,000 prisoners here, about three-quarters being German.

Japanese prisoners are negligible since the Japanese usually fight until the bitter end, preferring death to imprisonment. The latest figure on Japanese prisoners, issued last July, showed only 62 in the United States. There are only a handful more now, it was understood.

Relatively few Italians have arrived lately, and despite the changed status of Italy—now a co-belligerent—Italian prisoners status in this country has undergone little change. One concession has been made: prisoners who have been here six months and have proved trustworthy are permitted to go from camp to work without being under guard.

Prisoners are housed in more than fifty-six permanent and numerous temporary camps throughout the United States.

No Radio Propagandist Is Found On Gripsholm

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—No "Lord Ha-Ha" came home on the exchange liner Gripsholm, the Federal Bureau of Investigation decided today.

The FBI disclosed it had investigated reports that one of the repatriated Americans had served as a propaganda broadcaster for the Jpanese. The man, not identified by the FBI, was found to be patriotic and released.

Tells Of Destruction Of Japanese Cruiser

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—Second Lieutenant Fred A. Wheatly, of Nicklesville, Va., was a member of he crew of a bomber of the Thirteenth Air Force, which was credted with the destruction of a Japanese cruiser in the central Solomons, the War Department announced today.

In its account of the encounter with the enemy ship, the War Department said that the plane's crew potted a large wake from what appeared to be a cruiser, while on a ight "snooper" patrol in search f a reported Japanese convoy.

Attacking with one run from 500 feet, the bomber scored two irect hits amidship and on the ridge. Several explosions followed nd the ship could be seen burning ercely, the report said.

SUNDAY CLOSINGS SET FOR SHIPYARDS OVER THE COUNTRY

Maritime Commission Say Order Aims to Give Day of Rest to the Workers

SAVING DOUBLE-TIME PAY

Production Cut Is Likely but Operators Expect Greater Efficiency in 6-Day Week

DEC 12 1943

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—A slash in cargo ship production for 1944 appeared in sight tonight as the Maritime Commission ordered all shipyards to close down every Sunday starting Jan. 1.

A commission spokesman, confirming the order for a shutdown one day a week, said that the Sunday holidays were intended mainly to give a regular day of rest to shipyard workers who have put in millions of overtime hours in achieving the present five-ships-a-day production pace.

As most major yards now are working on a seven-day, twenty-four hour schedule, it was evident that workless Sundays would cut next year's production well below the present rate of 20,000,000 deadweight tons a year.

This was tacitly acknowledged in the spokesman's assertion that the "ship situation is a lot easier," thereby making the Sunday holiday possible.

High officials were not immediately available for comment on whether the order meant an actual reduction in tonnage or whether the Commission intended to make up the loss by other means.

1944 Cutbacks Forecast

The action would cut down considerably the Government's financial outlay for cargo ships, for Sunday work is paid at overtime rates under zone wage stabilization agreements.

The 1944 goal was originally fixed in August at more than 20,000,000 deadweight tons, as compared with this year's schedule of 18,890,000 tons, and the larger figure was approved by the joint chiefs of staff.

Some officials predicted at the time, however, that so large a 1944 program (itself equal to the entire merchant marine on Jan. 1, 1941) would not be necessary from the military standpoint and that cutbacks would occur early next year.

If Sunday is as productive a working day as the week's other six, the action would mean a drop of more than 2,500,000 tons under the present production rate.

There was no indication, however, that the action affected landing craft, some of which are being produced in maritime commission yards. All types of invasion craft are being rushed to completion in a vast program to build 80,000 landing vessels in a few months under an overriding priority directive which gives them precedence over any other item in the munitions program.

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Message to Regional Chiefs

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11—The order from Washington which cancelled Sunday work at shipyards was sent out by Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, vice chairman of the Maritime Commission, to the four regional construction directors in the country—at Chicago, Oakland, New Orleans and Philadelphia.

In his telegram to the directors, Admiral Vickery said:

"In view of the necessity for coordinating production with available manpower, it has been determined that continuous operation of shipyards holding contracts with the Maritime Commission during the year 1944 should not be required, and therefore, in order to achieve maximum production with available labor supply, you are directed to instruct all shipyards in your region to abandon continuous operations as of Jan. 1, 1944, and thereafter proceed on a six-day operating week with Sunday off.

"Only in cases which you deem urgent are you authorized to permit Sunday work."

John J. Pew Jr., vice president of the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Chester, Pa., which holds Maritime Commission contracts for tankers and troop ships, said that the order would have little effect on Sunday employment at the Sun yards.

Because production did not hold up on the seventh consecutive day of work, only half of Sun's personnel had been used on Sunday, he explained, adding that this system would have to be continued under the urgency provision of the order "if the Government wants those ships."

Other sources here indicated that the order would mean lay-offs in some yards, eliminating loafers and non-essential workers who would be more easily discovered with production limited to a six-day week.

It was also pointed out that the shorter work week with a day of rest would increase the efficiency of active workers, save thousands of dollars by eliminating Sunday double-time pay and permit greater concentration of workers.

Navy Training Experts In Japanese Language

Accomplishes in 12 Months What Once Took Years

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—The Navy, through its Japanese language school at the University of Colorado, has accomplished what was once believed impossible—the training of competent Japanese language experts in twelve months.

"Our Japanese enemy can no longer barricade himself behind the complicated characters and syntax of his difficult language," said the Navy in disclosing that a large number of graduates from the school already are at work in many capacities for the department.

Pointing out that previously it had taken years to train just a handful of Americans to read and speak Japanese, the Navy declared the new method with which it has been able to train Japanese language experts in record time will have a far-reaching effect on general problems of foreign language study and teaching.

Since 1922 the Navy had sent language students to Japan for a three-year course at Tokio. Sixty-five officers had taken the course, but in December, 1930, there were only twelve officers regarded as fully competent in use of spoken and written Japanese. In February, 1941, steps were taken to set up the school and fifty-six out of 600 persons were chosen to take the course. All were supposed to possess some knowledge of the language already.

Many women now are attending the school and will be commissioned as Waves upon graduation. A small number of British naval officers also are taking the course.

BILL WOULD CHECK NAVY LIQUIDATION

Vinson Offers Measure to Control Disposal of Property at End of the War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—To "prevent disruption" of the country's peacetime economy, the House Naval Committee has begun action to assure Congress a check-rein on ultimate disposal of the Navy's large holdings in property, factories and material.

On behalf of the committee, Chairman Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia, introduced a bill to prevent the Navy from disposing of those holdings, amounting, he said, to "hundreds of millions of dollars," until it obtains approval of the House and Senate Naval Committees.

The Navy has purchased thousands of acres of land for training stations, production sites, storage facilities and shore installations. Millions of dollars have been poured into factories for production of naval munitions which will be unneeded in present quantities when the war ends. Huge quantities of material for civilian uses presumably will be made available with the final victory.

"I have introduced this measure," said Mr. Vinson, "so that Congress will have full knowledge of the progress of the liquidation so that it may be assured that it will proceed in an orderly fashion and in a manner that will not disrupt the civilian economy."

While observing that "the war is a long way from being won" he added that "Congress should take the important steps toward preparing for the peace, and this is one of them."

From the inception of the purchasing program required to build the fleet to its present unprecedented size, Mr. Vinson has insisted that Congress be given a dollar-by-dollar account of the spending. He also helped push through Congress legislation requiring the Navy to furnish both the House and Senate Committees with details of purchases, and to obtain their approval before leasing or buying real property.

"It is just as important," he said today, "that the committees which authorized these acquisitions be consulted when they are liquidated and given a check over their disposal."

McKellar To Reply To Butler's Charge

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—An Administration reply that less than $1,000,000,000 in expenditures is involved will be made by Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.) in the Senate Monday to charges by Senator Butler (R., Neb.) that the United States has obligated itself to spend $6,000,000,000 in Latin-America and is being called a "sucker" for its pains.

McKellar, who is acting chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, told a newsman that he had obtained reports from every agency dealing with Latin-American countries and that he would "show that the long document put into the record by Senator Butler has no foundation in fact."

Butler Attacks Way Of Aiding Latin America

Philadelphia, Dec. 11 (AP)—Senator Butler (R., Neb.), writing in the *Farm Journal*, said today the United States should not attempt to make up what he called a "deficiency" of farm products in Latin America "from our own limited supplies."

"Nor is it to the interest of our farmers to assist our neighboring republics in food production to a point where they will have competitive surpluses," wrote Butler, who recently charged the United States is being called a "sucker" for its farm aid to Latin America.

Butler said "we can help these nations to help themselves by making technical advice available, by training Latin-American agricultural students in this country and by giving information on improved agricultural methods."

"An energetic program of home production of their food needs would probably mean an end of the old plantation system with its startling extremes of wealth and poverty," he concluded.

Civilian Defense To Be Discussed

Washington, Dec. 11 (AP)—Changes in policy in the civilian defense organizations in thirty inland States will be mapped December 14-15, when State directors meet to shift the emphasis of the volunteer organizations away from defense activities and into more other war endeavors.

John B. Martin, acting director of the Office of Civilian Defense, called the meeting to develop a uniform policy in those inland areas where the possibility of an enemy air raid is now so remote as to make air-raid precautions largely unnecessary.

In these areas volunteers can be transferred from air-raid work to war services or protective services, Martin said.

Martin said that, pursuant to President Roosevelt's request, air-raid-protection organizations are being maintained along the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, and in certain highly industrialized areas where the possibility of hit-and-run raids by small enemy forces still exists.

Madeline Carroll in War Post

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—Madeleine Carroll, film actress, has volunteered for overseas duty with the American Red Cross and soon will start a basic Red Cross training course here. She will specialize in hospital recreation work, which she intends to carry on in convalescent wards abroad.

The Honor Roll

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 327 United States soldiers held prisoners of war by Germany, including these with next of kin:

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NEW YORK.

Prisoners of Germany.

ACCARDI, EDWARD D., private; father, Joseph Accardi, 848 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn.
BROWN, DOUGLAS C., staff sergeant; aunt, Mrs. Beatrice Brown Morton, care Chadbourne Wallace Park & Whiteside, 25 Broadway, New York.
CALDON, GEORGE J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Gertrude C. Robinson, 159 Cooper street, Brooklyn.
CAPELLI, EMANUEL A., private; wife, Mrs. Evelyn A. Capelli, 101 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn.
CARPARELLI, JOSEPH, first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Flora P. Carparelli, 93 Park avenue, Harrison.
CHALKER, ALFRED C., sergeant; father, Charles L. Chalker, 2107 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.
DODWELL, HAROLD W., private; father, William Dodwell, 75 Whitehouse avenue, Roosevelt.
DROBINKO, GREGORY C., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Drobinko, 66-25 52d street, Maspeth.
GROTH, CHARLES J., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Annie F. Groth, 1171 72d street, Brooklyn.
HOLMSTROM, GUSTAVE S., first lieutenant; father, Gustave Holmstrom, 3209 Avenue J, Brooklyn.
LEVINE, SOL D., technical sergeant; wife, Mrs. Lila Levine, 2165 East 22d street, Brooklyn.
McINTOSH, HARRY C., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Alice McIntosh, Hillburn.
MAHER, DANIEL J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Delia B. Maher, 1660 Lurting avenue, New York.
MARKUS, JULIUS M., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Julius M. Markus, 1096 West Farms Road, Bronx.
MAUCERI, ANTHONY, staff sergeant; father, Luciano Mauceri, 1399 Greene avenue, Brooklyn.
MILLS, ELMER W., technical sergeant; wife, Mrs. Martha Mills, 4031 3d avenue, Bronx.
PROAKIS, JAMES, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Angelia Proakis, 411 West 30th street, New York.
STECKEL, HUGH G., private; father, Walter Steckel, 33-40 81st street, Jackson Heights.
STERN, JACK, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Helen Stern, 1815 East 2d street, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

ANDREWSHETSKO, JOHN, pfc.; mother, Mrs. Mary Andrewshetsko, 184 Chauncey street, Perth Amboy.
BROWN, RAYMOND G., pfc.; wife, Mrs. Phyllis Brown, 753 Fifth street, Lyndhurst.
CLEARY, JOHN J., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Viola Cleary, 404 Schiller avenue, Trenton.
DANIELSEN, JOHN W., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Alice Danielsen, 19 William street, Kearny.
FENN, KENNETH R., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Stephen Pauls, 3 Carpenter Terrace, Belleville.
GUTER, PHILIP E., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ruth Guter, 66 Hilton avenue, Maplewood.
KAELI, WALTER A., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ellen Kaeli, 313 Elm street, Newark.
KRUPINSKI, JOHN G. J., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Helen Krupinski, Valley Road, Mahwah.
LEPORE, DOMINIC C., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Anna Lepore, 364½ Cherry street, Elizabeth.
LOUBET, PAUL R., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Rose Loubet, 1219 South Ninth street, Plainfield.
PARENT, LEROY, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Emma Parent, 657 Woodland street, Trenton.
SPIRITO, CARL F., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Santa Spirito, care Ann Schiliaci, 58 Hart avenue, Trenton.
STRICKHART, FREDERICK C., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Minnie E. Strickhart, 164 Danforth avenue, Jersey City.
TEW, JOHN C. JR., second lieutenant; father, John C. Tew, 832 Shadow Lawn Drive, Westfield.
TREDINNICK, ROBERT W., second lieutenant; father, Harry C. Tredinnick, 27 Ferndale Road, Caldwell.

PROMOTIONS

NEW YORK.

Lieutenant-Colonel to Colonel.

HASKELL, JOSEPH FARRELL, cavalry, 1192 Park avenue, New York.
PHILIP, VAN NESS, Signal Corps, Country Club Grounds, Dongan Hills, Staten Island.

Captain to Major.

LEVER, SHELBY NATHAN, Medical Corps, 774 Hancock street, Brooklyn.

First Lieutenant to Captain.

BEACHER, ABRAHAM I., Medical Corps, 1700 East 19th street, Brooklyn.
DONNELLY, THOMAS JOSEPH, chaplain, 444 East 119th street, New York.
FELMUS, LAURENCE BRUCE, Medical Corps, 895 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.
FOWLER, BERTRAND CYRUS, Signal Corps, 569 Webster avenue, New Rochelle.
GREEN, MANUEL, Medical Corps, 320 Avenue P, Brooklyn.
GUGLIELMELLI, SILVIO MARIO, Medical Corps, 1719 68th street, Brooklyn.
HARRIS, LEONARD WILSON, Dental Corps, 1012 East 18th street, Brooklyn.
HOFFMAN, NORMAN, Dental Corps, 2150 Wallace avenue, Bronx.
JACOBS, HAROLD, Medical Corps, 946 East 27th street, Brooklyn.
KANTER, ARTHUR, Air Corps, 305 Avenue F, Brooklyn.
KUHL, IRA AMOS, Ordnance Department, Route 1, Stormville.
SHATINSKY, HARRY, Medical Corps, 334 Madison street, Brooklyn.
TREITMAN, ARNOLD, Medical Corps, 960 Grand Concourse, New York.
WACKEROW, CHARLES EUGENE, Ordnance Department, 4877 Broadway, New York.
WATTENBERG, WILLIAM WOLFF, Quartermaster Corps, 123 West 93d street, New York.

2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant.

ABEL, HENRY ROBERT, Chemical Warfare Service, 78-43 61st street, Glendale.
BACKEL, STANLEY, Army of United States, 120 Jericho Turnpike, Mineola.
BAILEY, THOMAS EDWARD, Air Corps, 2 Derby Road, Baldwin.
CANTRELL, FRANCIS JOHN, Quartermaster Corps, 404 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn.
CARUTA, WILLIAM, Air Corps, 1777 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.
CLIFFORD, THOMAS JOSEPH, Ordnance Department, 1630 11th avenue, New York.
DAVENPORT, FRANCIS MARION JR., Air Corps, 315 East 46th street, New York.
DAVIE, BEDFORD, Air Corps, 370 Park avenue, New York.
DELAFIELD, GUY BOGART, Air Corps, 103 Tyson street, Staten Island.
DEWHURST, LAWRENCE, Quartermaster Corps, 66 Willis avenue, Bronx.
DORAN, EDWIN, Corps of Engineers, 131 Midwood street, Brooklyn.
FASKE, CHARLES FREDERICK JR., Quartermaster Corps, 482 Lenox Road, Brooklyn.
FIELDS, SIDNEY, Quartermaster Corps, 4716 14th avenue, Brooklyn.
FISCHER, ALEX, Quartermaster Corps, 21 Morrell street, Brooklyn.
FOX, ALBERT EDWARD, Air Corps, 1 Ronalds Lane, New Rochelle.
GIANNOTTI, JOSEPH FRANCIS, Army of United States, 377 Pine street, Brooklyn.
HART, EDWARD JOHN, Ordnance Department, 2386 Grand avenue, New York.
KAGAN, LEO, Medical Administrative Corps, 105-11 101st avenue, Ozone Park.
KIRSCHMAN, MURRAY, Chemical Warfare Service, 12 Pinehurst avenue, New York.
LANE, NORMAN FRANCIS, Air Corps, 38 Locustwood Boulevard, Elmont.
LOCANTORE, STEPHEN SYLVESTER, Corps of Engineers, 2363 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.
MacDONALD, ANGUS, Quartermaster Corps, 141 East 46th street, New York.
MANDELKER, BENJAMIN, Chemical Warfare Service, 523 Crown street, Brooklyn.
McCUSKER, RICHARD JOSEPH, Air Corps, 216-15 113th avenue, Queens Village.
MORGAN, THOMAS DALE, Army of United States, 6 Avon Road, New Rochelle.
PETROVSKY, PAUL, Coast Artillery Corps, 85-20 Grand avenue, Elmhurst.
QUEEN, EARL WESLEY, Quartermaster Corps, 48-15 43d street, Woodside.
SCHWARTZ, SAMUEL, Technical Corps, 1005 Walton avenue, New York.
SIRES, JOSEPH THOMAS JR., Chemical Warfare Service, 41 Ingram street, Forest Hills.
SOTOS, STANLEY, Quartermaster Corps, 230 East 27th street, New York.
THEIL, LEON S., Army of United States, 161 West 75th street, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

Captain to Major.

WOULD, WILLIAM J., Air Corps, 37 Passaic avenue, Chatham.

First Lieutenant to Captain.

FINKLE, LESTER J., Medical Corps, 225 Perry street, Trenton.
HALLAHAN, EDWARD T., Medical Corps, 160 Avenue C, Bayonne.
QUACKENBUSH, ERNEST L., JR., Field Artillery, 5 Oliver street, Chatham.
TANNENBAUM, EDWARD T., Dental Corps, 68 North Fifth street, Paterson.
WEISSBERG, WILLIAM W., Medical Corps, 158 Renner avenue, Newark.

2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant.

BOUGHNER, KENNETH LESLIE, Air Corps, 745 Midland Boulevard, Union.
CURRIE, RICHARD J., Air Corps, 81 Sherman avenue, Glen Ridge.
EMMETT, JAMES T., JR., Air Corps, Headley Road, Morristown.
HILDRETH, ROBERT FAULKNER, Chemical Warfare Service, 30 Aubrey Road, Montclair.
KOSHLAP, JULIUS M., Air Corps, 63 Mercer street, Wallington.
RATTI, FRANK P., Corps of Engineers, 11 North Union avenue, Cranford.
STRIPP, STEPHEN, Air Corps, 271 Union street, Jersey City.
TANNER, WERNER ERNST, Air Corps, 119 Hobart street, Ridgefield Park.
ULICNY, FRANK S., Technical Corps, 42 Lenox avenue, Irvington.

De Gaulle To Speak

New York, Dec. 11 (AP)—Gen. Charles De Gaulle will speak at Constantine tomorrow on France's foreign policy and "because of present events, this speech will be of particular importance," Radio France at Algiers said today in a broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors.

Deferment Is Sought For Labor Official

New York, Dec. 11 (AP)—The National Maritime Union (CIO), which obtained draft deferment of its president, Joseph Curran, through a Presidential appeal, has asked for the deferment of its vice-president, Jack Lawrensen.

Col. Arthur V. McDermott, New York selective service director, to whom the NMU appealed after local Board 16 placed Lawrensen, 37, in 1-A and was upheld by the appeals board, said he would announce a decision in several days. The NMU claimed in its appea that Lawrensen was essential t the war effort. Lawrensen is mar ried, but has no children.

CITES CANADA LIQUOR MAKING

Group Head Critical Of Dominion's "Holiday" Made Public At Hearing

DEC 12 1942

New York, Dec. 11 (AP)—Thomas F. McCarthy, president of Allied Liquor Industries, Inc., said today that testimony given before a Senate subcommittee yesterday in Washington disclosed to the American liquor industry for the first time "the fact that Canadian distillers have been granted a holiday from war alcohol output by their Government to make beverage spirits."

McCorthy added that "if war needs for alcohol are such as to preclude a vacation for American distillers, they should preclude one for Canadian distillers also. Conversely, if war needs for alcohol are such as to allow a vacation for Canadian distillers, they should allow one for American distillers also."

His statement, made in comment on a hearing of the Van Nuys subcommittee investigating the liquor shortage, criticized as "scarcely a sound proposal" a suggestion made at the hearing that the tax-free period for whisky in the United States be reduced from eight years to four years.

Says It Is First Time

"The hearing brought to light publicly for the first time the fact that Canadian distillers have been granted a holiday from war alcohol output by their Government to make beverage spirits," McCarthy said.

"This fact was unknown not only to the public but to the industry at large. The development appears to have been kept secret, or at least given no publicity, for some unknown reason."

McCarthy denied that an emphasis by distillers on the use of small containers was motivated by "profit considerations," which he said the Senatorial investigation "implied."

"Lack Of Understanding"

He declared that "evident at yesterday's hearing was an apparent lack of understanding of the basic nture of distilling industry operations and of the factual testimony by Stewart Barkshire, deputy commissioner of internal revenue. This is indeed regrettable, for it has resulted only in adding more confusion to an already muddled situation."

In a dispatch from Montreal today an unnamed Canadian distiller was quoted as saying that both United States and Canadian distillers had received Government permission to produce whisky during any intervals when they were caught up with the demand for industrial alcohol.

This spokesman said Canadian distillers had produced an "almost minute" amount of beverage spirits but that United States distillers had been unable to obtain the wheat necessary for beverage alcohol production.

Says German Bomber Had Girl Gunner

Bloomington, Md., Dec. 11 (A. P.).—Private Harry Ray Beard has written his mother, Mrs. Edith Beard of Bloomington, that a woman was a member of a German bomber crew in an air battle above Salerno.

Private Beard, whose anti-aircraft outfit was among the first groups to land on the Salerno beach, said that "one of the most interesting sights of the engagement was a big German bomber coming down. What an explosion! There was a girl gunner in it."

"Must Invade Reich"

San Francisco, Dec. 11 (AP)—One thousand planes over Germany every two days could win the European war before June but a surer and quicker way to beat Germany is by land invasion, Brig. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay declares.

General LeMay, 37, a division

commander with the United States Army Eighth Air Force in England who personally has led Flying Fortress formations against the enemy's most formidable resistance, said in an interview yesterday:

"We can reduce the enemy's military power by bombing attacks and we are doing it, and victory might come soon, but we can't count upon it without a land invasion."

General LeMay is on an inspection tour.

FORGOTTEN CONVOY HOME FROM RUSSIA

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11 — (AP) World war I had its "lost battalion" and now this war has come up with a "forgotten convoy."

Crew members of vessels which sailed into Murmansk early this year and then spent ten months shuttling back and forth between north Russian ports or just lying at anchor were in Baltimore today filled with tales of privations, primitive existence, almost ceaseless air raids and fears that they'd never return home again.

Their shuttle service won them the name "Murmansk ferry boat."

"It's just like dying and going to heaven," they said in describing the feeling of being back in the United States.

Food was a big problem. As months wore on and ship supplies ran low, canned meat was served three times a day, and the seamen made it plain that that wasn't their idea of good eating.

Jean Mauche, a 24-year-old French chief cook who reached this country the day France fell, supplies that information without apologies and his comrades hailed him as "a good union man who did the best he could."

Gun crews on the convoy's freighters and tankers brought down numerous attacking planes but occasionally became overzealous, not to say indiscriminate.

They recounted one story of a crack gun crew on a Polish ship which brought down a plane in jig time and little loss of ammunition.

Russian officers came aboard to congratulate them.

"That was the most wonderful shooting, we 'ever saw," the Russians said. "There was only one trouble—it was a Russian plane."

WALLACE ASSAILS MEDICINE CARTEL

Says Peace Must End German Monopoly Control Here of Such Remedies as Atabrine

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Dec. 11 (AP)—Vice President Wallace declared here tonight that the coming peace must destroy for all time international "monopolies" on vital medicines and other elements necessary to fight disease.

"The power to condemn millions of people to suffering because they cannot buy health at monopoly prices must be eliminated," he said in a speech prepared for delivery to the Carolina Political Union at the University of North Carolina.

Asserting that American manufacture of atabrine, the synthetic substitute for quinine in the treatment of malaria, was licensed here by a cartel partner of I. G. Farben, the German chemical trust, he continued:

"Six months after the war they [the manufacturers] may find themselves automatically put out of business, for their licenses from I. G. Farben's American cartel partner are good only until that time.

"We owe it to our people to see that these manufacturers are permitted to produce after the war. It is part of our task in winning the peace to see that neither quinine nor atabrine nor any future remedy for malaria is again restricted by cartel control.

"We must not allow special privilege here or abroad to stand in the way of the struggle against disease."

He declared also that the United States must maintain the lead in the manufacture of vitamins and not allow it to fall into the hands of German cartels.

"It is important that the Federal Government should keep continually posted as to the relationship between our leading vitamin manufacturers and I. G. Farben," he said.

"It is important that the Government make sure that practices are followed which lead to the maximum use of vitamins by the people of the United States at a fair price."

Overseas Ballots Affect Cont

Albany, Dec. 11 (A. P.).—The 4,015 election ballots cast by New Yorkers serving overseas are expected to affect the outcome of forty-eight close contests, says State War Ballot Commission Chairman William T. Simpson. Acceptance of the overseas ballots ended yesterday.

WAITS TWO YEARS TO BECOME WAVE

Andrea Roberta Linden Enlists After Entire Family Is Killed By Japs

DEC 12 1943

Miami, Fla., Dec. 11 (AP)—Two years of waiting ended for Andrea Roberta Linden today when she was sworn in as a WAVE.

On December 7, 1941, she was wounded at Pearl Harbor by Japanese bombs that killed her mother, her brother and her sister. A short time later her father, Lieut. Com. Allen Robert Linden, was killed in action at sea.

Enlisted On Birthday

Left alone, Miss Linden applied for enlistment in the WAVEs as soon at is was created, but she was too young. Today, her twentieth birthday, she became eligible. She was sworn in immediately and prepared to leave for "boot camp" at Hunter College.

To make her enlistment possible the Dade County Circuit Court appointed Lieut. E. F. Riley, navy legal officer here, as her guardian to approve her application. Riley himself administered the oath.

Cabinet Secretary Proposed To Handle Veterans' Affairs

DEC 12 1943

Salt Lake City, Dec. 11 (AP)—Republican leaders of eleven Western States today recommended a secretary of veterans' affairs in the national Cabinet and demanded that every veteran "be assured a self-respecting, adequate position in our economic life."

In a declaration of principles adopted at the conclusion of a two-day conference, the Republicans asked "speedy elimination" of "the present un-American system of rule by appointed bureaucracy" which they said "affects acutely and adversely the entire economy and political and domestic life of our Western States."

Limited Largely To West

The declaration was confined to problems the resolutions committee, headed by Clarence Budington Kelland, Arizona national committeeman, felt concerned Western States principally. The conference was silent on national platform proposals.

Adopted, however, was a motion broadening the scope of the next conference of the States to permit consideration of "resolutions affecting national policies."

David J. Wilson, Utah State chairman, was named permanent chairman of the Western conference until the next meeting. That will be held upon call of at least six of the eleven States affected.

Varied Proposals Made

In resolutions the conference:

1. Urged amendment of existing State voting laws, if necessary, to permit servicemen to cast absentee ballots at the 1944 elections.

2. Advocated care of disabled war veterans and rehabilitation of returning servicemen.

3. Asserted that "divided authority in the administration of States, counties and municipalities is neither satisfactory nor successful. Federal encroachment is no longer to be tolerated. . . ."

Wants Properties Restored

4. Advocated restoration to private ownership "at the earliest possible date" of industries, except public works, owned partly or wholly by the Federal Government, and demanded the same consideration for western industry as for the east in converting to peacetime.

5. Asked that small businesses "be relieved of handicaps, be encouraged and supported by all reasonable means that they may again have economic prospect of. success."

6. Advocated a post-war agricultural program which would "seek to assure prices in the market place comparable to the prices of other commodities"; tariff for the livestock industry, and the "restoration of the long established land policy, which provides opportunity of ownership by citizens . . ."

Favors Collective Bargaining

7. Favored adoption of collective bargaining between management and labor "guaranteed by a law that does not discriminate . . ."

8. Asked relaxation of "governmental restriction" to "encourage prospecting and exploring" for metals and oil.

9. Proposed immediate Statehood for Alaska.

Throughout the two-day conference speakers emphasized States' rights and individual enterprise.

S. S. I[illegible] U. Shera Launched

Los Angeles, Dec. 11 (AP)—Named for a marine engineer who gave his life to save forty-four shipmates, the Liberty ship Philip C. Shera was launched today in a rainstorm as his widow and 17-year-old son looked on.

Cape Diamond Launched

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 11 (AP)—The Cape Diamond, a 7,500-ton cargo-passenger vessel built for the Maritime Commission, was launched today at the Pusey & Jones yards here. The craft was sponsored by Mrs. Edward A. Dodge, wife of the manager of the Pusey & Jones marine technical division.

Naval Unit Identifies Two Killed In Crash

Philadelphia, Dec. 11 (AP)—Two men killed in the crash of a navy plane in Delaware Bay Wednesday were identified today by the Fourth Naval District as Ensign M. J. Miller, son of Mrs. Alice D. Miller, Chicago, and Aviation Radioman (third class) Hiatt Hollingsworth Cowen, Thorp, Wash. Cowen's body has not been recovered.

The plane was from the Wildwood (N. J.) Naval Air Station.

N. J. Marine Flyer Killed

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 11 (AP).—Second Lieutenant Daniel John Seelbach, twenty years old, Marine Corps Reserve flyer, of 418 Fifty-sixth Street, West New York, N. J., was killed Thursday when his plane crashed near here during a routine training flight, Jacksonville Naval Air Station officials announced today.

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30.24 — 10941

LONDON - ADD XXX ELSE
MUSSOLINI SAID ITALIAN FORCES WOULD BE WITH THEIR AXIS COMRADES IN ACTION "SHORTLY" AND "OBLITERATE BY BATTLE AND BY BLOOD THE DARK PAGE OF TREACHERY AND SURRENDER." HE SAID THEY WOULD BE WORTHY TO FIGHT "SHOULDER TO SHOULDER" WITH THE GERMANS "AND WITH THE HEROIC SOLDIERS OF THE TENNO (THE 'SON OF HEAVEN,' EMPEROR HIROHITO) WHO HAVE INFLICTED ON THE AMERICAN JEWISH PLUTOCRACY SEVERE DEFEATS AND BURNING HUMILIATIONS."

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LONDON - WAR S. WHITE ADD XXX EUROPE
HE ALREADY IS THE RECIPIENT OF THE BULK OF ALL AMERICAN AND BRITISH SUPPLIES GOING INTO YUGOSLAVIA AS AGAINST HIS RIVAL GEN DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, KING PETER'S WAR MINISTER

TITO'S MOVEMENT WAS HAILED IN ALLIED QUARTERS IN CAIRO AS PINNING DOWN AS MANY GERMAN DIVISIONS AS THE WHOLE OF THE FIFTH

AND EIGHTH ARMIES WERE ENGAGING IN ITALY.

THE CAIRO AUTHORITIES ALSO AGREED WITH ESTIMATES EARLIER MADE COMPETENTLY IN LONDON THAT TITO HAS MARSHALLED SOME 2[illegible] MEN. IN FACT IT IS ACCEPTED IN LONDON NOW THAT HE PROBABLY HAS A GOOD MANY MORE THAN THAT BECAUSE OF HIS SUCCESS IN RECRUITING FREE ITALIANS.

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LONDON -AUD -XXX ~~[illegible]~~ WORKSHOPS

RESUMPTION OF THE AIR OFFENSIVE AFTER DAYS OF POOR WEATHER CAME AS THE AIR MINISTRY DISCLOSED THAT AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION HAS REACHED SUCH A LEVEL THAT PLANE LOSSES, EVEN AT THE EXAGGERATED RATE CLAIMED BY THE GERMANS, WOULD NOT HALT THE BOMBING OFFENSIVE.

BOMBER LOSSES WERE SAID TO BE DIMINISHING MONTH BY MONTH, WITH THE LOSSES IN NOVEMBER BEING PROPORTIONATELY AS LOW AS IN ANY MONTH SINCE FEBRUARY, DESPITE THE GREAT ASSAULTS ON BERLIN.

LONDON -LONG -ADD XXX action

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE CONTINUING THEIR ATTACKS WEST OF KREMENCHUG "WITH STRONG FORCES," AND THAT THEREFORE "THE GERMAN COMMAND DECIDED TO EVACUATE CHIGRIN." THE TOWN IS 12 MILES NORTHWEST OF FEDORKI AND 20 MILES WEST OF NOVOGEORGIEVSK, THE NEAREST TOWNS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED TAKEN BY THE RED ARMY. CHIGRIN IS 23 MILES NORTH OF ZNAMENKA AND 35 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHERKASY.

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT GERMAN AND RUMANIAN TROOPS HAD CAPTURED A DOMINATING HEIGHT AT KERCH ON THE EASTERN END OF THE CRIMEAN PENINSULA AND THAT THEY HAD FRUSTRATED NEW RUSSIAN ATTEMPTS TO LAND FROM THE CAUCASUS.

DEC 12 1943

BY WADE WERNER

LONDON, DEC 11-(AP)-A BULGARIAN CABINET CRISIS RESULTING IN THE RESIGNATION OF FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGI SHISHMANOV WAS REPORTED TONIGHT IN BOMB-WRECKED SOFIA AS ALLIED PRESSURE TIGHTENED THE SCREWS ON THIS STRATEGICALLY SITUATED BALKAN NATION.

(IN WASHINGTON SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL SOLEMNLY WARNED THE GOVERNMENT OF BULGARIA, AS WELL AS HUNGARY AND RUMANIA, THEY MUST SHARE THE "CONSEQUENCES OF THE TERRIBLE DEFEAT THAT UNITED NATIONS ARMS ARE SO SURELY BRINGING TO NAZI GERMANY.")

THE TURKISH RADIO REPORTED THE RESIGNATION OF SHISHMANOV, SAYING THAT THE CAIRO AND TEHERAN CONFERENCES AS WELL AS ALLIED AIR RAIDS HAD SAPPED THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

LONDON, DEC. 11-(AP)-A VICHY BROADCAST SAID TODAY THAT ALLIED FLEET UNITS HAD GONE INTO ACTION ALONG ITALY'S ADRIATIC COAST IN SUPPORT OF CANADIAN TROOP DRIVING STRONGLY TOWARD THE IMPORTANT PORT OF PESCARA.

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THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID DEFENSES IN THE BATTLE AREA ABOVE THE MORO RIVER WERE BEING REINFORCED.

LONDON, DEC 11-(AP)-RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS REPORTED TONIGHT THAT ALLIED PLANES HAD RAIDED SPLIT, YUGOSLAVIA, ON THE ADRIATIC SEA ACROSS FROM CENTRAL ITALY. IT DID NOT SAY WHEN THE RAID OCCURRED.

A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, DEC 11-(AP)-A FORTRESS CREW WHO SURVIVED HEAVY ENEMY FIRE AND A "DITCHING"IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL IN SEPTEMBER WAS REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION TODAY AFTER THEIR PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN IN A RECENT RAID.

THE B-17, PILOTED BY CAPT.J.O.BOOKER OF LUFKIN, TEX., WAS KNOCKED DOWN AFTER SUCCESSFULLY BOMBING GERMAN WAR INDUSTRIES IN THE CENTER OF THE RUHR VALLEY, FAMED FOR ITS HEAVY FLAK DEFENSE.

SGT.J.W.HANCOCK, WINGATE, TEX., WAS WAIST GUNNER ON THE PLANE.

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HOMEWARD-BOUND FROM THE TARGET, THE BOMBER DROPPED OUT OF FORMATION WITH ONE ENGINE SMOKING, OTHER FLIERS REPORTED.

THEN A FLAK BURST HIT THE UNDERPART OF THE LEFT WING, RIPPING A HOLE TWO FEET WIDE. ANOTHER BURST STRUCK THE FORT'S NOSE.

EIGHT OR NINE PARACHUTES WERE SEEN COMING OUT OF THE DISABLED PLANE, SO FELLOW AIRMEN SPECULATED THAT MOST OF THE CREWMEN REACHED GROUND SAFELY. THE BOMBER FINALLY WAS SHOT DOWN BY A FOCKE-WULF 190.

BY HENRY B.JAMESON

A U.S.FORTRESS BASE IN ENGLAND, DEC.11-(AP)-SOME AIRMEN RETURNING FROM THE RAID ON EMDEN TODAY WHICH PRODUCED ONE OF THE MOST INTENSE AERIAL BATTLES OF THE WAR RECEIVED THE IMPRESSION THT THE NAZI PILOTS WHO OPPOSED THEM WERE ROOKIES.

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"THEY (THE GERMANS) MUST HAVE BEEN NEW PILOTS FOR THEY SEEMED VERY SKEPTICAL ABOUT THE WHOLE THING," SAID LT.NORMAN STUTZER OF 1893 ANDREWS AVENUE, THE BRONX, N.Y., NAVIGATOR ON THE "LADY BEDLANS." "A LOT OF THEM JUST HUNG AROUND OUT OF OUR RANGE MAKING SPWEEING TURNS AS THOUGH THEY WERE AFRAID TO COME IN."

SEVERAL CREWMEN AT THIS BASE SAID THEY SAW ENEMY SHIPS GO DOWN IN DOGFIGHTS AND PRAISE WAS EXPRESSED FOR THE AMERICAN LIGHTNING AND THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS WHICH GUARADED THE U.S.BOMBERS.

LT.WILLIAM E.SERVICE OF 252 NORTH SUNNY SLOPE, PASADENA, CALIF., A SQUADRON LEADER, REPORTED SEEING A NUMBER OF DIZZY AIR BATTLES IN THE DISTANCE.

SGT.DAVID ALLEN OF 558 GASSER ROAD, TOLEDO, O., A GUNNER ON HIS FOURTH MISSION SAID, IN DESCRIBING THE BIG EXPLOSIONS ON EMDEN, "I SAW SMOKE RISING SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET IN THE AIR."

THE FLAMES SEEMED TO SPREAD OVER AN AREA AT LEAST A HALF-MILE SQUARE," SAID LT.JAMES L.WILKINSON OF 431 STONEWALL STREET, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., A BOMBARDIER ON THE "WOLVERINE II." HE ADDED: "THEY TRIED TO PUT UP A SMOKE SCREEN BUT IT WAS BLOWN AWAY BY STIFF WINDS WHICH GAVE ME A CLEAR VIEW OF THE TARGET AND THE FIRES STARTED BY THE INCENDIARIES DROPPED BY THE FIRST GROUP."

SGT.MICHAEL AROOTH OF 26 LOPENZO STREET, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., A TAIL GUNNER ON "DUFFY'S TAVERN," SAID THAT HIS GROUP FOUGHT A 75-MILE-AN-HOUR HEADWIND ALL THE WAY TO THE TARGET--A TRIP REQUIRING FOUR HOURS--BUT CAME BACK IN AN HOUR AND 15 MINUTES.

"WE DID ABOUT 130 MILES-AN-HOUR GOING OVER AND 295 COMING BACK," REPORTED LT.ALEXANDER NEMER OF PALESTINE, TEX., A NAVIGATOR. "WE COVERED EMDEN WITH BOMBS."

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SGT.F.W.REINHARD OF 213 EAST 89TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, A RADIO GUNNER ON DUFFY'S TAVERN," PREVENTED THE SHIP FROM MAKING A HOT TRIP HOME BY RENDERING HARMLESS TWO LIVE INCENDIARY BOMBS LEFT IN THE BOMB BAY AFTER THE RUN OVER THE TARGET.

REINHARD, FINISHING HIS TOUR OF DUTY WITH TODAY'S OPERATION, CELEBRATED BY SINGING "SWEET ADELINE" THROUGHOUT THE TRIP. "I THINK OF MY WIFE WHEN I SING IT," HE SAID.

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SGT.SHERMAN L.EDWARDS OF LANARK, ILL., A WAIST-GUNNER, AND LT. DONALD W.HEFKIN OF CHEYENNE, WYO., THE LEAD BOMBARDIER ABOARD "THE HAG OF HARDERWYCK" ALSO COMPLETED THEIR MISSIONS.

ANOTHER FINISHING HIS TOUR OF DUTY WAS LT.JESSE G.KIRBY, JR., OF 7027 TOKALON STREET, DALLAS, TEX. HE TRIED TO GET INTO THE FRENCH AIRFORCE EARLY IN THE WAR BUT ARRIVED IN FRANCE JUST AS THAT NATION

FELL AND RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES AND JOINED THE U.S.ARMY AIR FORCE.

FIGHTER PILOT CAPT.ROBERT A.LAMB OF 363 FRANKLIN AVENUE, RIDGEWOOD, N.J., SHOT DOWN THREE GERMANS TO GAIN THE RATING OF AN ACE. ANOTHER ENEMY TRIO WAS DOWNED BY LT.PAUL CONGER OF 560 BOULEVARD AVENUE, PIEDMONT STATION, CALIF. THREE OTHER PILOTS SCORED DOUBLE KILLS.

LAMB, WHO GOT ONE KILL WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT, GAVE A VIVID PICTURE OF THE COMBAT.

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"I SAW A GROUP OF MESSERSCHMITT 110S FLYING IN FORMATION AT THE RIGHT OF THE BOMBERS AND DOVE ON THEM. I SINGLED OUT AN ME-110 ON THE LEFT AND STARTED FIRING AT 400 YARDS, CLOSING INTO 50 YARDS. I SAW STRIKES ON THE PLANE AND PIECES FLY OFF. SUDDENLY TWO MEN BAILED OUT AND I BROKE OFF. I ALMOST RAN INTO A JUNKERS-88 COMING UP FROM BEHIND, WENT UNDER HIM AND PULLED UP IN FRONT. HE FIRED ROCKETS BUT THEY MISSED.

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"THEN I ZOOMED UP IN BACK OF THE BOMBERS AND SAW SIX ME-110S. I CAME IN FROM BEHIND THESE AS THEY MADE A LEFT TURN, CLOSED IN ON THE THIRD PLANE TO THE LEFT AND STARTED FIRING. THERE WERE STRIKES ON THE FUSELAGE AND HEAVY STRIKES ON THE RIGHT WING WHICH COLLAPSED. ONE OF THE MEN--PROBABLY THE PILOT--BAILED OUT. I HEADED FOR THE NEXT PLANE AND REGISTERED A KILL WITHOUT EVEN FIRING AT IT. BOTH THE PILOT AND THE GUNNER BAILED OUT IMMEDIATELY."

PILOTS SCORING DOUBLE KILLS WERE LTS.ROBILL W.ROBERTS OF NEW BOSTON, TEX., JOE H.POWERS OF 2633 EAST 26TH PL., TULSA, OKLA., DONOVAN F.SMITH OF 510 NORTH 13TH ST., NILES, MICH.

SINGLE KILLS WERE MADE BY COL.ROBERT LANDRY OF 5412 YORK ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA., MAJ.FRANCIS GABRESKI, OIL CITY, PA., CAPT.DONALD K. BILLING, 6515 IRIS AVE., CINCINNATI, O., AND LTS.VICTOR J.FRANCE, 224 WEST 10TH ST., DALLAS, TEX., STANLEY B.MORRILL, WILLIMANTIC, CONN., GLENN B.SCHILTZ, 264 GLENWOOD ST., NORTH CANTON, O., GLENN H. KOONTZ, RACINE, W.VA., AND FLIGHT OFFICER WILLIAM R.AGGERS, 268 CHRISTIAN AVE., HUBBARD, O.

DEC 12 1943

a u.s. [redacted] flying fortress base in britain, dec. 11-(ap)-lt. t. b. nelson, of port tampa city, fla., is the first flying fortress bombardier to file a claim of shooting down a german fighter with the new chin turret guns with which the big bombers are now equipped.

SINCE THE DISCLOSURE THAT THE BIG BOMBERS ARE EQUIPPED WITH THE ADDITIONAL ARMAMENT.

the destruction of the focke-wulf 190 during today's raid on northwest germany was verified by two gunners on nelson's ship, who said they saw the german craft spin to the ground and explode.

"the fighter was coming in dead ahead of us and was about 600 yards away when i got him in my sight," nelson recounted.

"i tracked him in to 150 yards with short bursts, then when he

rolled over slightly to attack another fortress he laid himself open to at least 40 bursts from my guns. he broke into flames, turned over and headed straight for the ground."

the gunners who witnessed the kill were sgts. j. h. kornick, of 319 chester pike, ridley park, pa., and j. e. condron, of 1511 ruby a kansas city, kans.

DEC 12 1943

STOCKHOLM, DEC 11-(AP)-SWEDEN UNOFFICIALLY BROKE ATHLETIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY TODAY AS A RESULT OF THE RECENT ARREST AND DEPORTATION OF OSLO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

N.O.EKELUND AND EINAR RAABERG, TWO SWEDISH SPORTS ASSOCIATION PRESIDENTS, SAID "IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO CONTINUE SPORTS RELATIONS WITH GERMANY AS LONG AS THE WAR LASTS."

MADRID, SUNDAY, DEC 12-(AP)-THE LA LINEA CORRESPONDENT OF THE CIFRA AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL STOPPED AT GIBRALTAR YESTERDAY ENROUTE HOME FROM THE CAIRO CONFERENCES.

MADRID, DEC 11-(AP)-BERLIN DISPATCHES TO THE SPANISH PRESS TONIGHT SAID THE CRIMEA "TO ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES" HAS BEEN CONVERTED INTO AN ISLAND BY THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE AND "MUST BE DEFENDED AS SUCH."

THE DISPATCHES CONSTITUTED THE FIRST GERMAN ADMISSION HERE THAT THE NAZIS NO LONGER HAVE ACCESS TO THE PENINSULA.

madrid, dec. 11-(ap)-pope pius will broadcast his usual christmas eve message to the catholic world over the vatican radio the spanish efe agency said in a dispatch from the vatican.

MADRID, DEC 11-(AP)-A DISPATCH FROM BERLIN TONIGHT SAID A GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN HAD TOLD CORRESPONDENTS THAT IT IS POSSIBLE PIERRE LAVAL, VICHY CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT, SOON WOULD BE WORKING ON "THE MUCH DISCUSSED ENLARGING OF THE FRENCH CABINET."

(NO FURTHER DETAILS WERE GIVEN, BUT THE WORDING OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT SUGGESTED THE GERMANS MIGHT BE PREPARING A STRONGER HOLD OVER THE VICHY REGIME WITH LAVAL AS THE ARCH-COLLABORATOR RELIABLE REPORTS THE MIDDLE OF NOVEMBER SAID MARSHAL PETAIN WAS ATTEMPTING TO THROW OFF THE NAZI YOKE AND FORM A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT)

UNDATED AIR ARMISTICE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DEC 12 1943

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, ASKED AT HIS FOREIGN PRESS CONFERENCE SATURDAY WHETHER A NEUTRAL POWER HAD PROPOSED AN AIR ARMISTICE FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS ANSWERED WITH THE SINGLE WORD "NO", A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID.

MTO BASE IN ITALY-GALLAGHER-addxxx Group

THE 57TH GROUP, LED BY COL.ARTHUR SALISBURY, SEDALIA, MO., HAS SHOT DOWN 179 ENEMY PLANES, INCLUDING 75 IN ONE DAY OFF CAPE BON JULY 18.

ARNOLD PERSONALLY DECORATED THREE MEN FOR BRAVERY ON A VISIT TO A B-25 MITCHELL FIGHTER GROUP WHICH HAS BEEN IN THIS THEATER TEN MONTHS AND CARRIED OUT 220 MISSIONS. IT IS THE FIRST BOMBER GROUP TO OPERATE FROM ITALY. THE COMMANDER IS COL.HOWARD R.KNAPP, AUBURN, ALA.

THOSE DECORATED WERE:

LT.COL.AILEY C.COOK, 1753 20TH ST., WASHINGTON, D.C., SILVER STAR. THE CITATION SAID HE HAD LED A GROUP OF MITCHELLS WHICH BECAME SEPARATED FROM THE FIGHTER ESCORT IN A RAID ON AN AIRPORT IN SICILY. THE GROUP WAS ATTACKED BY 40 FIGHTERS, BUT DUE TO THE SKILLFUL MANEUVERING BY COOK, THE GROUP SHOT DOWN 11 ATTACKERS AND DAMAGED EIGHT OTHERS.

CAPT.JAMES L.BRADLEY, 221 MONROE AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO., DFC, FOR LEADING LARGER FORMATIONS ON 50 MISSIONS.

MASTER SGT.WENDELL C.HORNE, ANAHEIM, CALIF., LEGION F MERIT, FOR INVENTING NEW EQUIPMENT TO INCREASE FIRE POWER.

NAPLES-ADD xx ASHORE

DURING THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN, LT.STEFFENS WENT FORWARD WITH THE TROOPS TO ADMINISTER RITES TO THE DYING AND HELP EVACUATE WOUNDED FROM THE BATTLEFIELD. HE WAS AWARDED THE SERVICE STAR AND THE CROIX DE GUERRE FOR HIS HEROISM.

DEC 12 1943

THE AMERICAN ARMY COMMAND ANNOUNCED THAT TWO OTHER OFFICERS STATIONED IN ITALY HAVE RECEIVED THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE.

MAJ.HENRY W.JOHNSON, OF 627 E. 73 STREET TERRACE, KANSAS CITY, WAS CITED FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICES IN FRENCH MOROCCO, WHERE HE ORGANIZED A POLICE SYSTEM BASED ON AMERICAN TECHNIQUE. HE DIRECTED THE ACTIVITIES OF MORE THAN 1,200 FRENCH TROOPS DOING SECURITY MISSIONS.

BEFORE ENTERING THE ARMY, MAJ.JOHNSON WAS SUPERINTENDENT OF TRAFFIC SAFETY IN THE KANSAS CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT.

THE OTHER AWARD WENT TO LT.-COL.ERWIN A.LEX, OF 808 BRAESIDE ROAD, BALTIMORE, MD., FOR THE MANNER IN WHICH HE HANDLED CIVILIAN LABOR EMPLOYED BY THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRENCH MOROCCO.

-ALLIED HDQTRS - ALGIERS - add xx back

GEN.CLARK'S HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THAT THE GERMANS CONSTRUCTED STRONG PILL BOXES AND MANY BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AROUND SAN PIETRO AND IN MANY AREAS LAID MORTAR AND ARTILLERY FIRE AGAINST THE NEWLY WON AMERICAN AND BRITISH POSITIONS.

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THE ITALIANS, FIGHTING IN THE SAME AREA ALONGSIDE THE AMERICANS, WERE BEATEN BACK BY UNITS OF THE FAMED HERMANN GOERING DIVISION OF GERMAN TROOPS WHICH HAD BEEN BROUGHT BACK INTO THE FRONT LINES.

(A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID, "THE ATTEMPT MADE BY THE AMERICANS TO SEND BADOGLIO TROOPS INTO ACTION RESULTED IN PART OF THESE DEMORALIZED MEN GOING OVER TO THE GERMAN LINES IMMEDIATELY WHILE THE REST FOUGHT WITHOUT ANY ENERGY.")

WHILE AIR OPERATIONS IN THIS THEATER WERE HIGHLIGHTED BY ANOTHER HEAVY BOMBING ATTACK ON SOFIA, THE CAPITAL OF BULGARIA, ALLIED FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS WERE OUT AGAIN IN FULL STRENGTH TO SUPPORT THE GROUND FIGHTING.

PARTICULARLY SUCCESSFUL WERE THE AMERICAN, BRITISH, AUSTRALIAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN UNITS WHICH ENGAGED IN STRAFING HIGHWAYS IN THE CHIETI AREA, DESTROYING 53 MOTOR VEHICLES AND DAMAGING AN ADDITIONAL 125. SPITFIRES ALSO WENT STRAFING AND BLEW UP A LOCOMOTIVE AND LEFT ANOTHER AND 15 TANK CARS IN FLAMES.

ALTOGETHER THERE WERE MORE THAN 400 SORTIES OF THIS TYPE YESTERDAY, OUT OF WHICH ONLY ONE FIGHTER-BOMBER FAILED TO RETURN--AND ITS PILOT WAS SAFE.

AMERICAN A-36 DIVE-BOMBERS LEFT A 10,000-TON MERCHANT SHIP BURNING IN THE CIVITAVECCHIA HARBOR AND COAST AIRFORCE SPITFIRES SHOT UP HALF A DOZEN GERMAN E-BOATS NEAR THE ISLAND OF ELBA.

30.24— 10947

RAILWAY BRIDGES IN THE VENTIMIGLIA REGION ON THE FRENCH-ITALIAN FRONTIER WERE BOMBED BY AMERICAN MARAUDERS, WHICH ALSO HIT FREIGHT YARDS AND WAREHOUSES.

ENEMY AIR ACTION OVER ITALY WAS ALMOST NIL.

OF THE 11 GERMAN FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN DURING THE SOFIA RAID, NINE WERE CREDITED TO PILOTS OF AMERICAN P-38S AND LT.HIRAM C.PITTS OF FORT PIERCE, FLA., PERSONALLY ACCOUNTED FOR THREE MESSERSCHMITT 109S IN ONE OF THE WAR'S RARE FEATS.

DEC 12 1943

PITTS' FIRST VICTORY WAS SCORED WHEN ENEMY FIGHTERS ATTACKED THE FORMATION OVER SOFIA. HE TANGLED WITH ONE OF THE INTERCEPTORS AND FOLLOWED HIS VICTIM DOWN, SAW HIM CRASH AND BARELY PULLED HIS OWN PLANE OUT OF THE DIVE IN TIME TO PREVENT HITTING THE GROUND.

TEN OTHER GERMAN FIGHTERS SWEPT DOWN ON THE LIBERATORS AS THEY WERE CROSSING THE ALBANIAN COAST ON THE WAY HOME, AND OF THIS ATTACK PITTS RELATED:

"TWO ME-109S MADE A PASS AT THE BOMBERS AND CAME BACK THROUGH OUR FIGHTERS. I GOT ON THE TAIL OF THE REAR PLANE AND SHOT SEVERAL BURSTS AT HIM ALONG WITH SOME OTHER P-38 PILOTS. I FOLLOWED HIM DOWN AND HIT HIM AND HE CRASHED.

"THEN SIX OR EIGHT OTHERS PASSED OVER US AND ONE FLEW IN FRONT OF ME. I PUT A LONG BURST INTO ONE AND HE CRASHED INTO A MOUNTAIN."

PITTS' THREE VICTORIES GAVE HIM A TOTAL OF FOUR SUCCESSES AGAINST TH LUFTWAFFE.

MEANWHILE LT.LESLIE E.ANDERSEN OF CHEVERLY, MD., WHO RECENTLY BAGGED TWO GERMAN FIGHTERS IN ONE DAY, KNOCKED DOWN AN ME-109 TO LIFT HIS TOTAL OF VICTORIES TO FIVE AND MAKE HIM THE NEWEST ACE OF THE NORTH AFRICAN AIRFORCES.

OTHER P-38 PILOTS WHO SHOT DOWN MESSERSCHMITTS INCLUDED LT.ROBERT B.CUTTING, VAN NUYS, CALIF.; CAPT.CHARLES L.SPENCER, BALBOA, CALIF.; AND LT.CHARLES W.HICKS, SPARTANBURG, S.C. THE NAMES OF THE OTHER SUCCESSFUL PILOTS WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

STAFF SGT.JOHN A.GOLDBACH, LEIGHTON, PA., A WAIST-GUNNER IN A LIBERATOR, ALSO SHOT DOWN AN ME109.

DEC 12 1943

THE RAID WAS OFFICIALLY REPORTED AS "ACCURATE AND EFFECTIVE" AND TWO LIBERATOR GUNNERS, TECH.SGT.CARROLL L.RUSSELL, PINE BLUFF, ARK., AND SGT.EDWARD SENZANSKI, PITTSBURGH, PA., ADDED THAT THEY HAD SEEN A PARTICULARLY GOOD CONCENTRATION OF BOMBS IN ONE SECTION OF THE FREIGHT YARDS WHICH WERE ATTACKED.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC. 11-(AP)-ITALIAN TROOPS, IN FULFILMENT OF MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO'S PROMISE THAT THEY WOULD JOIN THE FIGHT TO OUST THE NAZIS FROM ITALY, HAVE GONE INTO ACTION AGAINST THE GERMANS IN THE FIFTH ARMY'S SECTOR OF THE ITALIAN FRONT.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT, DISCLOSING THAT THE ITALIANS HAD MOVED INTO THE LINE, DID NOT REVEAL DETAILS OF THEIR FORMATION, BUT PRESUMABLY THEY ARE SERVING WITH THEIR OWN COMMANDER UNDER LT. GEN. MARK W. CLARK.

A DELAYED DISPATCH FROM THE FRONT SAID THE ITALIANS -- VETERANS WHO FOUGHT IN RUSSIA, ALBANIA AND FRANCE -- MOVED INTO POSITION ON ONE OF THE TOUGHEST SECTORS OF THE FRONT, THEIR FIRST OBJECTIVE BEING BALD, ROCKY HEIGHTS ON WHICH THE ENEMY WAS STRONGLY DUG IN.

THE DISPATCH SAID THEY BROUGHT WITH THEM THEIR OWN ARTILLERY AND AMMUNITION, TENTS, MEDICAL SUPPLIES, HOSPITALS, ORDNANCE UNITS, ENGINEERS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT.

THE TROOPS WERE IDENTIFIED AS NORTHERN ITALIANS, THE DISPATCH QUOT-

ING AN ITALIAN CAPTAIN AS SAYING "THEY WILL FIGHT TO GET BACK TO THEIR HOMES AND FAMILIES. THEY HAVE MUCH TO FIGHT FOR." HE ALSO DECLARED THAT "WE KNOW THE WORLD WILL BE WATCHING US. IT IS A CHANCE TO REDEEM OURSELVES."

THE GERMANS WERE RECENTLY ACCUSED BY THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT OF SHOOTING ITALIAN SOLDIERS CAPTURED IN ALBANIA AND ON THE ISLAND OF LEROS. IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER THEY WILL TREAT ITALIANS CAPTURED ON THE ITALIAN FRONT AS PRISONERS OF WAR OR AS TRAITORS TO BENITO MUSSOLINI'S PUPPET GOVERNMENT.

PRO-AXIS ITALIAN UNITS, THE GERMANS HAVE SAID, ARE FIGHTING ON THEIR SIDE OF THE FRONT.

WHILE THE ITALIAN REGULARS WENT INTO ACTION AT THE FRONT, A BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT BROADCAST FROM BARI URGED ITALIAN PATRIOTS IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY TO EQUIP THEMSELVES IMMEDIATELY WITH COLOR BADGES TO INSURE THEMSELVES "ALL PROTECTION FORESEEN BY THE LAWS OF WAR."

DEC 12 1943

algiers, dec. 11-(ap)-forty persons ### who were leaders or members of pr-german and pro-vichy organizations prior to the allied african landings were arrested in interned on orders of the french committee today on charges of "anti-national activity."

organizations whose leaders were arrested included the parti populaire francais, a notorious pro-german group headed by jacques doriot, and the service d'ordre of the petain legion, pierre ##### laval's militia and collaboration group.

those interned included retired generals henri francois, leader of the legion of combattants in algeria, a vichy war veterans organization, and georges martin, head of the legion morocco.

DEC 12 1943

CAIRO-CHESTER-Odd ### FUTURE

TRACES OF THE MEETINGS STILL REMAINED AT CAIRO TODAY, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL PARLEY WITH PRESIDENT ISMET INONU OF TURKEY OFFICIALLY ENDED DEC. 6 AND HE DEPARTED THE NEXT DAY.

SOME MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GENERAL STAFFS STAYED ON FOR FURTHER CONFERENCES ON SPECIFIC PROBLEMS, WITH MILITARY LEADERS LEAVING SINGLY OR IN SMALL GROUPS DURING THE WEEK.

MILITARY MEN WORKED HARDER THAN POLITICAL CHIEFS, FOR THEIR TASK WAS TO PREPARE THE MINUTEST PLAN FOR THE INVASION OF EUROPE FROM MORE THAN ONE SPOT AND TO ADVANCE THE INVASION DAY TO THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

IT IS NOW A KNOWN FACT, ALTHOUGH HARDLY A SURPRISING ONE, THAT THE WAR CHIEFTAINS LEFT CAIRO WITH BATTLE PLANS THAT WILL INVOLVE BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS IN THEIR HARDEST FIGHTING OF THE WAR, CERTAINLY BY OR BEFORE NEXT SPRING, UNLESS THE GERMANS COLLAPSE BEFORE THEN.

WHATEVER THESE BATTLE PLANS MAY BE, THEY APPARENTLY SATISFIED STALIN BEFORE HE LEFT TEHERAN, FOR ONE OF THE POINTS MOST EMPHASIZED BY OFFICIAL OBSERVERS WHO REPORTED TO NEWSMEN HERE ON THE BIG THREE MEETINGS WAS THAT A FRIENDLY AIR PERVADED THE CONFERENCES.

30.24—10949

AFTER TEHERAN BRITISH AND AMERICAN GENERALS AND ADMIRALS WORKED TOGETHER FOR NEARLY ANOTHER WEEK. THE GUESS HERE WAS THAT THEY WERE GIVING MORE THAN PASSING CONSIDERATION TO A FUTURE BALKANS CAMPAIGN.

THIS MATTER WAS DISCUSSED WITH STALIN AND HIS MILITARY ADVISER, MARSHAL VOROSHILOV, AND THOSE OUTSIDE BUT CLOSE TO THE LATER CONFERENCES HERE WITH THE TURKS WOULD BE SURPRISED IF SOME ASPECTS OF THE BALKAN SITUATION WERE NOT PLACED BEFORE THE TURKISH LEADER AS WELL.

WITH THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, AS DISCLOSED IN BOTH WASHINGTON AND LONDON THIS WEEK, GIVING THEIR MAJOR YUGOSLAV SUPPORT TO THE FORCES OF MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ (TITO) RATHER THAN TO THOSE OF GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, AND WITH TALKS HERE BY CHURCHILL AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY EDEN WITH KING PETER OF YUGOSLAVIA AND KING GEORGE OF GREECE, IT APPEARED THAT THE GROUND WAS BEING CLEARED FOR FUTURE ACTION.

DEC 12 1943

ANKARA-WM B King -ADD×× OTHERWISE

THE TREATY OBLIGATION MIGHT HAVE BEEN INVOKED WHEN THE NAZIS ROUTED ALLIED TROOPS OUT OF THE DODECANESE ISLANDS. THE QUESTION APPARENTLY NEVER CAME UP AND THE DODECANESE AFFAIR IS A MATTER ALL CONCERNED WOULD RATHER HAVE FORGOTTEN FOR THE MOMENT.

IT IS UNLIKELY THAT TURKEY TOOK ANY "I TOLD YOU SO" ATTITUDE ABOUT THE DODECANESE TO THE CAIRO CONFERENCE AS BASIS OF ARGUMENT. THE TURKS HAVE NEVER LET ALLIED SETBACKS SWERVE THEM FROM THEIR PRO-ALLIED VIEWPOINT.

THE GREAT ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE CAIRO CONFERENCE, WHICH TRULY TOOK THE TURKS FURTHER INTO THE ALLIED CAMP, WERE SOLIDIFICATION OF TURKEY'S FRIENDSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES AND ELIMINATION OF MISUNDERSTANDINGS IN HER RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

DEC 12 1943

TURKO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP, WHICH HAS BEEN GROWING RAPIDLY FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS, WAS BROUGHT TO FULL FRUITION THROUGH THE PERSONALITIES OF PRESIDENTS ROOSEVELT AND ISMET INONU, WHO APPARENTLY BECAME REAL FRIENDS DURING THEIR MEETING.

ALREADY IT IS APPARENT IN ANKARA THAT THE FEELING OF FEAR AND RESENTMENT TOWARD RUSSIA WAS VIRTUALLY ERASED AS THE RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE.

DEC 12 1943

Chungking - MOOSA - add ×××attached

WHILE THIS FIGHTING STILL WAS GOING ON ON A LARGE SCALE, THE CHINESE TOOK A PARTY OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS MILITARY MISSIONS TO THE CENTRAL FRONT TO PROVE THEIR CONTENTION THAT THE CURRENT BATTLE IS THE FIERCEST IN CHINA SINCE THE HOSTILITIES AT SHANGHAI IN 1937. THE PARTY WAS NOT EXPECTED TO RETURN FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

THE CHINESE HAVE ESTIMATED THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE THROWN MORE THAN 100,000 TROOPS INTO THE BATTLE FOR CONTROL OF THE "RICE BOWL" AND HAVE REPORTED MANY THOUSANDS OF CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES. ONE CHINES SPOKESMAN PLACED JAPANESE LOSSES AT 15,000 DEAD AND 25,000 WOUNDED.

Chungking-MOOSA—add ×××Sand

CHENNAULT'S SKY DRAGONS BLASTED ENEMY AIRDROMES AT WUCHANG AND HANKOW THURSDAY NIGHT, A COMMUNIQUE FROM HIS HEADQUARTERS SAID. LARGE FIRES WERE STARTED AT WUCHANG BUT RESULTS AT HANKOW WERE NOT OBSERVED.

GAINS BOTH NORTHWEST AND NORTHEAST OF CHANGTEH WERE ANNOUNCED BY THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND, WHILE CHINESE TROOPS DRIVING ALONG THE HIGHWAY TOWARD LINLI, 25 MILES TO THE NORTH, MADE FURTHER PROGRESS.

NORTHWEST OF CHANGTEH THE CHINESE WERE MAKING A DETERMINED ATTEMPT

TO SMASH THE JAPANESE THIRD DIVISION WHICH IS BARRING THE WAY TO FLANK ATTACKS AGAINST SIZEABLE JAPANESE FORCES IN THE LINLI SECTOR.

FURTHER TO THE NORTHEAST, CHINESE SPEARHEADS EDGED CLOSER TO THE MAIN POTENTIAL CORRIDOR OPEN TO A WITHDRAWAL BY JAPANESE FORCES, WHICH RUNS FROM CHANGTEH TO THE YANGTZE RIVER PORT OF SHASI.

DEC 12 1943

MEANWHILE, FIGHTING CONTINUED NORTH OF THE YANGTZE, WHERE THE CHINESE WERE STAGING DIVERSIONARY ATTACKS AGAINST ENEMY STRONGHOLDS NORTHEAST OF ICHANG AND NORTHWEST OF HANKOW.

AMERICAN BOMBERS BUTTRESSED CHINESE LAND ATTACKS ON THE JAPANESE RETREATING FROM CHANGTEH. THEY RAKED ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AROUND THE RICE CITY, WHICH WAS BACK IN CHINESE HANDS AFTER A 40-DAY BATTLE WHICH COST THE JAPANESE ABOUT 40,000 MEN. U.S. PLANES UNLOADED BOMBS WHICH STARTED MANY LAND FIRES AND DESTROYED A NUMBER OF ENEMY SUPPLY BARGES.

AMERICAN FIGHTER BOMBERS WERE ALSO OUT OVER THE SALWEEN RIVER FRONT THURSDAY, CHENNAULT'S WAR BULLETIN SAID. THEY BOMBED JAPANESE BARRACKS AND TRANSPORTATION LINES AT TACHAI AND SANTSUN. OTHERS STAGED A LOW-LEVEL ATTACK ON THE ENEMY AIRDROME BARRACKS AND GASOLINE STORES.

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(A DOMEI TOKYO BROADCAST RECORDED IN NEW YORK TODAY BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THAT IN VIEW OF REPEATED BOMBING ATTACKS ON HANOI, THE AUTHORITIES URGED ALL WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AS WELL AS MEN WITH NON-URGENT BUSINESS, TO LEAVE THE CITY IMMEDIATELY.

(THE RAID YESTERDAY RESULTED IN 28 PERSONS BEING KILLED AND 191 WOUNDED, THE BROADCAST SAID.)

BY PRESTON GROVER

AN ADVANCE U.S. AIR BASE IN CHINA, DEC.11-(AP)-TWO OF FIVE AMERICAN FLIERS RECENTLY SHOT DOWN IN OPERATIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE HAVE RETURNED SAFELY TO THIS BASE.

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THEY ARE MAJOR THOMAS F.FOLEY OF NOBERLY,MO., AND LT.WILBUR T. TAXIS OF 6038 NORTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE OTHER THREE, ALL OF WHOM HAVE REACHED POINTS WHERE THEY WOULD COMMUNICATE WITH THE BASE, ARE CAPT. PAUL M.BELL, 126 ALTADENA DRIVE, PITTSBURGH; CAPT.JAMES M.WILLIAMS, HUNTSVILLE,TEX.; AND LT.ROBERT THOMAS COLBERT, 3901 COUNCIL CRESTS, MADISON, WISC.

BOTH BELL AND WILLIAMS, WHO HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN BEFORE, LANDED IN FRIENDLY TERRITORY WHERE THEIR CHIEF DIFFICULTY WAS IN FINDING COMMUNICATION FACILITIES.

BELL SUFFERED A LEG FRACTURE, BUT IS REPORTED IN GOOD CONDITION.

FOLEY AND TAXIS WERE WITH A CHINESE CREW IN A B-25 RAIDING PLANE WHEN SHOT DOWN ABOUT 10 DAYS AGO.

AFTER COMING DOWN IN FRIENDLY CHINESE VILLAGES, THEIR TRIP TO THISE BASE WAS A TRIUMPHAL TOUR THAT ENCOMPASSED ALL THE MAJOR AND MINOR TOWNS ALONG THE ROUTE.

AT TAIPU THEY WERE FETED AT AN ENORMOUS BANQUET WHERE THEY MET THE COMMISSIONER OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE WHO TOOK THEM IN TOW AND NEVER LEFT THEM UNTIL HE HAD SEEN THEM SAFELY ON A TRAIN.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE ENTERTAINED THEM AT A BANQUET IN ANOTHER TOWN, ATTENDED BY 20 OF THE TOWN'S PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS.

"THEY'D NEVER HEARD OF THE "V" SIGN," FOLEY SAID, "AND THEY WERE PLEASED BY IT."

30.24— 10951

FOLEY SAID THEY WERE REQUIRED TO MAKE SPEECHES, "BUT WE DIDN'T TELL THEM MUCH.

"EVERYBODY ASKED HOW SOON THE WAR WOULD END AND I TOLD THEM 'IN A YEAR AND A HALF.'

DEC 12 1943

"THEY WEREN'T SATISFIED WITH OUR SPEECH-MAKING AND WANTED US TO SING. THEY HAD BEEN TRYING SO HARD TO GET US DRUNK ON CHINESE WINE THAT IT WASN'T HARD FOR US TO WARBLE, SO WE SANG ALL THE SONGS WE KNEW."

TAXIS VOUCHED, "WE REALLY BEAT OUT THE HARMONY. IN THE ROUGH SONGS WE CAMOFLAUGED SOME OF THE WORDS."

HE EXPLAINED THAT ON THE TRIP BACK TO THE BASE, THEY HAD TO ADDRESS HIGH SCHOOLS AND MASS MEETINGS AND SING BEFORE GLEE CLUBS.

MUCH OF THE TRIP WAS MADE BY BOAT AND AT EVERY TOWN THEIR BOAT WOULD PULL OVER TO THE RIVER BANK AND BE CEREMONIOUSLY WELCOMED. THE PEOPLE WERE OVERJOYED AT THIS FINAL AND INCONTROVERTIBLE EVIDENCE THAT AMERICANS REALLY WERE FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE CHINESE.

THEY WERE LOADED WITH PRESENTS AND ARRIVED BACK AT THEIR BASE IN PERFECT HEALTH.

AFTER LITENING TO THEIR RECITAL OF THE TRIUMPHAL JOURNEY HOME THE COMMANDER OF THEIR GROUP, LT. COL. IRVING J. BRANCH OF STAMFORD, CONN., CRACKED, "IT'S GETTING SO YOU CAN HARDLY AFFORD NOT TO BAIL OUT."

Pearl Harbor - HIPPLE - Add x x one

WEYMOUTH SAID THE ACTION WAS SO FURIOUS THAT ONCE ONE OF OUR DIVEBOMBERS WAS PURSUED BY A ZERO. ONE OF OUR FIGHTERS WAS ON THE TAIL OF THE ZERO AND STILL ANOTHER ZERO WAS FIRING ON THE HELLCAT CHASING THE ZERO. BOTH ZEROS WERE DESTROYED.

PEARL HARBOR, DEC 10-(AP)-AIR RESISTANCE HAS COMPLETELY DISAPPEARED OVER NEW BRITAIN AND APPEARS TO BE WANING IN THE MARSHALLS TWO VITAL JAPANESE PACIFIC OUTPOSTS NOW THREATENED WITH INVASION.

THESE SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS APPEARED IN REPORTS ON THE LATEST BLOWS BY THE AMERICAN FIFTH AND SEVENTH ARMY AIRFORCES AGAINST THOSE TWO WIDELY-SEPARATED BASES IN THE SOUTHWEST AND CENTRAL PACIFIC.

DEC 12 1943

AS ON OTHER RAIDS OVER A PERIOD OF TWO WEEKS, DURING WHICH MORE THAN 1,300 TONS OF BOMBS HAVE BEEN DROPPED, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IN ANNOUNCING TODAY A NEW RAID ON NEW BRITAIN MADE NO MENTION OF ANY ENEMY INTERCEPTION.

MITCHELLS METHODICALLY SPILLED 46 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES FOR THE 11TH STRAIGHT DAY IN THE CAPE GLOUCESTER AREA WHICH IS SEPARATED BY ONLY 80 MILES OF WATER FROM MACARTHUR'S TROOPS ON NEW GUINEA TO THE SOUTHWEST.

ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ, IN A PEARL HARBOR PRESS RELEASE YESTERDAY TELLING OF NEW RAIDS BY SEVENTH AAF LIBERATORS ON JALUIT AND MILI IN THE MARSHALLS, SAID JALUIT'S AIR BASE SENT UP NO INTERCEPTORS AND MILI'S OFFERED INEFFECTIVE OPPOSITION BY 10 ZEROS.

THESE RAIDS ON MARSHALL BASES NEAREST TO THE AMERICAN-HELD GILBERTS OCCURRED WEDNESDAY, FOUR DAYS AFTER A STRONG FORCE OF AIR-CRAFT CARRIERS SENT OUT SWARMS OF PLANES TO HAMMER OTHER ATOLLS IN

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THE SAME GROUP.

AFTER THAT DEC.4 RAID, LT. COMDR. WILLIAM S. GUEST, OPERATIONS OFFICER ON THE STAFF OF REAR ADM. CHARLES A. POWNALL, SAID "OUR CARRIER TASK FORCE SHOT DOWN A GOOD PROPORTION OF THE JAPANESE PLANE STRENGTH IN THE MARSHALLS." THE OPPOSITION OFFERED THI LIBERATORS TENDED TO BEAR THIS OUT.

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THE LIBERATORS PROBABLY DESTROYED TWO OF THE 10 INTERCEPTORS, SUSTAINED MINOR DAMAGE AND THE WOUNDING OF ONE CREW MEMBER, BUT ALL GOT BACK TO BASE.

THEIR RAIDS WERE MADE ON THE SAME DAY THAT A STRONG AIRCRAFT CARRIER TASK FORCE ATTACKED WITH BOTH PLANES AND GUNS THE ENEMY'S PHOSPHATE-PRODUCING ISLAND OF NAURU, 500 MILES WEST OF THE GILBERTS.

MACARTHUR'S STEADY POUNDING OF WESTERN NEW BRITAIN LIKELY WILL BE MATCHED SOON BY STEPPED-UP AERIAL ASSAULTS ON RABAUL AT THE EASTERN END. A SPOKESMAN FOR ADM. WILLIAM F. HALSEY DISCLOSED

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MACARTHUR'S STEADY POUNDING OF WESTERN NEW BRITAIN LIKELY WILL BE MATCHED SOON BY STEPPED UP AERIAL ASSAULTS ON RABAUL AT THE EASTERN END. A SPOKESMAN FOR ADM. WILLIAM F. HALSEY DISCLOSED TODAY THAT AN AIRFIELD NOW IS IN OPERATION ON THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD AT BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS, ONLY 250 MILES SOUTHEAST OF RABAUL. LIGHT BOMBERS AS WELL AS FIGHTERS ARE USING THE FIELD.

TOROKINA AIRFIELD, BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, DEC.10-(DELAYED)-(AP)- TO MAJR.R.J.MORRELL, JR., LOS ANGELES, A MARINE CORPS ACE WITH FIVE JAPANESE PLANES TO HIS CREDIT, WENT THE DISTINCTION OF MAKING THE FIRST OPERATIONAL LANDING AT DAWN TODAY ON THIS AIRFIELD, WHICH WAS OPENED FORMALLY AS THE NORTHERN-MOST AMERICAN AIR BASE IN THE SOLOMONS ISLANDS.

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IT PUTS U.S.FIGHTER PLANES WITHIN NORMAL REACH OF ENEMY-HELD RABAUL.

MORRELL LED HIS CORSAIR SQUADRON TO ITS PERMAMENT BASE HERE.

THE FIRST SCOUT BOMBER TO LAND WAS PILOTED BY 1ST LT.PETER FRITZ, STATEN ISLAND,N.Y., WITH SGT.A.J.GRIZANTI, NIAGARA FALLS,N.Y., AT THE REAR GUNS. THE SECOND WAS FLOWN IN BY 1ST LT.JOHN A.KIDNEY OF BOSTON. THE REAR GUNNER WAS S/SGT DANIEL P.BACKER OF ELMIRA, N.Y.

THE CORSAIR PILOTS INCLUDED ROBERT M.MARSHALL OF W

WITEHALL, ILL.

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A TOKYO BROADCAST RECORDED TODAY BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID ALLIED MOTORBOATS HAVE BEEN MAKING FREQUENT APPEARANCES IN NEW GUINEA WATERS NEAR FINSCHHAFEN BUT HAVE BEEN "BLASTED AND SWEPT ASIDE" BY JAPANESE UNITS "CARRYING OUT THEIR SUPPLYING AND REINFORCE-

MENT DUTIES."

THE BROADCAST ASSERTED THAT ONE TORPEDOBOAT HAD BEEN SUNK AND FIVE OTHERS DAMAGED IN RECENT ENGAGEMENTS.

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 11-(AP)-A PUBLIC HOLIDAY WAS DECREED THROUGHOUT ARGENTINA TODAY IN HONOR OF GEN. HIGINIO MORINGO, PRESIDENT OF PARAGUAY, SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE LATE THIS AFTERNOON FOR A SIX-DAY VISIT.

OFFICIALLY, MORINGO COMES HERE TO RATIFY A COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, BUT AS HE IS THE FIRST CHIEF OF STATE TO VISIT ARGENTINA SINCE THE JUNE REVOLUTION, ELABORATE PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO PAY HIM THE HIGHEST HONORS.

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HE WILL BE MET UPON HIS ARRIVAL BY PRESIDENT RAMIREZ, THE ENTIRE CABINET AND OTHER HIGH GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY OFFICIALS, AND LATER TODAY HE WILL PAY HIS FIRST OFFICIAL CALL ON RAMIREZ AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE. SUCCEEDING DAYS OF HIS VISIT WILL BE OCCUPIED BY NUMEROUS DIPLOMATIC RECEPTIONS, BANQUETS AND DISCUSSIONS WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS REGARDING THE POSSIBILITIES OF A CUSTOMS UNION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

SANTIAGO, DEC. 11-(AP)-PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS TODAY SIGNED A DECREE EXTENDING FOR ANOTHER THREE YEARS THE PAYMENT OF $11,845,000 DUE THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK ON A $15,900,000 LOAN MADE TO THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT IN 1931.

THE DECREE AUTHORIZED THE CHILEAN TREASURY TO ISSUE INTERNAL DEBT BONDS TO A TOTAL OF 76,493,000 PESOS (APPROXIMATELY $2,300,000) TO BE USED FOR CONVERSION OF THE DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS. UNDER ITS TERMS ANY BONDHOLDERS HAS THE OPTION TO EXCHANGE DOLLAR BONDS FOR CHILEAN TREASURY BONDS AT THE RATE OF 6,458 TO THE DOLLAR. THE CHILEAN BOND DRAWS SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST AND ONE PER CENT CUMULATIVE AMORTIZATION ANNUALLY. PRESENT EXCHANGE RATE OF THE PESOS IS 30 TO THE DOLLAR.

MONTREAL, DEC. 11-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL OF A MAJOR CANADIAN DISTILLING FIRM SAID HERE LAST NIGHT THAT BOTH UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN DISTILLERS HAD RECEIVED GOVERNMENT PERMISSION TO PRODUCE WHISKY DURING ANY INTERVALS WHEN THEY HAVE CAUGHT UP WITH THE DEMAND FOR WAR-TIME INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL.

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THE OFFICIAL, WHO DECLINED USE OF HIS NAME, SAID CANADIAN DISTILLERIES ALREADY HAD PRODUCED SOME POTABLES UNDER THIS ARRANGEMENT ALTHOUGH THE OUTPUT "WAS SO SMALL AS TO BE ALMOST MINUTE."

HE SAID UNITED STATES PLANTS HAD BEEN UNABLE TO OBTAIN THE WHEAT NECESSARY FOR BEVERAGE ALCOHOL PRODUCTION, HE ADDED THAT IN CANADA THE SUPPLY OF WHEAT AVAILABLE WAS "VERY SMALL."

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THE CANADIAN OFFICIAL MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN COMMENTING ON A WASHINGTON DISPATCH QUOTING SENATOR VAN NUYS (D-IND), CHAIRMAN OF A SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING CURRENT LIQUOR SHORTAGES, AS SAYING THE CANADIAN FIRMS WERE OPERATING ON A ROTATING SCHEDULE PROVIDING FOR WHISKY MANUFACTURE FOR THREE-WEEK PERIODS.

VAN NUYS WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HE THOUGHT AMERICAN DISTILLERS SHOULD BE PERMITTED FIVE DAYS EACH MONTH TO TURN OUT POTABLES.

TORONTO, DEC 11-(AP)-DR.H.J.CODY, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, TODAY ANNOUNCED THAT A UNITED STATES LIBERTY SHIP WILL BE NAMED AFTER SIR FREDERICK BANTING, FAMED CO-DISCOVERER OF INSULIN WHO WAS KILLED FEB.20, 1941 IN A PLANE CRASH.

DR.CODY SAID HE HAD BEEN ADVISED BY LEIGHTON MCCARTHY, CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S. THAT THE SIR FREDERICK BANTING WILL BE LAUNCHED DEC.20 AT BALTIMORE, MD. AND WILL BE CHRISTENED BY LADY BANTING.

MR.MCCARTHY SAID THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPONSORING COMMITTEE REPRESENTING UNITED STATES PHYSICIANS, SAID THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME THE NAME OF ANYONE OTHER THAN A UNITED STATES CITIZEN HAD BEEN GIVEN TO A LIBERTY SHIP.

UNDATED ROOSEVELT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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THE GERMAN RADIO, QUOTING DISPATCHES FROM LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND, SAID TODAY THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT "IS NOW REPORTED TO BE SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN ITALY. HE IS SUPPOSED TO PAY A SHORT VISIT TO THE FRONT. RUMORS HE IS TO MEET MARSHAL BADOGLIO ARE DENIED."

NEW YORK, DEC 11-(AP)-A WASHINGTON DISPATCH TODAY TO THE SUNDAY EDITION OF NEW YORK TIMES SAID THAT CREATION OF A PERMANENT WORLD FOOD ORGANIZATION WOULD BE RECOMMENDED BY AN INTERIM COMMISSION OF THE 44 NATIONS WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE RECENT HOT SPRINGS FOOD CONFERENCE.

THE ORGANIZATION, WHICH THE TIMES SAID WOULD BE "THE FIRST PERMANENT WORLD ORGANIZATION TO BE CREATED DURING THIS WAR," WAS SAID TO CONTEMPLATE THIS FOUR-FOLD PURPOSE; "TO PROMOTE CONCERTED NATIONAL ACTION TO IMPROVE NUTRITION, RAISE THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WELL-BEING AMONG THE POPULATIONS OF THE GLOBE, INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF AGRICULTURE AND BETTER THE CONDITION OF PRODUCERS."

THE TIMES SAID THE CONSENSUS AMONG MEMBERS OF THE INTERIM COMMISSION WAS THAT A SEPARATE ORGANIZATION SHOULD BE CREATED TO MAKE COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS, SUCH AS THE ACCUMULATION OF "BUFFER STOCKS," AND TO SUPERVISE DISPERSAL OF SURPLUSES.

MEMBERS ALSO FELT, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, THAT AN AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AGENCY SHOULD BE PART OF ANY INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT BODY WHICH MIGHT BE SET UP, SUCH AS THE ALREADY PROPOSED WORLD RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION PROBABLY WOULD BE HEADED BY A DIRECTOR GENERAL AND TWO DEPUTIES, THE ARTICLE CONTINUED, AND ITS GOVERNING BODY WOULD BE A COUNCIL OF OFFICIAL DELEGATES FROM ALL MEMBER STATES WITH EXECUTIVE AND STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEES

A GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROBABLY WOULD BE CALLED EVERY FEW YEARS, THE ARTICLE PREDICTED, AT WHICH REPRESENTATIVES OF CONSUMERS, PRODUCERS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS WOULD MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS

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THE DISPATCH SAID DUTIES OF THE ORGANIZATION WOULD BE PRIMARILY ADVISORY AND CONSULTANT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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(ADVANCE) ..(NY)--DESTRUCTION OF THE CUBAN FREIGHTER LIBERTAD BY AN AXIS U-BOAT OFF THE EAST COAST, ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, RAISED TO 696 THE NUMBER OF ALLIED AND NEUTRAL MERCHANTMEN SUNK IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC SINCE PEARL HARBOR.

THE LIBERTAD WAS THE FIFTH SHIP OF CUBAN REGISTRY DESTROYED BY ENEMY ACTION IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC SINCE DECEMBER 7, 1941. SEVEN CREWMEN DIED AND 1[illegible] WERE REPORTED MISSING IN THE ATTACK.

RESUMPTION OF WOLF PACK ASSAULTS ON ATLANTIC SHIPPING WAS INDICATED LAST WEEK IN TWO ANNOUNCEMENTS OF ATTACKS ON CONVOYS IN WHICH 11 U-BOATS WERE DESTROYED.

IN THE LATEST BATTLE, FOUGHT INTERMITTENTLY FOR TWO DAYS AND NIGHTS, ALLIED PLANES AND NAVAL VESSELS SUNK FIVE GERMAN SUBMARINES

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TO ENABLE 99 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ESCORTED SHIPS IN TWO VALUABLE CONVOYS TO REACH PORT SAFELY,

EARLIER LAST WEEK THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY SAID U.S. NAVAL AND RAF COASTAL COMMAND PLANES SHEPHERDED TO SAFETY THREE CONVOYS AFTER DESTROYING SIX U-BOATS IN WOLF PACKS IN A SERIES OF 15 ATTACKS OVER A PERIOD OF EIGHT DAYS.

DENVER DEC 11-(AP)-LT GEN BEN LEAR, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE SECOND ARMY, CRITICIZED TODAY 'ME-FIRST' PRESSURE GROUPS ON THE HOME FRONT AND DECLARED THAT THE 'SUPERB FIGHTING JOB' ABROAD BY OUR SOLDIERS IS DRAWING ONLY 'HALF-HEARTED SUPPORT' AT HOME.

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THE GENERAL, NOW ON A SECRET WAR ASSIGNMENT, CAME TO DENVER TODAY TO BE MADE A KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE COURT OF HONOR IN A MASONIC CEREMONY.

OUR ARMY, NAVY AND AIRFORCES HAVE BEEN 'PUTTING OUT' WITH THE GREATEST OF COURAGE, RESOURCEFULNESS AND JUST PLAIN EFFORT FOR TWO LONG YEARS, SAID LEAR IN AN INTERVIEW. I WANT TO EMPHASIZE ALSO THE TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF INITIATIVE AND LEADERSHIP DEVELOPED NOT ONLY WITHIN THE MILITARY SERVICE BUT IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY."

GENERAL LEAR SAID FIGHTING MEN ABROAD HAVE WRITTEN HIM TO EXPRESS ANNOYANCE X X X AGAINST GROUPS OF 'ME-FIRSTERS' AT HOME WHO, OUR SOLDIERS ARE BEGINNING TO THINK, HAVE THE ATTITUDE: 'SURE, I'LL HELP THE WAR ALONG--AFTER I GET WHAT I WANT.'"

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(ADVANCE)..DETROIT,DEC.11-(AP)-THE WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION, IN A MOVE TO RELIEVE CRITICAL LABOR SHORTAGES IN MICHIGAN'S WOODS INDUSTRIES, ANNOUNCED TODAY THE ARMY HAS APPROVED USE OF 1,250 PRISONERS OF WAR FOR WORK IN UPPER PENINSULA LOGGING AND LUMBER CAMPS.

THE PRISONERS, TO BE USED AS SOON AS HOUSING CAN BE PROVIDED, EDWARD L.CUSHMAN, ACTING STATE WMC DIRECTOR, SAID, WILL BE GERMANS NOW BILLETED AT CAMP GRANT AND CAMP ELLIS IN ILLINOIS.

UPPER PENINSULA EMPLOYERS WHO HIRE THE WAR PRISONERS WILL PAY TO THE GOVERNMENT THE PREVAILING WAGE SCALE FOR THE WORK THEY DO. EACH PRISONER AT WORK RECEIVES AN ALLOTMENT OF 80 CENTS A DAY.

Americans Smash Nazi Attacks, Shell Forts Blocking Rome Road; Reds Seize Offensive Near Kiev

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GERMAN ATTACKS SMASHED IN ITALY BY ALLIED TROOPS

British Artillery Takes Heavy Toll of Enemy Assault Force.

FIFTH ARMY GAINS

Drive Into Pontine Marshes Perils Rome, Nazis Say. KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 12—(AP) Savage German counterattacks were smashed back yesterday at both ends of the Allied line in Italy, Allied headquarters announced today, with British artillery taking heavy toll especially of tank-led Nazi assault troops along the Adriatic.

(Axis sources quoted by Reuters reported new drives by both the Eighth and Fifth armies.

Eighth Army Attacks

(The German satellite Vichy radio said Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery had launched a massed attack in the direction of Pescara and Chieti and made a slight advance in the coastal sector.

(Berlin officials, quoted by the German - controlled Scandinavian Telegraph bureau, said the Fifth army's push toward the Pontine marshes was seriously menacing Rome. They said the artillery concentrations here was unparalleled in the Italian war and in many sectors of the German front line they get daily doses of 30,000 shells.

The fierce German recoil brought the Eighth army advance toward Pescara and Chieti to a virtual standstill, but Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops managed to extend their Moro river bridgehead in the San Leonardo area, battle-fron[illegible]ces said.

In [illegible] area, an Eighth army battalion buried 200 enemy dead strewn over ground from which the Germans had been dislodged.

The enemy lunged out also on the Fifth army front to the west, attempting especially to recover a height a mile west of Filignano. German infantry charged after a heavy artillery and mortar barrage, but American troops threw them back.

Farther south in the Mt. Samucro sector, northeast of Mignano, another German counterattack early in the morning was broken up by Allied artillery.

San Pietro Shelled

Still farther south, Fifth army guns heavily shelled the area east of San Pietro, a village strongly fortified by the Germans with pillboxes and barbed wire to protect the approaches to Cassino.

The German command threw in its heaviest fighter support in weeks in efforts to stem the Allied advance, sending out about 130 sorties during the day. But the Nazi pilots generally avoided combat, hiding in the clouds for opportunities for strafing attacks, and only one enemy plane was

downed. One Allied pilot was missing.

Allied fighters and fighter-bombers were active despite bad weather. U. S. Warhawks attacked targets at San Vittore, Cassino and Cervaro on the via Casilina to Rome, and the seaports of Anzio and Nettuno southwest of Rome. R.A.F. Spitfires hopped on transports in the Chieti area, destroying nine vehicles and damaging 20.

American invaders hammered rail targets at Arce on the road to Rome, and Acquafondala and Viticuso just behind the German lines. They also swept over the Rome area, hitting Nettuno and Anzio again, di Roma on the coast road, rail junctions near Ostia and at Ponte Galera, and an airfield near Rome.

An air force report said recent raids on airfields near Athens by U. S. heavy bombers had destroyed more than 30 per cent of Nazi aircraft found there. Forty-one planes were wrecked aground, and 14 more in the air. American losses were two bombers.

DRIVE ON GERMANY IS BEING MAPPED, SAYS DE GAULLE

ALGIERS, Dec. 12 — (AP) Gen. Charles de Gaulle, president of the French national committee, told a mass meeting at Constantine in eastern Algeria today that "a concentrated assault" on Germany was being prepared "at this very moment from the east, and west south."

"We shall not rest," he continued, "until the moment when free nations meet on the soil of defeated Germany.

"Nevertheless, Germany is still opposing us with stubborn resistance which means that the camp of freedom has not yet reached the end of its efforts."

France to Play Part

To play her part in the victory and to "regain her power," the French leader added, "France knows how long and hard she will still have to fight, suffer and work."

De Gaulle said the national committee had decided to give the native population a greater voice in the government of Algeria and to take steps to improve the living conditions of the masses here.

The general's supporters clarified his remarks by saying that it was the purpose not only to place French North Africa on a sounder basis but also to reply to British criticism of France's handling of native problems.

"The Committee of Liberation has decided to grant full rights and citizenship immediately to several tens of thousands of French Moslems," de Gaulle said.

"The personal statute," which up to now has barred such natives from full citizenship, except on a voluntary surrender of certain Moslem rights such as polygamy, would no longer apply under the new measures.

"At the same time, the proportion of French Moslems will be increased in the various local assemblies," de Gaulle said. "Concurrently, a great number of administrative posts will be opened to those having the qualifications."

De Gaulle took an indirect slap at America and Britain for their policies of restricted recognition of the national committee:

"Here (in Algiers) are found the representatives that numerous foreign powers have sent to the committee, thus showing that they well know, despite certain formulas of expediency, with whom lies the heart of France."

NAZIS EXPLOIT ITALIAN LABOR

Force Gangs To Work On New Defenses In Yanks' Path

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By DON WHITEHEAD

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Dec. 12 (AP)—Italian forced labor battalions are being driven under German guns to complete new defenses round and beyond Cassino before the Fifth Army completely smashes the Garigliano line, it was learned today.

Escaping from the labor gang and slipping through the German lines, an Italian high school boy and a 31-year-old University of Naples student reported to American officers that the Germans were building up a complex system of trenches, machine-gun nests and gun positions to guard the approaches to Rome.

Haggard, frightened and thin, the two said they braved death to escape from the gang, with which they had been working since Naples' fall.

Fugitives' Story

This is the report they gave of the enemy's frantic effort to hold up the advance of the Americans and British:

From October 4 to 13 they were with a gang of 300 Italians working along the Rapido river near the town of Cassino. There they cleared trees, vines and shrubbery from the left bank of the stream to give the Germans a clear view of the approaches and to remove cover helpful to attacking troops.

Then they dug a system of "T" trenches near the river edge thirty to forty feet apart so that every foot of the opposite bank could be covered by fire. The Nazis had the Italians cover these trenches with branches to hide them from observation planes.

Built Small Forts

From October 13 to November 2 the two worked in the hills west of Cassino building small forts of lumber covered with concrete.

In one area alone they helped build thirty-five such miniature forts, fifteen in a second area and thirty in a third. These small strong points are about six feet long, three feet wide and six feet high—big enough for at least one machine gun. Slots in the concrete give the gunner a view of his area of fire and the forts are so placed that the bands of fire are interlocking.

After that period the Italians were put to work on anti-tank ditches, underground ammunition dumps, minefields and laying of barbed wire.

Because of the intensity of the American artillery fire the Germans are being forced to put much of their stores, ammunition and food underground, either in caves or in dugouts built by Italian laborers.

SFORZA IS ADAMANT ON OUSTER OF KING

NAPLES, Dec. 12—(AP) As Italian troops bearing the cross of the House of Savoy battled against the Germans, Count Carlo Sforza, anti-Fascist political leader, asserted today he could not enter the government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio until King Vittorio Emanuele abdicated.

Amid a vigorous campaign by monarchists against the King's enemies, Sforza said he would support Badoglio but considered "we perpetrate the moral decadence that has brought Italy to its present tragedy" by retaining the King.

A Bari newspaper asked the count in a front page article why, in the face of a letter he wrote pledging support to Badoglio, he had declined to enter the government and has continued to fight against it.

In an interview Sforza explained he had agreed to support the government only on condition that Vittorio Emanuele quit the throne. Since the King still reigns, he said, the promise in the letter does not apply.

Doctors Fail to Detect Soldier's Rubber Nose

U. S. Laboratory at Algiers Doing Perfect Job

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, Dec. 12 (AP).—Twenty doctors examined a British soldier for physical defects, some suggesting this and some that, but all overlooked the fact that he had a rubber nose.

The young trooper lost the original in Italy when a shell exploded. He became the first patient in a laboratory at the University of Algiers where Captain Carl D. Clarke, of Baltimore, and a technical staff are making artificial noses, ears, jaws, hands and arms for maimed soldiers.

Now the Briton has not only one rubber nose but three—all of varying shades to match seasonal changes of skin coloration.

Captain Clarke, former professor of art as applied to medicine at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, calls his new art "prothesis." Because of it many maimed soldiers whose lives might otherwise be ruined will hide their disfigurations with ease.

Italian Airmen Begin Operations for Allies

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 12 (AP).—The Royal Italian Air Force has begun operations on the side of the United Nations. A large formation of Savoia Marchetti transport planes escorted by American Lightnings recently went to the aid of a beleaguered Italian garrison in the mountains in the interior of Yugoslavia, dropping tons of supplies, it was disclosed today.

One of the transports landed and brought away eight wounded Italian soldiers, of whom two had been blinded as well as the crew of a plane destroyed on the ground during an earlier supply mission.

Germans 'Murder' Canadian Platoon

With the Canadians in Italy, Dec. 11 (AP—Delayed)—A Canadian infantry platoon was officially declared today to have been "murdered in cold blood" by Nazi machine-gunners from ambush when it moved forward to accept the surrender of a group of German riflemen.

The words were contained in a message which the Canadian commander sent to all his troops on the Moro river front, warning them to be on guard when taking prisoners.

The Germans had put up a stiff battle north of San Leonardo Friday, but eventually raised their arms. When the Canadians went forward to round up the Germans they were met by a withering machine-gun fire from the flank. Every man of the platoon was killed.

BRAZIL'S ARMY SENDING UNITS TO FIGHT AXIS

General Arranges Expeditionary Force Of Flyers And Troops

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Algiers, Dec. 12 (AP) — Gen. Mascarenhas de Morais of the Brazilian general staff announced today that Brazil is sending troops and air force units to serve with Allied troops in Europe or Africa.

General Mascarenhas heads a party of thirteen Brazilian officers who conferred at Allied force headquarters preliminary to the dispatch of the first expeditionary force ever sent overseas from a Latin-American republic.

The ultimate destination, date of departure or arrival and the size and composition of the Brazilian force were not disclosed.

To Return With Large Unit

Mascarenhas, who holds a rank comparable to major general in the American army, is going to Brazil soon to take command and return with a large unit of the expeditionary force.

He said that where the Brazilians would go into action would depend upon the Allied commander in chief under whose orders they are to be placed.

The Brazilian force will be a separate unit, with Brazilian officers under Brazilian colors. Their disposition will depend on the Allied commander, Mascarenhas said, but pressed for an answer as to whether they would be ready to see action, he shrugged:

"The conclusion is obvious."

Others In Mission

Mascarenhas was accompanied by Gen. Anor Texeira Dc assantos, of the War Minister's office; Col. Vasco Secco, of the air force, and Maj. Gen. J. G. Ord, American chairman of the joint Brazil-United States Defense Commission.

"Brazil, in view of her agreements, has turned toward war spontaneously and so has the army," he said, as Ord added praise for the units he had watched in training.

The group was described officially as an advance reconnaissance party of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force. It arrived in Algiers shortly after the announcement in Brazil several weeks ago that the country was ready to send forces tc participate in the war.

No Agreement Yet

Mascarenhas said Brazil did not yet have an agreement with the French National Committee permitting Brazilians to enter French territory, but said if it was necessary to reach such an agreement it would be done.

The party had lunch with Maj. Gen. Walter B. Smith, chief of staff at Allied headquarters, then paid its respects to Gen. Henri Giraud as commander in chief of French forces.

"We have great affection for the French army because of the long stay in Brazil of the French mission. Thanks to that mission we have a body of troops with a high degree of proficiency in military science," Mascarenhas said, referring to the French mission that helped train Brazilian officers twenty years before the war.

Ord explained that the Brazilian staff setup was based on the French system, which is akin to that of the United States, and that integration with other Allied forces would be simple.

En route to Algiers the party inspected North African ports and installations. On arrival here the members reviewed a guard of honor at the airport. This afternoon the mission toured strategic points in last year's landing operations.

Ord said Brazil had a good-sized professional army. Previously equipped and trained with European artillery, its equipment will be "standardized" according to whatever theater the Brazilian forces serve in, he added.

Lend-Lease Equipment

Most of Brazil's latest equipment came from United States lend-lease, including artillery, medium and heavy tanks, pursuit, patrol and bombing planes.

A group of ground force and air force officers will remain at Allied headquarters to continue preparations for Brazil's entry. The remainder will continue to tour this theater, then return to Brazil.

Announcement of their presence in Algiers referred to the recent statement of the Brazilian Minister of War, Gen. Eurico Dutra, that Brazil was "not interested in sending a symbolic force abroad. We are going to send a strong air and ground force overseas to fight against our enemy, Germany."

SEVERAL VILLAGES REGAINED BY REDS, 1,600 NAZIS SLAIN

Battle Rages Southwest of Malin, 55 Miles From Ukraine Capital.

MANY TANKS SMASHED

Soviet Troops Sweep Into Cherkasy, Engage Enemy in Street Fighting.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 13—(AP) Russian defense forces, rallying in one of the mightiest, continuing tank battles of the war, have lashed out against attacking German forces pounding for Kiev and have retaken several hamlets, killing 1,600 Germans and wrecking 35 tanks, Moscow announced today.

The fighting south and southwest of the town of Malin, about 55 miles west of Kiev, continued early this morning with unabated violence, Tass reported in a Moscow broadcast.

Reds Capture Chigrin

Two hundred miles to the south, the Russians announced they had captured the town of Chigrin at the northern end of their Kremenchug bridgehead and captured eight more populated places in their streets of Cherkasy, 25 miles further north.

The Moscow midnight communique, recorded by the Soviet moni-

30.24—10957

tor from a broadcast, gave new details of the battle for the Kiev bulge as German Field Marshal Gen. Fritz von Mannstein tried vainly for a break-through with almost 2,000 tanks and many divisions of infantry.

"In one sector the Germans attempted several times to break-through Soviet units' defense lines but were thrown back," the communique said. "Over 600 enemy dead were left on the approaches to our positions as well as seven burning German tanks."

1,000 Nazis Slain

In another sector the Russians, apparently on the counter-offensive, dislodged the Germans from several populated places, killed 1,000 more Germans, destroyed 28 tanks, four self-propelled guns and 40 trucks.

The Red army was using self-propelled 152 millimeter artillery with great success against fresh German tanks reaching the battle lines, Tass said.

German broadcasts located the fighting near the Teterev river, which joins the Dnieper north of Kiev and reaches to Zhitomir. It is about 45 miles west of Kiev in the Malin area and 10 miles east of Malin itself. The German radio said strong Soviet counter-thrusts supported by tanks continued despite losses of 28 tanks, but that a Soviet bridgehead on the western bank of the Teterev had been wiped out.

The weather was unfavorable in the Dnieper bend. The Russians announced, however, they had won the town of Chigrin, wiped out its German garrison and captured prisoners and stores of material. To the south, in the Kirovograd direction, they forced additional German retreats, killing 800 Nazis and wrecking 25 tanks.

The fighting in the Kiev bulge, where the Germans had flung all their resources into a test of their offensive power on the eastern front, has cost the Russians approximately 25 miles of their westward gains, but Red defenses appeared to be stiffening.

London expected this battle soon to reach a climax. Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's reserves and deep defenses appeared to have dulled German striking power. A staff commentator in Moscow said "protracted battles are the first sign of failure in any major tank operation."

More than 300 German tanks were knocked out in this sector alone last week and the Germans, significantly, have been extremely cautious in their announcements of progress in this area.

Chigrin and five other hamlets were captured by the Russians driving along the west bank of the lower Dnieper. The Germans announced Saturday they had evacuated Chigrin, terminus of a branch railway that follows the Dnieper river northward to Cherkasy.

Street Battle Rages

Fighting in the streets of Cherkasy was admitted by the Germans for the second day and the Berlin radio said Soviet vanguards had broken through to the railway station and were attacking in other parts of the town.

Cherkasy had been by-passed when the Russians forged a bridgehead across the Dnieper in this area, driving to within a few miles of the rail junction of Smela. When the two bridgeheads from Cherkasy and Kremenchug are joined, another important portion of the Dnieper bend will be freed of Germans.

Chigrin is a district center of the Kirovograd region but is some 40 miles northeast of Kirovograd. The Russians drive on Kirovograd was being made by other forces pressing northwest and southwest along a 35-mile front directly facing the industrial town. Moscow reports placed Russian troops 15 miles from their objective at an unidentified point.

The Paris radio gave one German version of the fighting in this area: "Fighting with manifest superiority, the Russians are driving for Kirovograd and have launched a vast encirclement movement for the capture of the town."

The Soviet communique, counting up booty captured with the railway junction of Znamenka which fell last Thursday, said 94 big guns, 152 machine-guns, 373 mortars, 120 armored troop carriers, 52 trucks, 684 carts with military supplies, 453 motorcycles and 420 ammunition fuel and provision dumps were seized intact.

German broadcasts said concentrations of Soviet landing boats at the mouth of the Dnieper were attacked by German planes and that at least six craft were destroyed and several others damaged. This indicated that the Russians, installed on the Dnieper estuary within striking distance of Odessa, Nikolaev or Kherson—all keypoints in German defenses—were preparing an attack in one more of the three directions.

NAZIS PUSHED BACK BY REDS WEST OF KIEV

Moscow, *Monday*, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Red army has rolled back the German line west of Kiev after four weeks of heavy fighting against strong enemy tank attacks, it was announced today.

With sufficient forces finally concentrated inside the Kiev salient not only to hold powerful mechanized forces, but to drive them out of hard-won ground, the Red army seized the initiative in the Malin sector, fifty-five miles west of the Ukrainian capital.

Marks First Major Turn

The capture of several points there yesterday marked the first major turn in the battle after the Germans, although failing to make a break through in the Russian line, had progressed steadily through the Zhitomir and Korosten sectors.

The Red army appeared to have won in time to overcome any new enemy threat, as it did at Kursk in July. Meanwhile, it has been free to press its own thrusts in other sectors.

STALIN RATED HIGH BY CAMERA CREW

U. S. Airmen Rank Him Second Only to Roosevelt

AN ADVANCED AIR BASE IN ITALY, Dec. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt almost lost his crown as the world's most photogenic leader, in the opinion of a crack United States Army Air Force combat crew who were the only photographers accompanying the President on his tour of North Africa, Cairo, Teheran and Malta.

Premier Stalin was the man who almost took the title away, they said today.

"Stalin has a perfect camera face," said Major George H. Reineking of Los Angeles, chief of the crew. "You can shoot him from any angle."

"He is almost better for the camera man than the President," Lieut. Frank Burgess of Hollywood added.

Prime Minister Churchill was rated a poor photogenic third to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Stalin. Sgt. Ray Van Dan of Rochester, N. Y., explained that Mr. Churchill "always sits cockeyed in a chair at some odd angle, and he is hard to photograph well."

The proudest man of the camera team was Lieut. Cashmere Karas of Marbledale, Conn., who had his picture taken with Messrs. Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill.

"The President said he would like to have one Russian, one American and one British photographer in a picture," said Sgt. Henry Ludwig of Franklin, Mass. "There was a blur, and the next thing we saw the lieutenant was rubbing shoulders with Stalin."

RUSSIANS, CZECHS SIGN 20-YEAR PACT FOR MUTUAL AID

Treaty Seeks to Establish Close Post War Cooperation in Eastern Europe.

BENES, KALININ MEET

Agreement Is Signed By Molotov and Czech Ambassador Fierlinger.

MOSCOW, Dec. 12 — (AP) The Soviet Union and Czecho-Slovakia signed a 20-year mutual assistance pact today with the aim of establishing close post-war cooperation between the two eastern European nations.

Signatures were affixed to the treaty by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and Czech Ambassador Zdenek Fierlinger in a brief ceremony in the Kremlin attended by Czech President Edouard Benes and Soviet President Michael Kalinin. The signing was announced by Moscow radio, but the text of the agreement was not expected to be made public until Tuesday.

Similar to British Pact

The pact was understood to follow the lines of the Soviet-British treaty guaranteeing an alliance during war and mutual aid to maintain peace. One clause provided for non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations.

Similar accords were held open to other European powers as a basis for a post-war world fashioned by the three-power foreign secretary meeting in Moscow and the Teheran conference.

Although the United States and British representatives did not meet Benes when he arrived yesterday and had no direct contact with the negotiation of the pact it was understood they had been informed of the contents of the document and approved.

Direct Collaboration

The major implication of the pact was that it brought the two states into direct collaboration in opposition to the principle of federation of small eastern European states or a "cordon sanitaire" around the Soviet Union—to which the Russians have frequently raised strong objections.

Poland, pre-war neighbor of both the Soviet Union and Czecho-Slovakia, was understood to be one of the countries with which the Soviet Union desired a similar accord, although relations between Poland and Russia are now broken.

Benes, after the Kremlin ceremony, attended a performance of the opera "Snow Princess" at the Bolshoi theater.

Kalinin, Molotov, Fierlinger and other Soviet and Czech leaders sat with him in the former Imperial box decorated with the flags of the two countries and they received an ovation from the audience as they took their seats.

Russia and Czechoslovakia Sign Mutual Aid Treaty at Moscow

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Stalin and Benes Attend Ceremony at the Kremlin; 20-Year Pact Opens Way for Poland to Join Move to Bar Future German Aggression

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Soviet Union and the Czecho-Slovak government-in-exile took the first step today toward erecting a barrier against future German aggression in eastern Europe by signing a treaty of friendship, of mutual assistance and of post-war collaboration.

The agreement, which opened the way for Poland also to join in destroying once and for all any German dream of a drive to the east, was signed at the Kremlin in a ceremony attended by Premier Marshal Josef V. Stalin and Czech President Eduard Benes, the Moscow radio announced. The way may have been paved by the conference of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin at Teheran.

The brief announcement said the details of the agreement would not be published until Tuesday, but the protocol, the contents of which were learned at London before Benes left here for Moscow, provided that any neighbors of Russia and Czecho-Slovakia which are not allied to the Germans could come in later.

This was considered here as an invitation to Poland to join, for she is the only country definitely coming within this category, and some Poles here are understood to be favorably inclined.

The new agreement, which is for twenty years duration and is patterned after the British-Russian pact of May 26, 1942, includes a Soviet disclaimer of any intention of Bolshevizing the smaller European countries, it is understood here.

Besides Stalin and Benes, the Kremlin ceremony was attended by Soviet President Michael I. Kalinin and Marshal Klementi E. Voroshilov.

The broadcast said that Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov signed the document for the Soviet Union and Colonel Zdenek Fierlinger, Czecho-Slovak Ambassador at Moscow, for his government-in-exile.

MOSQUITOS STRIKE IN WEST GERMANY

RAF Night Attack Follows Up Yanks' Emden Raid

London, Dec. 12 (AP)—RAF Mosquito bombers raided western Germany last night without loss, carrying forward the aerial offensive against the Reich in which American heavy bombers on Saturday smashed at Emden and downed 138 Nazi fighters.

Continental radio stations shut down tonight, suggesting new attacks. The Federal Communications Commission in New York said the Bremen, Friesland and Luxembourg stations had gone off the air, the British radio said the Dutch station at Hilversum also shut down abruptly.

Targets Not Specified

The specific targets of the Mosquitos were not named in the official announcements, but it was presumed the purpose was to give Adolf Hitler's people no rest from the air-raid sirens.

Canadian-manned Mosquitos on offensive patrol over France today destroyed a Heinkel-111, which is a twin-engined bomber, and severely damaged another over the Bourges-Avord airfield, it was announced.

Beaufighters of the coastal command shot down three Nazi aircraft over the Bay of Biscay. Two of the Beaufighters failed to return.

Leaflets Over Paris

The Vichy radio said Allied planes had scattered leaflets over Paris urging workers to revolt.

The Emden battle was taken as striking proof that the Americans are forcing the Nazis to engage in aerial combat although the Germans obviously would prefer to conserve their dwindling defenses for protecting Berlin.

Although limited by poor weather to only three major operations in eleven days in December, the United States Eighth Air Force has downed 172 Nazi planes this month—almost sixty-five per cent of the total American bag of 266 in November.

Nazis Rose In Numbers

The great score over Emden was apparently due to the fact that the Nazis rose to fight in considerable numbers for the first time in several weeks.

The high number of German casualties appeared attributable also to the increased armament on Flying Fortresses—heavy bomber gunners alone accounted for 117 of the enemy—and to a noticeable lack of experience of some German pilots.

Not since the smashing raid of October 14 on the Schweinfurt ball-bearing works, when 104 enemy fighters were knocked from the sky, had the American heavy bombers exceeded the one hundred mark in kills on one operation. The greatest chunk ever taken from the *Luftwaffe's* fighter ranks occurred August 17 when 307 fighters were destroyed on the Regensburg-Schweinfurt shuttle attack.

Emden itself, a great shipping and industrial center probably serving the Germans as a lifeline to their forces in Scandinavia, is situated on more or less a direct air line from Britain to Berlin, and is a logical area for the Germans to concentrate their fighter forces seeking to intercept the RAF Ber-

ALL OF REICH AIR TARGET

Arnold Says Winter Attacks Will Be "Fearful"

Aboard an Army Transport Over the Mediterranean, Dec. 12 (AP)—"Fearful and terrible air attacks are in prospect for Hitler-dominated Germany this winter and spring," Gen. Henry H. (Hap) Arnold predicted today after a tour of the Mediteranean war front.

"We are bringing over to this theater and England great numbers of bombers undreamed of a year ago," the commander of the United States Army Air Forces said at a final press conference before leaving this theater.

In Bombed Airport Buildings

Flanked by Lieut.-Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, Northwest African Air Force commander, Arnold held the conference in a bombed airport building just before taking off in a pouring rain.

"The RAF will bomb every city in Germany by night, and we will by day," Arnold declared, saying the Americans were about ready to strike by day at every point in Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania.

"Twenty-four-hour, 360-degree bombing of Germany is about ready to start," the general asserted, adding punch to his statement yesterday that Germany soon would be hit from all sides.

Can Hit Where They Want

He said American bombers could strike every place they wanted to from their present bases, and that "of course the closer we get, the bigger loads we can carry."

The strategic air force of heavy bombers does not need airfields at Rome or to the north to hit at every point in Germany, Arnold declared.

Accompanied by Spaatz, Arnold toured both the air and battlefront in Italy. He was conducted personally yesterday by Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Fifth Army commander.

Praises Engineers' Work

Arnold said he had been most impressed by the work of American army engineers.

"The Germans are masters of destruction, but somehow American engineers repair bridges, roads, railroads and build airfields out of wilderness all in an amazingly short time," he said, comparing the situation to World War I when advances were held up for days by demolitions.

Arnold also praised hospital staffs for splendid work under difficult conditions, and said he felt humble in the presence of young American wounded "who smile and say they are all right although many know they will never leave hospitals."

DANISH PLANT DESTROYED

LONDON, Dec. 12.—(AP) The Swedish radio said in a broadcast recorded by Reuters today that armed saboteurs had blown up parts of the Varde Steel works in southwest Jutland, Denmark.

Nazis Send Reinforcements To Tighten Grip on Bulgaria

LONDON, Dec. 12 — (AP) Germany was reported to be pouring reinforcements into Bulgaria today, seeking with bayonet and propaganda to prop the wobbling pro-Nazi government of that Balkan satellite.

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As continental reports to Stockholm told of the hasty dispatch of more troops to prevent a repetition of World War I—when Bulgaria was the first of the Kaiser's allies to desert the doomed Second Reich — unmistakable signs seeped through the tight censorship that Allied bombings and counter-propaganda were bearing fruit.

The Cairo radio said the tension was spreading to Hungary where the country was said to be flooded by pamphlets of the Hungarian peace party urging resistance to the war effort.

New Raid Reported

Unconfirmed reports from the Paris radio that Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, had been bombed again last night punctuated the statement of Gen. Henry H. Arnold, U. S. Army airforces commander, that the Americans were about ready to strike at every point in Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania.

"Fearful and terrible air attacks are in prospect for Hitler-dominated Germany this winter and spring," Gen. Arnold said as he departed from the Mediterranean theater after surveying the Italian front.

Another solemn warning was made at Washington last night by Secretary of State Cordell Hull that the governments of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania must share the "consequences of the terrib defeat that United Nations are surely bringing to Na many."

Resignation Hin

A renewal of repo

Bulgarian foreign minister had resigned came from Ankara. His action was prompted, these reports said, by the American Liberator assault Friday which sent bomb-frightened Bulgars flocking from Sofia to the countrysid by the Cairo and Teheran c rences, and by the reported R decision to recognize the e of Marshal Josip Broz Tito), the Partisan guerrilla s the legal government of neighboring Yugoslavia.

The Paris broadcast that Sofia had been bombed again last night, plus the Cairo radio report that the city had been bombed yesterday, may have been erroneous references to the Friday attack on the Bulgarian capital by Mediterranean-based American Liberators.

(One possible source of the Cairo and Paris reports was a Hungarian agency broadcast that delayed-action bombs dropped Friday still were exploding in Sofia. This broadcast was recorded by U. S. government monitors.)

One dispatch to Stockholm said the Friday raid not only had caused terrific destruction in Sofia but also had demoralized the populace to a greater extent than any other thing thus far in the war.

Residents Leave City

This report, from a traveller just arrived in Bern, Switzerland, from Sofia said residents of Budapest and Bucharest were leaving the two cities by the thousands in the fear that other Balkan capitals would share Sofia's fate.

Rusian recognition of Tito's newly-proclaimed government—reported by the Turkish radio but not yet confirmed by Moscow—would have a powerful influence on the puppet Bulgarian government, now in the hands of a regency since the death of King Boris.

It would serve notice on Sofia that the Kremlin, having by-passed King Peter's Yugoslav government, might accord the same treatment later on to the present Bulgarian regime which still maintains diplomatic relations with Moscow.

Germany came back at these blows at Balkan morale with the broad hint that Bulgaria — and Hungary and Rumania as well— should reaffirm their Axis solidarity.

The general opinion prevailed here that Bulgaria again will be the first to desert when the Axis crack-up starts.

This is based on the immediate double jeopardy of a land as well as an aerial assault on Bulgaria, and on the fact that the masses of Bulgars are pro-Russian. The land assault might come either through Turkey or from Russian forces making a landing from the Black sea.

Although the army, as well as the government, leans toward the Germans there have been increasing accounts of Bulgarian soldiers deserting to Yugoslav and Greek Partisan forces.

Crisis Looms in Bulgaria As Invasion Peril Grows

DEC 13 1943

Puppet Government Attempts to Curb Revolt of Pro-Russian Populace.

F. O'BRIEN

ANKARA, Dec. 11 (delayed)—(AP) The puppet Bulgarian government, backed by German arms, fought growing revolt from the worried, pro-Russian population today as the Germans feverishly bolstered their Balkan defenses.

The Bulgarian crisis was created by the implied threat from the Teheran and Cairo conferences that the Allies will strike in the Balkans and by the conviction that the Russians can no longer be expected to save Bulgaria from responsibility for its German alliance.

New Raid Reported

The third air attack on Sofia in a month yesterday appears to have convinced the Bulgarian that his life and property were already in danger by his government's alliance with the Nazis and that catastrophe looms if the alliance is not broken.

(The Paris radio reported that Sofia was bombed again Saturday night but the report was not confirmed by Allied sources.

(Strong warnings to Bulgaria as well as other Balkan nations came from Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commander of the U.S. Army Air forces. Secretary Hull on Saturday warned Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania that they must share the "consequences of the terrible defeat that United Nations arms are so surely bringing to Nazi Germany." Gen. Arnold, in a Mediterranean press conference today, said the Americans were ready to strike by day at every point in Europe including Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Germany.)

Throughout its war on the side of Germany, Slavic-minded Bulgaria has always pinned its hope of salvation—if necessary—on the Russians with whom they still maintain diplomatic relations.

Students Riot in Sofia

Since the Teheran conference there have been increased reports of student rioting in Sofia, unrest in all the larger towns and increased desertion to formerly tiny guerrilla forces in the central and northwest mountains.

Nazi pressure was forcing the government to make frequent reaffirmation of loyalty to the Nazi cause while the people just as unmistakably were demanding rupture of the alliance in order to save the nation.

Reports of government crises, have been accompanied by apparently greatly exaggerated tales of Bulgarian mobilization. The best information is that some Bulgar reinforcements moved toward the Turkish frontier as a reaction to the Cairo conference with President Ismet Inonu of Turkey. But the Bulgars have executed similar maneuvers many times.

Similar exaggerated reports have been circulating on Turkish military preparations. The best evidence is that Turkey's 750,000-man army was not being heavily reinforced for the moment, and there is no indication that this nation is making any preparations for a winter campaign. However, Turkey could mobilize swiftly an additional 1,250,000 trained reserves.

Rumors that ten new Turkish classes had been called are untrue; but small parts of an indefinite number of classes are being called up under the normal winter routine of the Turkish army.

Unrest in Rumania

War clouds, definitely thickening over the troubled Balkans, had their effect in Rumania, too. Reports which have just reached Turkey said demonstrations of riot proportions in favor of the pro-Allied Transylvanian politician Juliu Maniu took place in Bucharest Dec. 1, the anniversary of Hungary's annexation of the Rumanian territory of Transylvania.

Maniu was greeted by shouts of "save our country" as a tremendous crowd gathered in the streets to greet him. Police did not interfere but prevented Maniu from giving a newspaper statement.

The Germans were believed to have about 50 divisions—roughly 1,000,000 men—deployed throughout Bulgaria, Greece, the Greek islands, Albania and Yugoslavia. These included eight Bulgar divisions in Yugoslavia, Macedonia and southern Serbia and three or four Croat Quisling divisions.

The Yugoslav guerrillas have upwards of 10 Axis divisions fully occupied, mostly between Sarajevo and Zagreb. Three more German divisions have been rushed into Albania recently to take over from the Italians.

Germany apparently plans to defend Greece on the island perimeter which is economical to hold because intervening sea spaces can be defended by air patrols. The island ring is held by a division and a fortress brigade totalling 22,000 high calibre troops on Crete, a compact assault division on Rhodes numbering about 9,000 men, a unit of 1,200 men at Samos and 2,000 each at Leros and Cos plus other smaller forces scattered about the Aegean.

Nazi commitments in this area indicate the German command expects a flanking attack from Allied forces in Italy which might cut off the whole of the Greek peninsula. This is also substantiated by heavy concentrations between Zagreb and the Austrian border.

TURKEY SPENDS MORE

ANKARA, Dec. 12—(AP) Premier Sukru Saracoglu said today Turkey's budget had more than doubled during the war and that 70 per cent of the increase was going to the Turkish army, "which safeguards our freedom and independence."

Speaking at the opening of national economy week, Saracoglu said the budget had increased from 307,000,000 lira (nominally 1,450,800,000) before the outbreak of the war to 900,000,000 lira.

The premier received a loud burst of applause when he declared: "If necessary after giving all our material possessions to the Turkish army then we too will not hesitate one moment to shed our blood to protect our freedom and independence."

TITO RALLIES HIS PARTISANS

Calls On Slavs To Rise Up To Meet Nazi Drive

London, Dec. 12 (AP)—Marshal Josip Broz (Drug Tito) appealed to his scattered mountain fighters today to rise up everywhere and wage desperate battle against a major German drive to crush the Yugoslav guerrillas.

"The moment has come when all our strength must be devoted to the battle," he commanded in a special order of the day broadcast from his Army of Liberation headquarters.

"Comrades, fighters and commanders," he appealed. "It should be shown once again that the Yugoslav liberation armies are invincible."

Special Message To Guerrillas

To his guerrilla units scattered throughout the mountains and forests of the hinterland—as usually distinguished in Yugoslav communiques from the regular Liberation army—he addressed a special section of the proclamation:

"I order all those units of our armies who are fighting on sectors where no enemy offensive is in progress to carry out at once offensive operations of their own against the enemy's most strategic positions.

"Partisan formations, destroy bridges, railway lines and factories working for the enemy. Cut the enemy's supply lines and make his troop movements impossible.

"We defend our country and we fight for the establishment of a free and federative Yugoslavia.

"Forward in battle!"

Sixth Nazi Drive Strongest

Tito's appeal came as his red-starred forces battled the sixth and strongest Nazi drive to wipe out Yugoslav guerrillas.

Cairo authoritives have estimated that Tito now commands a loosely-organized army of 200,000 peasants who fight and live off the land, with supplies for the most part seized from the Germans and Italians.

On the fighting front, Tito announced in his daily communique that the fiercest battles are now raging in the mountainous regions of inner Bosnia.

Germans Enter Prijepolje

"After bitter fighting lasting for a fortnight, formations of a German division strongly supported by tanks succeeded in penetrating the town of Prijepolje," the announce-

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ment said. "Fighting for the town is still going on. The enemy has suffered heavy losses."

He said a second German offensive was in progress in the Imotski-Duvno sector, where other German tank units have succeeeded in penetrating the outskirts of Duvno.

3,200 Partisans "Hunted Down"

[A Berlin radio broadcast recorded by CBS said "no less than 3,200 Partisans were hunted down and accounted for" in eastern Bosnia during the past seventy-two hours.

["The operations against the Partisans in Croatia have also made excellent progress," the Nazi station said, reporting a guerrilla headquarters south of Zagreb had fallen into the hands of German and puppert Croat troops.]

In the political field, the Free Yugoslav radio announced the constitution on which the new rump government headed by Tito and Dr. Ivan Ribar in opposition to King Peter's government-in-exile will be based.

New Yugoslavia Pledged

Adopted by the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation movement, which was declared set up for the war's duration, it pledges a new Yugoslavia based or equality of all her nationalities.

The Anti-Fascist Council wil elect a praesidium which in turr will elect a "National Committee for the Liberation of Yugoslavia," the radio said. This national committee will be the highest executive organ of the Tito-Ribar regime. It will be composed of a president, three vice-presidents and a number of commissioners who will be responsible to the praesidium and to the Anti-Fascist council.

GEN. MACARTHUR CAN SEEK OFFICE, VANDENBERG SAYS

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 — (AP) Senate circles, where many a presidential star has risen and fallen, buzzed anew with Republican candidate talk that stemmed from these developments tonight:

1—Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) obtained from the War and Navy departments the statement that none of their regulations bars an officer from nomination or election to political office.

2—Friends of Wendell L. Willkie said he would place some explosive counter-charges before the Senate if he testifies in an investigation of charges that Willkie forces sought to "buy" his nomination at the 1940 G.O.P. convention in Philadelphia.

Vandenberg asked the services for the ruling, which directly affects such men as General Douglas MacArthur and Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota. The Michigan senator has urged that the G.O.P. draft MacArthur for the nomination. Stassen's name will be placed before the voters in the Nebraska preferential primary though his friends say he has no personal connection with the move.

Vandenberk asked Secretary of War Stimson and Navy Secretary Knox if an officer who would be "drafted" may accept the nomination, and remain in the armed forces "during an election campaign in which he takes no part."

No Bar to Running

The cabinet officers said, the senator added, that no policy or regulation prevented that, and a man so nominated and elected could resign his commission or, if eligible, retire.

Willkie came forth yesterday with a vigorous plea to defend himself before the Senate.

Willkie was described as eager to answer the vote-buying allegations written by C. Nelson Sparks, former mayor of Akron, in a book "One Man—Wendell Willkie." In addition Willkie was understood to be preparing data on the background of some of his critics.

Chairman Kilgore (D-W.Va.) told a reporter he was glad Willkie was "willing to cooperate" but added that he wanted to consult with other elections sub-committee members before fixing any time for consideration of the resolution by Senator Langer (R-N.D.) calling for an inquiry into alleged "irregularities" at the 1940 convention.

The Langer proposal, citing charges that attempts were made to "purchase the support of the Arizona delegation for the nomination of Wendell Willkie" at the 1940 meeting, has not been acted upon by the senate and no formal inquiry could be held without full senate approval.

TIMING WAR'S END STUDIED

Brookings Institution Man Speaks Of Transition Job

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—The giant United States war machine will be demobilized over a two or three year period so that slow transition to peace production will "greatly ease reemployment difficulties," the Brookings Institution said tonight.

A survey by Karl T. Schlotterbeck, of the institution, a social science research organization, made these observations:

Industrial reconversion and reemployment "are even now under way." They will be accelerated after the close of the European hostilities and from six to seven million servicemen and war workers may be demobilized before the end of the Asiatic conflict.

German War's End

"It is assumed that Germany will be defeated by the end of 1944 and Japan a year later," the survey said. "Approximately 17,800,000 persons may face demobilization during the first two and one half years after the end of the European war—9,500,000 from the armed forces, 1,400,000 from war agencies and 6,900,000 from munitions industries."

Fullest possible peacetime production still will leave a minimum of 3,000,000 persons idle, the institution said, adding that "reasonably full employment in 1947 would require an increase of roughly 3,000,000 jobs as compared with the actual employment level of 1940. Expansion of employment will be necessary in all lines of private enterprise."

The extra jobs should be provided in this way—2,400,000 in manufacturing, 1,600,000 in construction, 1,500,000 in services and remainder in miscellaneous enterprise, the report added.

WRA IS ATTACKED FOR 'SOFT' POLICY ON DISLOYAL JAPS

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12—(AP) Administration of the Tule Lake segregation center for disloyal Japanese under the War Relocation Administration "lacked firmness and was utterly void of any definite policy," a State Senate committee reported today.

The committee reiterated its recommendation that the Army retain control of the center and that no Japanese be permitted to return to California during the war.

The committee, which has been studying the Japanese problem since last July, declared that a large portion of the more than 112,000 Japanese evacuated from Pacific Coast states "had religious, ideological and family ties with the enemy."

It reported there were subversive organizations at Tule Lake; that the Japanese internees had "commenced a series of demands, refusal to work, demonstrations and riots" although they were well fed, housed and clothed, with "adequate hospitalization and medical attention and sufficient" entertainment and recreational facilities.

Of the camp administration the report said:

"The policy of handling the situation and the camp was that of conciliation, of granting one request after another, and that as soon as one request was granted there were always further demands made.

"The administration of the camp lacked firmness and was utterly void of any definite policy."

The report said that when Dillon Myer, national director of the WRA, visited Tule Lake on Nov. 1, from 4,000 to 8,000 Japanese surrounded the administration building, and Myer and all others in the building "were imprisoned" from 1:15 p. m. to 5:15 p. m. During that time they "were the prisoners and under the absolute control of the Japanese."

The Army took control soon afterward.

Caribbean Issues Are Yet Unsolved

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—Portraying dismal conditions in the Caribbean area, the United States section of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission reported today that the islands' problems "remain unfinished business challenging the combined efforts of the governments concerned."

This analysis by the United States members of the joint commission said the area is socially and economically out of step in a progressing Western Hemisphere and added that war conditions make it difficult "to maintain even the normal substandards of living."

The commission's efforts to aid the islanders, the report said, included stimulation of domestic production with the United States assuring purchase at fair prices of certain exportable foods needed in other islands.

Losses to U-Boats Decline In The Second Year of War

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—(AP) An 80 per cent decline in U-boat losses inflicted on western Atlantic shipping in the second year of American participation in the war has pointed up the Teheran pledge that "no power on earth can prevent our destroying the German x x x U-boats by sea."

From Dec. 7, 1941 until the end of the following November, Axis submarines took a toll of 585 Allied and neutral ships in the western Atlantic, a weekly average of more than 10 ships.

Two Ships a Week

In the next twelve months announced shipping losses in the same waters dropped to 110 vessels or about two ships a week.

An Associated Press tabulation of western Atlantic ship losses (announced dates of sinkings used where possible) follows:

Month	2nd Year	1st Year
December	20 (1942)	23 (1941)
January	12 (1943)	21 (1942)
February	18	28
March	17	51
April	9	49
May	10	102
June	3	111
July	13	51
August	1	53
September ...	1	34
October	2	28
November	4	34
Totals 110		585

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The trend was reflected in the statement by Vice Admiral Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N. (Ret.), who said in October that on the eastern sea frontier, where more than half of the world's sinkings occurred in the early part of 1942, only three vessels were sunk in the 15 month period through September, 1943.

Other indications of Allied success in the battle of the Atlantic were claims to the destruction of more than 150 U-boats in the six month period through last October and the joint Anglo-American declarations that in the past four months the number of Axis undersea craft sunk exceeded the total of their victims.

Navy Secretary Knox said recently that the U. S. fleet, primarily responsible for guarding western Atlantic shipping lanes, has been increased from a Pearl Harbor strength of 344 fighting ships to 817 combat vessels including at least 40 aircraft carriers and 269 destroyer escorts.

Marian Anderson Gets Liberia's No. 1 Award

Philadelphia, Dec. 12 (AP)—The republic of Liberia conferred its highest award, the Order of African Redemption, on Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, today.

Walter Walker, Liberian consul-general, presented the medal and diploma in the presence of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who later told a large audience about her Southwest Pacific tour.

New Carbine Made Bow In New Georgia Battle

Winchester Development First Used by Marine Raiders

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12 (AP).—Uncle Sam's new carbine made its bow in the South Pacific when the Marine Corps used it in the successful New Georgia Island campaign which began July 5, it was revealed today in a Marine Corps communication to the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, developer of the new weapon.

The carbine was first used in the South Pacific by a Marine Corps raider battalion, according to Brigadier General Robert L. Denig, United States Marine Corps. The gun was used as an individual defense weapon by officers, machine-gun and mortar ammunition carriers and others. Because the gun is only three feet long and weighs only five pounds it can be carried and handled more conveniently than many other heavier and longer weapons.

Toll Raised To 696

New York, Dec. 12 (AP)—Destruction of the Cuban freighter Libertad by a U-boat off the East Coast, announced last week by the Navy Department, raised to 696 the number of Allied and neutral merchantmen sunk in the western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

The Libertad was the fifth ship of Cuban registry destroyed by enemy action in the western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor. Seven crewmen died and eighteen were reported missing in the attack.

U. S. LAUNCHES NINE WARSHIPS

5 Destroyer Escorts Included In Day's Program

New York, Dec. 12 (AP)—Nine warships slid down the ways today in shipyards on both coasts aiming at completion of their 1943 shipbuilding schedules.

Five destroyer escorts were among the ships christened. They included: The Eisner and the Garfield Thomas at the Port Newark (N. J.) yard of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company; the H. M. S. Whitaker, built for the British under lend-lease at the Hingham (Mass.) yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company; the U. S. S. Gendreau at Alameda, Cal., and the U. S. S. Gandy at Tampa, Fla.

Minesweepers Included

Two mine sweepers also were named: The U. S. S. Indicative at the Savannah (Ga.) Machine and Foundry Company yard, and the U. S. S. Recruit at Alameda.

At Wilmington, ral., the U. S. S. Preston, fourth destroyer to bear the name, was christened.

The U. S. S. Barbero became the twenty-third submarine to be launched in forty-two weeks at the Electric Boat Company, Groton, Connecticut.

BOEING EXPERT DOUBTS NAZIS CAN STOP BOMBS

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 — (AP) Wellwood E. Beall, vice-president in charge of engineering of the Boeing Aircraft Co., Seattle, who arrived here tonight by clipper from England, said the new German rocket plane was "a menace" but it could not halt mass Allied bombing raids on Germany.

Beall, who designed the famous Boeing clipper, reported American Flying Fortresses were "taking more of a beating" than R.A.F. planes because they raid during daylight, but "the accuracy we are getting is really something terrific."

He said his mission in England had been to study operation of U.S. equipment to determine what improvements could be made.

LONDON, DEC.12-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF AN ORDER OF THE DAY BY MARSHAL JOSIP (TITO) BROZ, COMMANDER OF THE YUGOSLAV ARMY OF LIBERATION, BROADCAST TODAY BY THE FREE YUGOSLAV RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS:

THE GERMANS HAVE CONCENTRATED STRONG FORCES ON SEVERAL SECTORS AND HAVE STARTED A LARGE-SCALE OFFENSIVE AGAINST LIBERATED TERRITORIES OF OUR COUNTRY.

BESIDES GERMAN SOLDIERS, FORMATIONS OF USTACHIS AND CHETNIKS, BULGARIAN UNITS AND ALBANIAN QUISLINGS, AS WELL AS A FORMATION OF MOST OF THE PEOPLES OF EUROPEAN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES, ARE FIGHTING AGAINST OUR UNITS. THE MAIN OFFENSIVE OF THE ENEMY IS TAKING PLACE IN SANDJAK (BOSNIA) AND CROATIA.

OUR UNITS ARE OFFERING FIERCE RESISTANCE TO THE ENEMY WHO NOW FOR THE SIXTH TIME IS ATTEMPTING TO DESTROY THE YUGOSLAV ARMIES OF LIBERATION.

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COMRADES, FIGHTERS AND COMMANDERS THE DECISIVE MOMENT HAS COME WHEN ALL OUR STRENGTH MUST BE DEVOTED TO THE BATTLE SO THAT IT SHALL BE SHOWN ONCE AGAIN THAT THE YUGOSLAV ARMIES ARE INVINCIBLE.

-DASH-

IN A SPECIAL APPEAL TO HIS PARTISAN UNITS--THE YUGOSLAV COMMUNIQUES ALWAYS DISTINGUISH BETWEEN REGULAR FORMATIONS OF THE NATIONAL ARMY OF LIBERATION AND PARTISAN FORMATIONS FIGHTING GUERRILLA WARFARE--MARSHAL TITO SAID:

PARTISAN FORMATIONS: DESTROY BRIDGES, RAILWAY LINES AND FACTORIES WORKING FOR THE ENEMY. CUT THE ENEMY'S SUPPLY LINES AND MAKE HIS TROOP MOVEMENTS IMPOSSIBLE.

I ORDER ALL THOSE UNITS OF OUR ARMIES WHO ARE FIGHTING ON SECTORS WHERE NO ENEMY OFFENSIVE IS IN PROGRESS TO CARRY OUT AT ONCE OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS OF THEIR OWN AGAINST THE MOST IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POSITIONS OF THE ENEMY.

THIS APPLIES ESPECIALLY TO SLOVENIA, SERBIA, HERCOGOVINA AND MACEDONIA.

WE DEFEND OUR COUNTRY AND WE FIGHT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FREE AND FEDERATIVE YUGOSLAVIA.

FORWARD IN BATTLE.

(END)

LONDON, DEC. 12-(AP)-A VICAR AROSE FROM A SICK BED TO HOLD THE LAST SERVICE IN A CHURCH IN A SOUTHWEST ENGLAND VILLAGE TODAY MARKING THE END OF THE CHURCH AND THE VILLAGE AS A VILLAGE UNTIL THERE IS PEACE AGAIN.

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WHEN HE FINISHED HE PINNED A NOTE ON THE CHURCH PORCH. IT WAS FROM THE BISHOP AND WAS LIKE THOSE BEING PLACED ON ALL THE CHURCHES IN THE PARISHES AND VILLAGES BEING EVACUATED OF CIVILIANS AND TAKEN OVER BY AMERICAN TROOPS STAGING AN INVASION REHEARSAL. THE NOTE SAID:

"FROM THIS PARISH TO OUR UNITED STATES ALLIES:

"THIS CHURCH HAS STOOD SEVERAL HUNDRED YEARS. AROUND IT HAS GROWN A COMMUNITY WHICH HAS LIVED IN THESE HOUSES AND TILLED THESE FIELDS EVER SINCE THERE WAS A CHURCH. THIS CHURCH, THIS CHURCH-YARD IN WHICH THEIR LOVED ONES LIE AT REST, THESE HOMES AND THESE FIELDS ARE AS DEAR TO THOSE WHO HAVE LEFT THEM AS ARE THE HOMES AND GRAVES AND FIELDS WHICH YOU, OUR ALLIES, LEFT BEHIND YOU.

"THEY HOPE TO RETURN ONE DAY, AS YOU HOPE TO RETURN TO YOURS, TO FIND THEM WAITING TO WELCOME THEM HOME.

"THEY ENTRUST THEM TO YOUR CARE, MEANWHILE, AND PRAY THAT GOD'S BLESSING MAY RESPOND UPON US ALL."

TA1103PEW

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ROMMEL IS NAMED TO BUILD DEFENSE AGAINST INVASION

LONDON, Dec. 12 — (AP) German reports reaching Stockholm today said that Field Erwin Rommel, the "desert fox" of North Africa and one of Germany's outstanding defense strategists, had been named anti-invasion chief to prepare for the Allied attack on western Europe.

Rommel, who has been directing the over-all command of German troops both in the Balkans and Italy, has been reported inspecting Denmark's coastal defenses all week.

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Rommel now has gone to Norway after making his inspection in Denmark, the Danish press service reported.

Big Attack Expected From West

Berlin dispatches said that although the tension was still great in the Balkans over a possible Allied land invasion, German military experts expected the biggest Allied attack in the west.

The Scandinavian telegraph bureau, reporting Rommel's appointment, said Nazi commanders viewed the defense of western France and northern Germany as more important than northern Italy.

Vichy reports, via Madrid, confirmed this report and said the Germans in France believed the Allies had withdrawn some of their best troops from the Italian front and many warships from the Italian area for use on another front.

The Germans were said to believe a major Allied attack would come soon but apparently were unable to decide whether it would come only in the English channel or simultaneously with a thrust in the Mediterranean.

Rommel was expected to visit other countries on the rim of German-dominated Europe besides Denmark.

Spanish correspondents in Vichy spoke of "redoubled vigilance in certain places and new and strict orders governing night driving. Preparations were made for evacuation of 9,000 children from the Riviera and plans made for the partial evacuation of Paris."

However, the Germans apparently had no intention of declaring Paris an open city as the French did in 1940. Plans were made to lodge and supply millions of Parisians in provincial towns—causing another rise in the black market where prices are now one third as high as they were two weeks ago. Two pounds of fish now cost 300 francs (about $6), an overcoat 20,000 francs (about $400) and a single Suez Canal company share quoted at a few thousand francs in 1940 is now 50,000 (about $1,000).

Eden to Report On Conferences In War Debate

May Enlighten Commons on Turkey's Future and Allied Rehabilitation Plans

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP).—The House of Commons will hold a two-day debate on the conduct of the war at its next series of sittings, with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden reporting on the three Middle East conferences among President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Premier Josef V. Stalin, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and President Ismet Inonu of Turkey. Churchill is not expected to address the Commons until early in the new year.

Parliamentary correspondents said it generally was felt that Eden would not shed much light on any of the three meetings, or, for security reasons, go beyond what was disclosed in official communiques. It is expected, however, that what he will have to say about the Cairo conference of Roosevelt, Churchill and Inonu and about Turkey's future probably will be enlightening.

Eden also is expected to discuss the Allies' plans for rehabilitating Axis-occupied countries, and for providing food and clothing to Europe's needy millions immediately after the war.

The "Sunday Times" said Eden would see Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Premier of the Polish government-in-exile, this week to report on the Teheran conferences, at which Polish-Russian relations were discussed. "The Times" said Mikolajcyk had given assurances to Churchill before the meetings, of Polish willingness to go a long way toward meeting the unspecified conditions suggested by Stalin as a basis for resuming relations.

Churchill, who has kept in closest touch with the government here during his trip, is expected to make several Cabinet changes almost immediately after his return to London.

War Crisis Seen In Next 100 Days

London, Dec. 12 (AP)—The next one hundred days "will be as important in the history of the world as the one hundred days before Waterloo," Lord Strabolgi, chief Labor whip in the House of Lords, declared today in a speech at Luton, Bedfordshire.

"Then Napoleon met his fate and Hitler will meet his if we act bravely and swiftly," he said.

Although there is fighting in Italy and Yugoslavia, Strabolgi said, "the only blows which will count will be bombs on German cities and invasion of Germany from the west. . . . Stalin has been satisfied at Teheran on the main plan and that is what matters most."

Azores Base Of Allied Patrol

London, Dec. 12 (AP)—Within two weeks after RAF forces began operating from the Azores to close the Atlantic gap, a Coastal Command Flying Fortress from the Portuguese islands sank an enemy submarine, the Air Ministry announced today.

It was also disclosed that the combined British army and navy air units which went to the Azores following an agreement with Portugal are commanded by Air Vice-Marshal G. R. Bromet, who formerly directed the air offensive against the U-boats in the Bay of Biscay. The air units at his command include Fortresses, Wellingtons and Hudsons.

The use of the Portuguese facilities enables the Coastal Command to patrol 1,000,000 square miles of ocean in addition to 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 square miles over which the command already was operating, the Air Ministry said.

5 U-Boats Sunk, 3 Damaged

A joint Admiralty-Air Ministry communique yesterday told how planes and warships sank five Germans submarines, damaged three and brought two convoys through almost without loss.

Britain to Ask Textile Bids To Clothe Freed Nations

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP).—The Ministry of Supply will ask the textile trade early in 1944 to submit bids for a wide variety of goods needed to reclothe the people of occupied countries when they are liberated.

The Ministry, which is already building up stocks of such goods from surplus domestic supplies, expects relief business will continue for as long as four years after the war ends and that it will help industry to bridge the gap from war to peace time economy.

Vichy Cabinet Shakeup Indicated By Berlin

Madrid, Dec. 12 (AP)—A dispatch from Berlin tonight said a German Foreign Office spokesman had told correspondents "it is possible" that Pierre Laval, Vichy chief of government, soon would be working on "the much discussed enlarging of the French Cabinet."

Churchill at Gibraltar

MADRID, Dec. 12 (AP).—The La Linea correspondent of the Cifra news agency reported today that Prime Minister Churchill stopped at Gibraltar yesterday en route home from Cairo.

POPE TO BROADCAST

MADRID, Dec. 12 — (AP) Pope Pius will broadcast his usual Christmas Eve message to the Vatican Radio, it was said today in a dispatch from the Vatican.

FLEEING JAPS CLOG ROADS

Chinese Planes Bomb And Strafe Retreating Foe

Chungking, Dec. 12 (AP)—A retreating Japanese army clogged the winding escape road northeast from Changteh today, bombed and strafed by Chinese planes in the closing phase of what appeared to be one of China's greatest victories.

Independent reports confirmed the Chinese assertion that the battle which raged for forty days in the "rice bowl" area of battered and recaptured Changteh was the bitterest since the ninety-two-day struggle for Shanghai in 1937.

Threat To Rice Bowl Lifted

Local engagements were reported still under way north and northeast of Changteh where Japanese forces were counterattacking at points twenty and forty-five miles from the city, but a Chinese communique said remnants of the enemy forces had been mopped up for a distance of more than thirteen miles northeast of the city, the direction in which the main forces appeared to be retreating.

As this threat to one of China's richest food belts and to the provincial Hunan capital of Changsha eased, at least temporarily, speculation here turned to yesterday's Chinese high command announcement that a Chinese force had driven to within thirty miles of the great enemy base of Hankow, the heart of the Japanese-dominated area.

Hankow May Be Objective

Today's communique did not mention the column which was reported to have struck out in Hankow's direction last week and it was not clear here whether the drive was part of a diversionary movement or had special significance.

There was some speculation the Chinese may attempt to retake the great base as part of general Allied strategy.

Strengthening this belief, yesterday's communique from the United States Fourteenth Air Force said American bombers had attacked Hankow Thursday night.

Tokyo Reports New U. S. Air Raid

[A Tokyo broadcast said that both Hankow and Hanoi, in Indo-China were raided again today by American planes. The Tokyo broadcaster said ten United States planes had raided Hankow shortly after mignight, and that eight Liberators and four Warhawks struck Hanoi.]

The Fourteenth Air Force communique said many fires had been started in Hankow in Thursday night's raid.

The bombings, taken in conjunction with reports that Chinese forces have been striking north of Hankow, at the Peiping-Hankow railway town of Sinyang, as well as yesterday's announcement of the later thrust, suggest concerted pressure on the great base.

The thought here was that Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's rapidly expanding American air force might be able to support Chinese ground forces sufficiently to enable them to launch important drives in conjunction with a general Allied counteroffensive, despite the lack of equipment for Chinese troops.

FRAME TREATY ON IRAN

Americans, British and Russians Working in Teheran

TEHERAN, Iran, Dec. 10 (delayed) (AP)—Teheran, passing from the world spotlight, has returned to normal but there is intense daily activity of American, British and Russian representatives preparing a treaty or agreement effectuating the Iran declaration of ten days ago.

Among the Americans is Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, President Roosevelt's personal representative.

Iranian officials are giving the closest consideration to the drawing of the formula. Many believe that this formula may serve as a master plan for other smaller nations wishing to join in international cooperation.

AUSSIES CONTINUE NEW GUINEA GAINS

MacArthur Sends Cavalry into Ramu Valley, Uses Tanks Along Coast.

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By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Australian cavalry charged into the Pacific war picture today, while Liberators struck at Japanese-operated oil wells in Borneo.

The Aussie's cavalry clashed with the Japanese in the Allied advance up New Guinea's Ramu valley toward the enemy stronghold of Madang, while modern Australian tanks pushed forward on another New Guinea front to drive the enemy from the Huon peninsula.

Japanese, who have been retreating in recent days in all Pacific theaters, put up stiff resistance on New Guinea, counter-attacked on Bougainville island of the Solomons and in China. The Bougainville counter-attack was repulsed.

Heavy Battle in China

Heavy fighting continued along the Japanese line of retreat from Changteh toward their central China base of Hankow. Chinese planes strafed retreating columns along the winding road while American planes raided Hankow.

In the central Pacific Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed that battleships joined in last Wednesday's bombardment of Nauru by carrier-borne planes and surface forces. Ten Japanese planes were destroyed and only two American planes lost. Several fires were started as the target area was well-covered by bombs and shellbursts.

Use of battleships indicates the importance attached to the pinpoint island, Japan's most southeasterly holding and valuable only as a base for planes scouting American ship movements.

Raid on Borneo

In the raid on Borneo, Liberators flew from Australia to leave enemy oil refineries and storage islands, about 800 miles north of Nauru, for the third successive day, strafing two Japanese ships.

BATTLESHIPS IN NAURU RAID

Navy Discloses Big Vessels Shelled Jap Island

McCARTEY

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 12 (AP)—American battleships joined in shelling Nauru in the attack last Wednesday by carrier-borne bombers and surface forces, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed today.

The target area was well covered by bomb bursts and shellfire, starting many fires. Ten Japanese planes were destroyed, nine of them on the ground.

Only Hit By Shore Guns

Two United States planes were lost and one destroyer suffered minor damage from the only hit scored by shore batteries.

The fact that nine planes were destroyed on the ground indicated the defending forces were taken by surprise, as they were in the raid only four days previously by the same forces on Marshall Island strongholds, 800 miles to the north.

Another indication of surprise at Nauru was the fact that our ships were able to get close enough to Nauru for a destroyer to be hit from shore.

Continue Marshalls Attack

Continuing the attack on the Marshalls, Nimitz reported, a Liberator bomber on reconnaissance flight strafed a medium cargo transport and an escorting patrol vessel near Jaluit atoll last Thursday. He did not disclose how badly the ships were damaged.

Repeated bombardment of the former British-owned phosphate-producing island was taken to mean that the United States is softening up Nauru to make it useless to Japan.

The position of Nauru near the head of a long corridor between the Japanese-held Caroline Islands and Melanesia, makes it a valuable outpost for the Japanese in the early spotting any possible invasion fleet that the United Nations might send out from the Gilbert Islands toward

the Philippines.

Suggested As Likely Route

This pathway between Japan strongholds has been suggested as one of the most likely routes for carrying the American flag back to the Philippines.

The wording of the communique hinted that the two aircraft we lost were shot down by anti-aircraft fire and not by Japanese interceptors. Fleet spokesmen intimated that whatever air power the enemy has on the little island is light, and certainly not intended to combat such a heavy attacking force as was thrown at it last Wednesday.

JAPS DRIVEN BACK ON BOUGAINVILLE

Allies Also Victors In Sharp Clashes On New Guinea

MCDANIEL

Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters, *Monday*, Dec. 13 (AP)—Sharp but localized clashes marked the fighting on ground sectors of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command in the past three days, while Liberator bombers made long over-water hops northwest of Australia to blast Japanese oil and supply centers in the Netherlands East Indies.

American troops beat off a sharp enemy counterattack on the northeast sector of Empress Augusta Bay, Bougainville Island in the Solomons, Thursday. Marines and soldiers have expanded their holdings there and established an air strip, since initial seizing of a beachhead, November 1.

Cavalry On New Guinea

Australian infantry, supported by tanks and artillery, pushed a mile up the coast of the Huon peninsula, New Guinea, against stiff opposition.

Inland, in the Ramu river valley, Australian cavalry and infantry patrols fanned out and met the Japanese in several sharp clashes Saturday, a communique said.

This was the first mention of the use of cavalry in the fighting in this sector, but a headquarters' spokesman said mounted units had been operating in the Ramu valley for some time, increasing the range and mobility of Allied troops.

Set Fires At Balikpapan

The long bomber flights were made to Balikpapan, on the southeast coast of Borneo, to attack oil refineries. Large fires were set in plant and storage-tank areas. This flight was a 2,600-mile round trip to give Balikpapan its third pasting.

Liberators also flew a 2,400-mile round trip to hit the harbor area at Makassar, on the southwest peninsula of Celebes Island. The attack, the fifth there, resulted in fires among wharves. Both these attacks were made Friday night.

Jap Fighters Driven Off

The Japanese sent forty fighter planes over the Ramu valley Friday but they were driven away by a greatly outnumbered force of Allied Kittyhawk fighters.

In the Australian advance up the Huon coast, the Japanese were driven from prepared positions in the rugged terrain of the Tunom river valley, abandoning more than one hundred dead, the communique said.

Allied air action was directed again against New Britain Island, where medium bombers dropped twenty-five tons of explosives in the Borgen Bay area, on the north coast.

U. S. Bomb Falls, Kills 20 Marines

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Pearl Harbor, Dec. 12 (AP)—Twenty marines and two navy radio men were killed and twenty-nine others injured when two navy planes collided and dropped a bomb on a force of marines training on Maui Island, southeast of Oahu, last Tuesday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said tonight.

In a press release, Nimitz said:

Two navy dive bombers collided December 7 while engaged in training exercises near Keilii Point, Maui. The pilots of both planes parachuted safely, but their radio men were killed.

"A bomb from one of the two planes in collision fell and detonated among a force of marines participating in field maneuvers near by. Twenty marines were killed and twenty-nine were injured. A court of inquiry is investigating the circumstances of the casualty."

WOUNDED GET TURKEY DINNER

Marines Gnaw On Drumsticks On Trek In Jungles

Bougainville, Solomon Islands, Nov. 24 (AP—Delayed)—The long line of dirt-caked marines struggled wearily through the jungle.

Two men half dragged a third, a victim of mortar shell concussion.

Here and there men wobbled along with stretcher cases; others with less serious wounds plodded ahead under their own power.

Something Unusual

At first none paid any heed to the stream of sweat-soaked men moving in the opposite direction—toward the front. But there was something unusual about them which finally demanded attention.

Turkey drumsticks. Thanksgiving dinner. In a stinking jungle!

The frontward bound men bit off great chunks of meat. They nibbled at the shreds around the joints. They chewed off the particles of gristle. They sucked the bones clean.

"Is There Turkey?"

The back-tracking marines stared.

"Is there turkey back there?" one asked, incredulously.

"Sure, plenty of it," mouthed a buddy, grinning over his drumstick. "I heard the LST's (tank landing ships) brought in 54,000 pounds. I don't know how they got it up here but they did."

Wounded Brighten

The wounded brightened noticeably. The whole line quickened.

"Jees," muttered the shell-shocked boy. "Turkey!"

Some of these boys had been in the front lines twenty days, without hot food. Turkey!

Crowd Around Mess Tent

When they reached the battalion command post, they found excited men, sweating men, bandaged men, men on stretchers, concussion victims, crowding eagerly about the mess tent. Turkey!

There was no cranberry sauce. No fluffy white mashed potatoes. No smooth, brown gravy. No mince pie.

Only turkey. Only turkey!

SEABEE KILLS 20 JAPS IN BULLDOZER ATTACK

TREASURY ISLANDS, The Solomons — (AP) The fighting Seabee who killed 12 Japanese in a pillbox with his 20-ton bulldozer during the landing on the Treasury Island Oct. 27 has been identified. He's first class fireman Aurelio Tassone, 28, of Milford, Mass.

Sgt. Gordon D. Marston, Stoneham, Mass., reports that Tassone attacked the coconut-logged bunker from a blind spot in the rear, an hour after the landing.

He approached with the scraper raised high as a screen against bullets, then lowered the scraper and roared over the pillbox. The structure collapsed. Tassone then backed off, scooped up a load of earth with his machine and shoved it on to the demolished gun position. He repeated this recipe for enemy annihilation several times.

Twelve bodies and a large, new type gun were dug out later.

Stormy Weather As Cover

South Pacific Allied Headquarters, *Monday*, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Japanese are using stormy weather as a cover to move supplies by barge and by overland route to their forces opposing American soldiers at Empress Augusta Bay, on Bougainville Island, a spokesman for Admiral William F. Halsey said today.

Airacobra fighters fitted with bomb racks dropped 500-pounders on enemy supply dumps and four barges in Tonolei harbor.

Eyewitness Aboard PT Boat Tells Of Sinking Jap Barges

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique announced tersely yesterday: "Our light naval craft on night patrol destroyed ten enemy barges near Reiss and Hardenberg points on Huon peninsula of New Guinea."

Here is the story behind that sentence, told by Murlin Spencer, Associated Press war correspondent, who rode one of the PT boats that fought it out with Japanese shore guns and barge machine guns.

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By MURLIN SPENCER

An Advanced Navy Base Somewhere in New Guinea, Dec. 10 (AP—Delayed)—The Japanese started firing first today from barges hugging the shore and from heavier guns on the beach, but before brief and savage fighting was finished ten Japanese barges were believed sunk.

Motor torpedo boats of Uncle Sam's navy had been patrolling the New Guinea coast for hours searching under a heavy overcast for Japanese barges braving the blockade in an attempt to supply their troops north of Finschhafen.

Trap Five In Shallow Waters

The northern patrol trapped five enemy barges in shallow inshore waters and destroyed all of them.

The radio on the sleek little number, Myrtle, on which I was riding, blared out the details of the fight which I had watched in the form of a pyrotechnics display of tracer bullets and shells.

For a few tense minutes the skippers of two boats radioed orders back and forth and when one skipper said "okay, let's go in and mop up the Japs," we knew the action was over.

The crew of the Myrtle and probably the Mary Ann, too, cursed the luck which gave the other boats a chance at the barges.

Our time came soon, however. First notice came when Sanford Marton, of Richmond, Va., whose mates call him "Owl Eyes" because of his ability to see at night, pointed toward the dark shore.

Moon Out For Few Moments

For a few moments the moon had come out from between heavy clouds and the Myrtle's skipper radioed to the Mary Ann, second boat in our southern patrol, that "we are going in to investigate."

With the Mary Ann to port and slightly astern, the Myrtle headed slowly toward shore.

Then all hell broke loose. When we were approximately 300 yards away Japanese barges opened up with light machine guns. Immediately heavier shore guns cut loose.

Watches Tracer Ribbons

I watched thin ribbons of green and yellow tracers flash across the sky and thought momentarily we had started firing, but soon discovered they were coming our way.

Joseph Hartigan, of Bangor, Maine, cut loose with a machine gun. Forward Robert R. Rider, of Dubois, Idaho, fired steadily from his gun, while behind him William Golding, of Turlock, Cal., started shooting. From the stern Bailey could be heard pumping away.

In a matter of seconds the entire boat was ablaze with gunfire as our tracers streaked shoreward. The Mary Ann, too, was ablaze with firing guns.

Thin Plywood Only Cover

Instinctively, I ducked for cover as throttles were pressed open and the boat leaped forward, but I stood up again when I noted my cover was a thin sheet of plywood which wouldn't stop a fist, let alone a bullet.

We were in for it with the enemy barges taking cover in front of the shore batteries, but we made our run, still heading toward the Japanese and then swerving sharply to port, firing every inch of the way.

Rider had just finished his case of bullets when tracers started sweeping our deck and he flopped behind a life raft. He was not hurt.

Shell Through Wind Scoop

One shell crashed through the wind[illegible]ern within inches of Melvis[illegible]am, of San Antonio, Texas, [illegible]William Bailey, of Sacramento, but they, too, were unhurt. As the Myrtle pulled away, her bow clear of water and seemingly bouncing from wave to wave, enemy guns turned on the Mary Ann and she replied with an equally heavy gun.

Local Flier, Fighting Nazis North of Naples, Says He Prefers Meeting German Pilots to Flak

AN ADVANCED NORTH AFRICAN AIR BASE, Dec. 12 — Staff Sergeant Robert O. Schempp, B-26 Marauder aerial gunner from 221 Wood avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., completed his fortieth mission and first operational tour of duty recently when he returned from a raid on German targets north of Naples.

The 21-year-old, dark-haired gunner who took part in missions while the Germans still held Tunisia, followed those up with attacks on Pantelleria, Sardinia and Sicily before the weight of the Northwest African Air Force was turned on Italy.

"There have been a lot of tough missions," he said, "but I don't think any were worse than that old Daisy Chain around Tunis and Bizerte."

On one mission against an airfield north of Tunis, Sgt. Schempp was the only gunner in his B-26 who wasn't injured by the fire of the German 88 mm. guns. His luck has continued as he hasn't received a scratch.

"I remember we sweated out getting back a few times," he said. "Last June we had an engine shot out over Milo Airdrome in Sicily and came back abross the Mediterranean well shot up. ME-109's tried to finish us off, but we successfully fought them off. The trip ended in a funny way.

"Our pilot thought he had to make a belly landing because the hydraulic system was shot out. But as we came into a French field the main landing gear came dow We touched the ground going pr ty fast and without brakes, g right on off the runway and through a bunch of dispersed A-20's. The French pilots came out and called us a few names for coming so close to their planes, but we couldn't understand them."

Sgt. Schempp says he would rather encounter enemy fighters than flak on a mission. "You can shoot at an ME-109, but when the flak comes up, you just sit there and wonder where Jerry gets all the ammunition." One day the Marauders met plenty of fighters, 70 of them over Literno, Italy. After shooting down 21 ME-109's, the gunners convinced the German pilots they had had enough.

Most of his missions were flown in a B-26 named "Boomerang". Nobody knows who named the bomber but as it continued to come home from the roughest missions, it would take a lot of rank to change the name now.

An employe at the American Chain Co., in Bridgeport before the war, Sgt. Schempp has been awarded the Air Medal and six Oak Leaf Clusters for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights.

Asked what he would do first when he got home, he said, "I'd like to eat about a square foot of Connecticut soil."

5 Ships Sunk in Caribbean

Freighter Latest Lost to U-Boats in Month of Renewed Activity

A CARIBBEAN PORT, Dec. 12 (AP).—German submarines operating in Caribbean waters have sunk five ships within a month, it was disclosed with the announcement by United States Navy authorities that a small Panamanian freighter had been torpedoed a few days ago.

Submarine attacks in this area, which had been comparatively free from the U-boat menace for nearly a year, were resumed early in November. Thus far a Colombian schooner, two American and two Panamanian ships have been lost. Four men were lost in the latest sinking, raising the toll of missing to fifty-eight.

30.24 — 10963

LONDON, DEC 12-(AP)-BRIGADIER GENERALS CURTIS E.LEMAY OF LAKEWOOD, O., AND ROBERT B.WILLIAMS OF ALBANY, TEX., BOTH OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER COMMAND, HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR HEROISM IN LEADING ENGLAND-TO-AFRICA SHUTTLE RAIDS AUG. 17, LT.GEN.JACOB L.DEVERS, COMMANDER OF THE ~~EIGHTH AIR FORCE~~ U.S. forces in the Europ. theatre, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

LEMAY, THEN A COLONEL, LED AN ASSAULT ON REGENSBURG, WHILE WILLIAMS DIRECTED AN ATTACK ON SCHWEINFURT.

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THE CITATIONS SAID:

"LEMAY, FULLY REALIZING THE EXTENT OF THE HAZARDS INVOLVED AND ALTHOUGH NOT REQUIRED TO PARTICIPATE THROUGH OBLIGATION OR REASON OF DUTY, UNDERTOOK THE RESPONSIBILITY OF DIRECTING THIS MISSION. IN SPITE OF A HEAVY ENEMY FIGHTER ATTACK AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, LEMAY LED THE FORMATION TO THE TARGET, ACCOMPLISHED HIS MISSION AND LED THE RETURN TO A FRIENDLY BASE. HIS COURAGE, COOLNESS AND SKILL ON THIS OCCASION WERE AN INSPIRATION TO HIS MEN AND REFLECT THE HIGHEST CREDIT UPON HIMSELF AND THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES."

"WILLIAMS, ALTHOUGH NOT REQUIRED OR OBLIGATED BY DUTY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE RAID, PERSONALLY ASSUMED THE RESPONSIBILITY OF DIRECTING THE MISSION. ALTHOUGH THE PLANE FLOWN BY HIM WAS THE PRINCIPAL TARGET FOR A CONTINUOUS ATTACK BY A LARGE NUMBER OF ENEMY FIGHTERS AND ENCOUNTERED HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, WILLIAMS LED THE WAY TO THE TARGET, ACCOMPLISHED HIS MISSION AND LED THE FORMATION BACK TO A FRIENDLY AIR BASE. HIS EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM, COURAGE AND SKILL ON THIS COURAGE WERE THE INSPIRATION OF HIS SUBORDINATES AND REFLECT GREAT CREDIT ON HIMSELF AND THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES."

RN445

LONDON--FIRST ADD AERIAL (BUDGET) (TOP AYE) XXX ~~WARFARE~~. busters

"WE SIMPLY SPLATTERED THE TARGET WITH BOMBS," SAID LT.THOMAS NASH, 4231 HOLMES ST., KANSAS CITY, MO., NAVIGATOR OF ONE OF THE PLANES WHICH ESCAPED THE HEAVIEST FIGHTER ATTACKS. "WE DIDN'T SEE MANY FIGHTERS, AND RAN INTO VERY LITTLE FLAK."

LT.BILL SCHINDLER, 750 CHEVROLET ST., FLINT, MICH., A FORTRESS BOMBARDIER, SAID HE SAW HIS BOMBS EXPLODING SQUARELY ON THE TARGET.

DOGFIGHTS BETWEEN GERMAN FIGHTERS AND ESCORTING AMERICAN FIGHTES SWIRLED AROUND THE BOMBER FORMATIONS, AND 20TH

DOGFIGHTS BETWEEN GERMAN FIGHTERS AND ·RICAN FIGHTERS
SWIRLED AROUND THE BOMBER FORMATIONS, AND G AIRMEN SAID
MANY GERMAN PILOTS APPEARED TO BE ROOKIE ND OUT OF RANGE
AS THOUGH AFRAID TO ATTACK.

RN439PEW

3

on, -(ap)-german, japan--and mussolini--observed the second anniversary of their tripartite military alliance today by broadcasting ~~[illegible]~~ strident challenges to the allies to get back what the axis has grabbed. at the same time, however, a defensive tone ran through their output of solidarity propaganda.

germany's foreign minister, joachim von ribbentrop, sounded the keynote in berlin with this assertion: "the enemy say that general attacks against the tripartite powers in europe and asia will come

shortly. germany, italy and japan and their allies can only answer--let them come. we stand on guard and will give them a hot reception."

hitler, tojo and mussolini exchanged telegrams, but there was no particular fanfare other than speeches, including one by the fallen italian duce, in which a ~~[illegible]~~ defensive tone could be discerned.

~~[illegible]~~

lashing back at pronouncements of the historic middle east conferences, japan's foreign minister, mamoru shigemitsu, said "the war aims of japan and germany are the destruction of the anglo-american world hegemony and the ushering in of a new era of equitable and truly enduring peace.

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AS FOR THE CAIRO referring to the declaration by president roosevelt, prime ministe churchill and generalissimo chiang kai-shek, he said: "in making this challenge the anglo-american powers revealed their true intentions--to turn back the pages of history to the days when all asia was under anglo-american domination and exploitation. in their resolve not to permit japan to exist as a great power they have resorted to their traditional policy of divide and rule."

ribbentrop called the "uninterrupted chain" of conferences "diplomatic and propagandist busybodyness" which he said showed "enormous nervousness and worry in the enemy camp because the military situation confronts them with problems to which they do not feel adequate."

the german radio said mussolini spoke his own piece. an associated press listener said it was read by somebody else.

mussolini said italian forces would be with their ~~[illegible]~~ tripartite comrades in action "shortly" and "obliterate by battle and by blood the dark page of treachery and surrender." he said they would be worthy to fight "shoulder to shoulder" with the germans "and with the heroic soldiers of the tenno (the 'son of heaven,' emperor hirohito) who have inflicted on the american jewish plutocracy severe defeats and burning humiliations."

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS---FIRST ADD WW ITALIAN

(BUDGET) X X X TWO BOMBERS.

SECOND LT. RICHARD D. FAXON, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.,

WAS CREDITED WITH DAMAGING A MESSERSCHMITT IN SATURDAY'S OPERATIONS

OVER ITALY.

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, DEC. 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A RUSSIAN MILITARY MISSION HAS VISITED THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMY FRONTS ON AN INSPECTION TOUR FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN BEGAN.

AMONG THE GROUP WHO VISITED THE FORWARD UNITS OF THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY WAS MAJ.-GEN. NESTER SOLODOVNIK, WHO WAS WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY LAST WINTER AS WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR TASS, THE RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY.

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MT611PEW

ITALY add 27 Stalin

SGT. OSCAR SMITH, WHITWELL, TENN., SAID STALIN WAS SMALLER THAN HE THOUGHT HE WOULD BE, AND EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT THAT THE RUSSIAN LEADER DID NOT HAVE "THE MUSTACHE I EXPECTED."

"THESE RUSSIAN COPS GUARDING THE EMBASSY WHERE THE PICTURES WERE TAKEN WERE SURE TOUGH EGGS, BUT THEY TREATED US SWELL," MAJOR REINEKING SAID.

AFTER THE TEHERAN CONFERENCE, THE CAMERA CREW, WHICH IS PART OF THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCE, FLEW BACK TO CAIRO FOR THE FINAL CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT ISMET INONU OF TURKEY, AND THEN IN THEIR OWN C-47 FLEW TO MALTA WHERE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PRESENTED A SCROLL TO THE PEOPLE OF THAT ISLAND.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLANE HAD MECHANICAL DIFFICULTIES IN MALTA, PROLONGING THE STAY FOR A COUPLE OF HOURS, AND DESPITE THE VIOLENT PROTESTS OF SECRET SERVICE MEN, THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE WENT ON A SIGHT-SEEING TOUR OF THE TINY ISLAND IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

XM/N327PEW

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, DEC. 12-(AP)-THE RED ARMY HELD FAST IN THE MIGHTY CRUCIAL BATTLE WEST OF KIEV TODAY WHERE NEW DEFENSE LINES, SET UP BY SOVIET ENGINEERS IN MOST DIFFICULT CONDITIONS, AS WELL AS THE SUPERIORITY OF RUSSIAN ARTILLERY, BECAME VITAL FACTORS IN THE STRUGGLE.

A GREAT GERMAN ARMORED DRIVE, COMPARABLE IN EXTENT AND STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE TO THE BATTLE FOR KURSK LAST JULY, APPEARED TURNED BACK AT LEAST TEMPORARILY.

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LAST NIGHT'S OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE, DETAILING A SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-THRUST WEST OF KIEV, DESCRIBED FIGHTING "SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF MALIN." THIS WAS CONSIDERED A GOOD SIGN SINCE PREVIOUS REPORTS HAD INDICATED THE NAZI SALIENT THERE HAD DRIVEN TO A POINT APPROXIMATELY SOUTHEAST OF MALIN.

(TODAY'S GERMAN COMMUNIQUE DECLARED THAT SOUTH OF KERCH THE NAZIS HAD FRUSTRATED A NEW RUSSIAN NIGHT LANDING ATTEMPT WHERE THE GERMANS PREVIOUSLY SAID THEY HAD WIPED OUT A RUSSIAN BRIDGEHEAD.

(IT ASSERTED THE GERMANS HAD BEATEN OFF SOVIET ATTACKS ON A WIDE FRONT EAST OF KIROVOGRAD IN THE DNIEPER BEND AFTER BITTER FIGHTING, AND ASSERTED NAZI TROOPS HAD "STORMED NUMEROUS LOCALITIES" IN THE ZHITOMIR AND KOROSTEN AREAS IN THE KIEV BULGE.)

IT WAS RECALLED HERE THAT WHEN THE RUSSIANS MADE THEIR GREAT STAND IN THE KURSK SECTOR LAST JULY AGAINST THE ATTEMPTED GERMAN SUMMER OFFENSIVE AND PAVED THE WAY FOR THE GREAT RED ARMY DRIVE THAT LASTED

THROUGH THE REST OF THE SUMMER, FALL AND EARLY WINTER, THEY BEGAN THEIR THRUST FROM A ZONE WHERE THEIR ENGINEERS HAD HAD MONTHS TO WORK ON A DEFENSE SYSTEM.

WEST OF KIEV NO SUCH SYSTEM COULD BE DEVELOPED BECAUSE THE GERMANS BEGAN COUNTER-ATTACKING A FEW DAYS AFTER ZHITOMIR WAS TAKEN BY THE RED ARMY.

NOW, HOWEVER, ENGINEERS OF THE FIRST UKRAINIAN FRONT--WHOSE CROSSING OF THE DNIEPER ALWAYS WILL LIVE IN RED ARMY HISTORY--ARE MANAGING TO PERFECT A BETTER SYSTEM OF DEFENSE BEHIND THE FRONT LINES.

"WHEREVER THE GERMANS MANAGE AT A HEAVY PRICE TO PUSH FORWARD A FEW KILOMETERS," SAID AN OFFICER JUST RETURNED FROM THE KIEV SECTOR, "THEY FIND THEMSELVES CONFRONTED WITH NEW SOVIET DEFENSE LINES WHICH OUR ENGINEERS HAVE SET UP."

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WEST OF KIEV THE CONSIDERABLE SUPERIORITY OF RED ARMY ARTILLERY IS BEGINNING TO BECOME A VITAL FACTOR IN THE BATTLE.

HERE THE GERMANS ARE ATTACKING WITH NUMEROUS TANKS AND SUPPORTING THEM WITH MOBILE GUNS TO AN EXTENT NEVER BEFORE EMPLOYED.

THE GERMANS' BASIC ARTILLERY IS FAR INFERIOR TO THE RUSSIANS'--WHICH MAY BE THE BEST IN THE WORLD--AND AS THE BATTLE GROWS FIERCER, 152 MILLIMETER SOVIET CANNON ARE COMING INTO THEIR OWN. RUSSIAN CANNON ARE DESTROYING HUNDREDS OF TANKS EVERY DAY IN THIS SECTOR ALONE.

HEAVY, SMOKY FOG HANGS INCESSANTLY OVER THE BATTLEFIELD. WITH THIS COVERING SOVIET SELF-PROPELLED GUNS ARE AMBUSHING GERMAN TANK COLUMNS TIME AND AGAIN AND IN OPEN FIELDS STANDING UP TO HEAVY PANZER THRUSTS.

"WITH EACH BATTLE EXPERIENCE OUR SELF-PROPELLED GUNS ARE INCREASING," SAID AN IZVESTIA DISPATCH. "THEY HAVE BECOME A MORTAL DANGER TO THE GERMANS."

PRISONERS TOLD OF ENORMOUS LOSSES THE ATTACKING GERMANS ARE SUFFERING. THEY SAID THEIR OFFICERS ARE HAVING TO DRIVE THEIR MEN WITH STERN ORDERS AND OFTEN OATHS.

IZVESTIA REPORTED CASES OF RUSSIANS SEEING GERMAN TANKS FIRED UPON BY THEIR OWN SOLDIERS SHIRKING FROM RED ARMY ARTILLERY FIRE.

KIROVOGRAD IS IN DANGER OF ENCIRCLEMENT. THE SECOND UKRAINIAN ARMY OF GEN IVAN S.KONEV, AFTER CAPTURING NOVGORODKA AND THE VILLAGE OF TSVETNA, ARE MIDWAY BETWEEN KIROVOGRAD AND THE RAILWAY JUNCTION OF DOLINOVKA. WHILE ONE FORCE MOVES TOWARD KIROVOGRAD FROM THE SOUTHEAST, ANOTHER GROUP IS PUSHING DOWN UPON DOLINOVKA FROM THE NORTHWEST. THUS THE ENTIRE CORE OF COMMUNICATIONS IN THE AREA IS THREATENED.

KONEV'S ARMY NORTHWEST OF ZNAMENKA GRADUALLY IS CLOSING IN ON A SECTOR WHICH INCLUDES THE CITIES OF CHERKASY AND SMELA. IT IS OBVIOUS THAT A LARGE GROUP OF GERMANS IS CAUGHT IN THIS SALIENT AND IS DOING ITS MIGHTIEST TO FIGHT ITS WAY OUT.

THE OPERATIONS HERE WERE TOO SWIFT FOR THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WHICH WAS EXERTING SO MUCH OF ITS FORCE WEST OF KIEV. THE GERMANS PAID TOO LITTLE ATTENTION TO THEIR RIGHT FLANK IN THIS DIRECTION AND THE ERROR WILL COST THEM CONSIDERABLY IN MEN AND EQUIPMENT.

HELSINKI, FINLAND, DEC.11-(AP)-A PROLONGED AND HEATED DEBATE IN THE FINISH PARLIAMENT LAST NIGHT OVER THE NATION'S FOREIGN POLICY BROUGHT AN ASSERTION FROM CHAIRMAN VAINO VOIONMAA OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE THAT FINLAND WAS FIGHTING ONLY A "DEFENSIVE WAR."

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HE MADE THE STATEMENT IN REPLY TO CRITICISM FROM

CERTAIN CIRCLES WHICH DECLARED THE NATION SHOULD TRY TO EXPAND INTO

ACTIVITIES INTO EAST KXXX KARELIA. VOIONMAA ALSO DISCUSSED PEACE

POSSIBILITIES AND YRJOE SCHILDT, FARMERS PARTY LEADER, COMMENTED THAT

"NOT EVEN THE FOOD SITUATION COMPELS US TO PARTAKE IN THE WAR."

GOVERNMENT LEADERS HAVE ARGUED THAT FINLAND IS

DEPENDENT ON GERMANY FOR FOOD.

-NIGHTER-RPS-245A

ANKARA--FIRST ADD TURKEY'S BUDGET (A91) X X X AND INDEPENDENCE."

AN EFFUSIVE DEMONSTRATION OF THE NEW TURKSI

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AN EFFUSIVE DEMONSTRATION OF THE NEW TURKISH-RUSSIAN CORDIALITY WHICH WAS EMPHASIZED AFTER THE RECENT CAIRO CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND TURKISH PRESIDENT ISMET INONU APPEARED IN AN EDITORIAL OF THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER ULUS, WHICH CALLED TURKEY'S FRIENDSHIP WITH RUSSIA THE "FIRST AND MOST STEADFAST TRADITION OF THE REPUBLICAN REGIME."

THE EDITORIAL SAID IN PART:

"THE PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION WHO IN 25 YEARS HAVE PAID IN FLESH AND BLOOD THE COST OF TWO WORLD WARS AND A GREAT REVOLUTION UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF NATIONS HAVE WON OUR ADMIRATION MOST BECAUSE WE ARE NEAREST TO THEM. ENGAGED AS THEY ARE IN A MERCILESS STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE, THE CITIZENS OF SOVIET RUSSIA ARE ENTITLED TO BE HIGHLY AND EVEN OVER SENSITIVE; OUR NEIGHBORS MUST BE

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ASSURED THAT WE WHO LIVE IN TURKEY HAVE NO THOUGHT OF BUILDING OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA ON ANYTHING OTHER THAN A FOUNDATION OF FIRM UNDERSTANDING AND FRIENDSHIP."

THE BUCHAREST CORRESPONDENT OF ANADOLU AJANSI, A NEWS AGENCY, SAID TURKEY'S POSITION FOLLOWING THE CAIRO CONFERENCE WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT SUBJECT IN BERLIN. HE ADDED THE GERMAN CAPITAL ANXIOUSLY WAS AWAITING THE REPORT OF FRANZ VON PAPEN, NAZI AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY.

BERLIN BELIEVES TURKEY IS ABOUT TO OPEN THE DARDANELLES TO ALLIED SHIPPING AND CEDE BASES TO THE ALLIES ON THE PATTERN OF PORTUGAL, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID. HE REPORTED FURTHER THAT BERLIN PREDICTS TURKEY'S POSITION IN THE WAR WILL BE CLARIFIED BY NEXT SPRING.

MT957PEW

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE WRITER OF THIS DISPATCH IS ON A TOUR OF CHINA'S MOST ACTIVE WAR ZONES. THIS IS HIS FIRST STORY OF THE TRIP..

BY CLYDE FARNSWORTH DEC 13 1943

ENROUTE TO THE NORTH HUNAN FRONT, DEC 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WAR, A FAR-AWAY THING IN THE FOGS OF CHUNGKING, STALKS YOUR PATH LIKE A PHANTOM WHEN YOU TRAVEL THROUGH THE WINTRY SUNSHINE OF FREE CHINA ENROUTE TO THE FRONT.

ABOUT AN HOUR AFTER A CHINESE-SPONSORED MISSION OF CORRESPONDENTS AND MILITARY ATTACHES TOOK OFF YESTERDAY FROM AN AIRPORT ON A SAND BAR IN THE YANGTZE RIVER AT CHUNGKING, WAR WAS A THING OF PRESSING IMMINENCE.

THE RADIO OPERATOR OF OUR BIG AMERICAN-BUILT TRANSPORT SENT BACK A SCRIBBLED NOTE TO MAJ.GEN.NIEUH DIEN-MING OF THE CHINESE BOARD OF MILITARY OPERATIONS, OUR CHIEF CONDUCTING OFFICER. IT SHOWED OUR

UNPROTECTED PLANE WAS HEADED INTO A ZONE OF A JAPANESE AIR RAID IN PROGRESS AT THAT MOMENT.

THE NOTE SAID, "20 PLANES (ONE BATCH OF EIGHT, ONE BATCH OF 12) HAVE BEEN BUZZING AROUND--THEY'VE NOW GONE NORTH AND RAIDED--AND ARE STILL HEADED NORTH."

THE FIRST TOWN WAS AN AMERICAN-CHINESE AIRBASE, OUR IMMEDIATE DESTINATION. THE SECOND WAS ANOTHER AMERICAN AIRFIELD ON THE ROUTE WE WOULD TRAVEL--AND ARE TRAVELING BY TRAIN TODAY.

THE MESSAGE SET MANY NECKS CRANING AT THE WINDOWS OF THE TRANSPORT AND TOUCHED OFF SOME CHECKING OF POCKET COMPASSES.

BUT WE FLEW ON TO LAND AT THE AIRBASE WITHOUT INCIDENT. THREE FIGHTER PLANES FLITTED AND WHEELED LIKE SWALLOWS AGAINST THE CRAGGY TERRAIN LINING THE FIELD. A NEW CHINESE-AMERICAN WING IS BASED AT THE FIELD.

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THERE FOLLOWED A LONG RIDE INTO TOWN IN A RICKETY BUS WHICH HAD BEEN DOLED OUT JUST ENOUGH GASOLINE FOR THE TRIP. THE MOON WAS FULL AND WHITE OVER THE MOUNTAINS AND THE NIGHT WAS COLD.

IN TOWN, THE CORRESPONDENTS WERE GUESTS OF Z.B.TOONG, LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CHINESE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION. WE DRANK SWEET RED WINE WITH THE COUNTLESS DISHES OF A CHINESE DINNER AND THEN STROLLED ABOUT THE TOWN SHOPPING, PENDING OUR DEPARTURE ON A SPECIAL TRAIN AT MIDNIGHT.

THE GLARING MOONLIGHT PROVOKED THE SUSPICION THAT THE JAPANESE MIGHT MAKE A NIGHT RAID. THE CORRESPONDENTS WERE SURPRISED TO FIND A CITY SO CLOSE TO THE AIR BASE DID NOT NEED TO BE BLACKED OUT. THE MANY SHOPS SEEMED TO VIE WITH EACH OTHER TO PUT ON A BRIGHT, CHEERY FRONT. IN ONE ARCADE, A FIVE-PIECE CHINESE BAND PLAYED AMERICAN TUNES TO ATTRACT PASSERSBY, RIPPING THROUGH "GLORY, GLORY HALLELUJAH" AND "MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA" WITH HEAVY EMPHASIS ON THE DRUM AND TRUMPET PARTS.

WE TOOK RICKSHAS TO THE STATION BETWEEN 10 AND 11 O'CLOCK AND DIVIDED TWO FIRST CLASS COACHES AMONG OURSELVES.

TO REACH THE FRONT, WE ARE TO USE RIVER BOATS AND ANY OTHER AVAILABLE TRANSPORTATION. THE PLAN IS TO COVER THE MORE IMPORTANT SECTORS OF NORTHERN HUNAN PROVINCE. JIMMY WEI, PRESS CENSOR AT CHUNGKING, HAS BEEN TALKING ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF A 200-MILE, OVER-LAND HIKE.

THE CORRESPONDENTS WERE WARNED BEFOREHAND THAT THERE MIGHT BE TOUGH GOING AND ALL SIGNED AN AGREEMENT TO STICK IT OUT TOGETHER, EXCEPT IN CASE OF ILLNESS.

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THE PARTY CONSISTS OF RUSSIA, FRENCH, BRITISH AND AMERICAN MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES, INCLUDING CAPT.ROY P.MCNAIR, ASSISTANT U.S. MILITARY ATTACHE IN CHUNGKING, WHO WAS BORN IN MACON, GA., BUT CALLS NEW YORK CITY HIS HOME DESPITE THE FACT THAT HE SAID 13 OF HIS 31 YEARS HAVE BEEN SPENT IN CHINA.

OTHERS IN THE PARTY ARE SEVEN CORRESPONDENTS FOR NEWSPAPERS AND AGENCIES ABROAD AND EIGHT FOR THE CHINESE PRESS; SIX REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CHINESE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION; AND GEORGE ALEXANDERSON, PHOTOGRAPHER ON LEAVE FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES AND NOW ON LOAN BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO THE CHINESE INFORMATION MINISTRY; GEORGE GRIM, FORMERLY RADIO DIRECTOR OF THE MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., STAR-JOURNAL AND TRIBUNE; AND FRANK T.BUCHNER, EAST ORANGE, N.J., WHO ARE ALSO ON STATE DEPARTMENT LOAN.

MT604PEW

30.24 — 10969

CHUNGKING, DEC.12-(AP)-CHINA-BASED U.S.LIBERATORS BOMBED THE RAILROAD YARDS AND ADJACENT WAREHOUSES FRIDAY AT HANOI, INDO-CHINA, WHILE FIGHTER-BOMBERS SUPPORTING CHINESE GROUND TROOPS ATTACKED FOUR VILLAGES ON THE SALWEEN FRONT, LT. GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JAPANESE BOMBERS ATTACKED A FORWARD AMERICAN AIR BASE THE SAME DAY. THREE OF THE ATTACKING PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND POSSIBLY TWO OTHERS. THE AMERICANS LOST ONE AIRCRAFT IN THE AIR BUT ONLY MINOR DAMAGE WAS DONE TO THE FIELD.

HR420AEW

CHUNGKING DEC 12-(AP)-CHINESE REPORTS SAID TODAY THAT THE MAIN HIGHWAY TWISTING NORTHEASTWARD THROUGH CHINA'S "RICE BOWL" REGION TOWARD THE YANGTZE RIVER PORT OF SHASI WAS CLOGGED WITH JAPANESE TROOPS FLEEING BEFORE ADVANCING CHINESE FORCES.

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AT THE SAME TIME, INDEPENDENT REPORTS CONFIRMED A CHINESE ASSERTION THAT THE "RICE BOWL" BATTLE IN WHICH 40,000 JAPANESE TROOPS WERE REPORTED KILLED IN 40 DAYS CONSTITUTED THE SEVEREST FIGHTING SINCE THE 92-DAY STRUGGLE FOR SHANGHAI IN 1937.

BY CHINESE ACCOUNT, AIRCRAFT WERE SHOOTING UP THE JAPANESE COLUMNS STREAMING TOWARD SHASI WHILE OTHER PLANES BOMBED A NUMBER OF SUPPLY DEPOTS.

KK750AEW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

(ADVANCED AIR BASE IN THE SOLOMONS, DEC 4-...LAYED)-(AP)-DURING ITS FIRST TOUR OF DUTY, LASTING LESS THAN A MONTH, THE DEADLIEST LAND-BASED NAVY FIGHTER SQUADRON IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC SHOT DOWN 47 JAP PLANES, DESTROYED 21 BARGES, NINE CARGO SHIPS AND ONE TUG.

IT ALSO SILENCED A NUMBER OF ANTIAIRCRAFT POSITIONS ON BOUGAINVILLE AND IN THE SHORTLANDS AREA OF THE SOLOMONS.

TWENTY-TWO PILOTS IN THE CORSAIR SQUADRON KNOWN AS THE "SKULL AND CROSSBONES" GANG ACCOUNTED FOR AT LEAST ONE JAPANESE PLANE EACH. ONLY ONE PILOT WAS LOST IN COMBAT.

LIEUT.COMMANDER JOHN BLACKBURN, 31, WASHINGTON, D.C., LED THE SQUADRON INTO ACTION FOR THE FIRST TIME OCT. 29, ON A BARGE HUNT. THREE DAYS LATER, DURING THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY LANDING OF MARINES NOV. 1, THE SQUADRON GOT INTO ITS FIRST AIR COMBAT, NEAR BOUGAINVILLE'S MT. BAGANA VOLCANO, AND SHOT DOWN SIX ZEROS. BLACKBURN GOT TWO OF THESE AND LIEUT.SHE[illegible]BEACHAM, KITTYHAWK, N.C., BAGGED ONE.

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A SIX-PLANE FORMATION SAILED INTO BATTLE WITH 15 JAP BOMBERS AND 24 FIGHTERS OVER BOUGAINVILLE NOV. 8, AND THE NAVY FLIERS SHOT DOWN FIVE WITHOUT A LOSS THEMSELVES. THE INDIVIDUAL SCORE INCLUDED ONE EACH FOR LT. (JG) DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, CHICAGO, AND LT.MILLS SCHANUEL, ST.LOUIS.

ON THE SAME DAY COMMANDER BLACKBURN, LEADING A FLIGHT ESCORTING MITCHELL BOMBERS ON A NORTHERN BOUGAINVILLE STRIKE, SHOT DOWN A JAP TRANSPORT PLANE AS IT CIRCLED FOR A LANDING ON BUKA STRIP. THE FORMATION THEN STRAFED BUKA AIRFIELD, DESTROYING A ZERO ON THE GROUND.

THE SQUADRON DROVE OFF 40 TO 50 JAP BOMBERS AND 50 TO 60 FIGHTERS WHICH ATTEMPTED TO STRIKE CARRIERS OFF BOUGAINVILLE NOV. 5, AFTER THE CARRIERS HAD LAUNCHED THEIR PLANES FOR AN ATTACK UPON RABAUL.

THE CORSAIRS FLEW FROM THEIR BASE TO COVER THE CARRIERS, LANDED ON THE FLAT-TOPS WHEN THEIR FUEL WAS GONE, FILLED THEIR TANKS AND WENT UP AGAIN AS COVER. THEY SHOT DOWN 18 PLANES, THE SCORING INCLUDING:

ENSIGN IRA (IKE) KEPFORD, MUSKEGON, ILL., FORMER NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL STAR, FOUR BOMBERS; LT. (JG) HOWARD BURRIS, GRANVILLE, OHIO, TWO BOMBERS; LTS.CLEMENT GILE, PITTSBURGH, AND JOHN KLEINMAN, KISSIMMEE, FLA., AND ENSIGN ROBERT HILL, BEAUFORT, N.C., ONE BOMBER EACH; COMMANDER BLACKBURN, ONE FIGHTER.

WHEN SIX ZEROS ATTEMPTED TO STRAFE THE BEACH AT EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY NOV. 21 THE SQUADRON SHOT DOWN ALL SIX. LIEUT.MERL W. DAVENPORT, ANN ARBOR, MICH., GOT TWO, AND LT.BEACHAM ONE.

CM241PCW

DEC 3 1943

BARAKOMA FIELD, VELLA LAVELLA ISLAND, SOLOMONS, DEC. 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A KENTUCKY MARINE WHOSE PRE-WAR SPECIALTY WAS SQUARE DANCES HAS BEEN CREDITED WITH FIRING THE FIRST SHOT IN THE SOLOMONS CAMPAIGN.

HE IS STAFF SGT.JAMES C.GABBARD, JR., 24, OF (21 ELDER ST.) BEREA, KY., NOW ASSIGNED TO THE COMBAT AIR TRANSPORT MAIL DIVISION AT THIS BASE.

GABBARD IS CREDITED WITH THE FIRST SHOT IN AN AFFIDAVIT SIGNED BY FLYING OFFICER C.ERNIE SPENCER OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE WHO WAS THE OFFICIAL GUIDE FOR THE LANDING ON TULAGI ISLAND, NEAR GUADALCANAL, AUG. 7, 1942. THE AFFIDAVIT READS:

"GABBARD, THEN FIRST CLASS PRIVATE GABBARD, MANNED A MACHINE GUN IN THE PROW OF THE HIGGINS BOAT AND AT APPROXIMATELY 0725 (7:25 A.M.) AUG. 7, AS WE NEARED THE SHORE FIRED A BURST TOWARD THE BEACH. I DO CERTIFY THAT THIS WAS THE FIRST SHOT FIRED BY ANY OF THE LANDING PARTY IN THIS SECTION AND AS MY PARTY PRECEDED ALL OTHER LANDINGS BY HALF AN HOUR IT WAS SURELY THE FIRST SHOT FIRED BY THE LANDING FORCES IN THE SOLOMONS ISLANDS OFFENSIVE."

RA652PCW NM

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, MONDAY DECM13-(AP)-A JAPANSE COUNTERATTACK AGAINST UNITED STATES MAINES AND TROOPS AT EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, SOLOMONS, HAS BEEN REPULSED GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY.

RTV

THE AUSTRALIANS ON THE HUON PENINSULA, NEW GUINEA, HAVE ADVANCED A MILE AGAINST THE ENEMY, THEIR INFANTRY BEING SUPPORTED BY TANKS TO OVERCOME STIFF OPPOSITION

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AUSTRALIAN CAVALRY HAS BEEN PUT INTO ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE RAMU VALLEY ABOVE THE HUON PENINSULA

TWO LONG HOPS WERE MADE BY LIBERATOR BOMBERS TO POUND THE JAPANESE-HELD OIL PORT OF BALIKPAPAN ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF BORNERO AND MAKASSAR ON THE SOUTHWEST PENINSULA OF CELEBES ISLAND

BALIKAPAN IS ABOUT 4 MILES NORTHWEST OF AUSTRALIA AND MAKASSAR IS 5 MILES N THE SAME DIRECTION

EW652PCW

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, -(AP)-PAPAS NOW (ALL CAPS) --THE PACIFIC ASSOCIATION OF PARENTS AWAITING SIGHT OF NEW OFFSPRING WISTFULLY--IS A NEW MARINE BROTHERHOOD.

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IT WAS ORGANIZED AT THIS FRONT-LINE BY MEN ASSIGNED TO OVERSEAS DUTY BEFORE THE BIRTH OF THEIR OFFSPRING.

STAFF SGT.SAUL W.SPIEGEL, (616 SOMERSET ST.) JOHNSTOWN, PA., MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, LISTED AS MEMBERS FROM HIS UNIT:

MAJ.HOWARD B.BENGE (514 GREENWOOD ST.) JENKINTOWN, PA., WHOSE WIFE IS THE FORMER HELEN BALETZ OF PHILADELPHIA; MAJ.LORYS LARSON, AURORA, S.D.; SGT.ARTHUR J.LOOMIS, (611 EMLIN WAY) TTSBURGH; CORP. WILLIAM M.WHATLEY, (2881 DOWNING ST.) CKSONVILLE, FLA., AND LT. (JG) RICHARD H.ALLMON, 47 DARTMOUTH ST.) CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

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GM618PCW

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, DEC 12-(AP)-STANDING IN A DRIZZLE, AMERICAN PARATROOPERS DRESSED IN BATTLE JUMP SUITS TODAY WITNESSED THE PRESENTATION OF AWARDS TO COMRADES FOR HEROSIM IN THE MARKHAM VALLEY ACTION LAST SEPTEMBER.

(AMERICAN PARATROOPERS LANDED IN THE MARKHAM RIVER VALLEY SEPT. 5 TO JOIN AUSTRALIAN TROOPS AND COMPLETE AN ENCIRCLEMENT WHICH PRECEDED THE FALL OF THE JAPANESE NEW GUINEA STRONGHOLDS OF LAE AND SALAMAUA.)

IN BEHALF OF LIEUT.GEN. WALTER KRUEGER, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN 6TH ARMY, LIEUT.COL.GEORGE MADISON JONES OF MEMPHIS, TENN., PINNED MEDALS ON NINE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN. TWO DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES AND TWO SILVER STARS WERE AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY.

SGT.ALLIE WHITTINGTON WAS THE LAST MAN IN A PLATOON IN A BATTLE NEAR LAE, SEPT. 5 WHEN JAPS ATTACKED FROM THE REAR. HE DISREGARDED HIS OWN SAFETY, CALLING TO THE PLATOON LEADER TO DEPLOY WHILE HE COVERED THE REAR. HE KILLED THREE JAPS BEFORE HE WAS KILLED. FOR THIS EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM HE WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, WHICH WILL BE SENT TO HIS MOTHER, MRS.SARAH LOU WHITTINGTON, SCOTLAND NECK, N.C.

AWARD OF THE DSC POSTHUMOUSLY ALSO WAS MADE TO PFC LEO METMAN, FORRESTON, TEX., KILLED IN THE SAME ENGAGEMENT.

POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION WAS AWARDED LIEUT.JOE PHELAN (WIDOW RESIDES 522 WEST 16TH STREET, GRAND ISLAND, NEB.) PHELAN WAS A FORMER FOOTBALL PLAYER AT CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY AT OMAHA AND LATER A COACH AT GRAND ISLAND HIGH SCHOOL. THE SILVER STAR WAS ALSO AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO PRIVATE ROBERT CARPENTER, WASHINGTON, PA.

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AMONG THE OTHERS RECEIVING SILVER STARS WERE:

PFC NATHAN EDWARDS, KANNAPOLIS, N.C.; PFC VINCENT STISLOW (LANARK ROAD) HASTINGS, PA.; PVT JOSEPH BARKET (2138 NORTH WEST FLAGLER TERRACE) MIAMI, FLA.; SGT.JOSEPH LUTSCH, (837 MERCER) YOUNGSTOWN, MICH. (CABLE COPY); SGT. MALCOLM CROSSIER, EAST RAINELLE, VA., AND SGT.PETER KEMPCYNSKI, (5? CHESTNUT) CHICOPEE, MASS.

GM6PCW

(THE FOLLOWING, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS WRITTEN BY TECH. SGT.HOWARD E.BIGGERSTAFF, 2543 WOODBURN AVE., CINCINNATI, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT)

(WX)..ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE--(DELAYED)--THE UNBROKEN STRING OF SUCCESSFUL WATER LANDINGS MADE BY MEMBERS OF HIS MARINE DIVE BOMBING OUTFIT WAS CONTINUED RECENTLY BY FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES W. BOUGHER OF ARCADIA,CALIF., WHEN HE STEPPED FROM HIS SINKING

PLANE INTO A LIFE RAFT WITHOUT GETTING HIS FEET WET.

DOUGHERTY'S PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN BY MUNDA FIELD ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES DURING THE NEW GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

HE WAS THE SIXTH MEMBER OF HIS GROUP TO MAKE SUCH A LANDING.

THE INSTANT AFTER THE CRASH, FIRST LIEUTENANT DOUGHERTY'S RADIO-GUNNER CLAMBERED FROM THE REAR SEAT OF THE PLANE, TORE THE LIFE RAFT FROM ITS FUSELAGE COMPARTMENT, INFLATED IT, AND HELD IT STEADY AS THE PILOT CLIMBED ABOARD.

"JUST AS I PULLED OUT OF THE DIVE," THE LIEUTENANT RELATED, "I SAW EXPLOSIONS AND FLASHES DEAD AHEAD OF THE WINDSHIELD, A MOMENT LATER THE ENGINE BEGAN VIGRATING AND BURST INTO FLAME."

"THE LANDING WAS EASY, AND SO WAS GETTING OUT OF THE COCKPIT. FIFTEEN MINUTES LATER, I WAS ASHORE -- WITHOUT EVEN GETTING MY FEET WET."

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LIEUTENANT DOUGHERTY HAS MADE ATTACKS ON EVERY AIRFIELD IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AREA NORTH OF HENDERSON FIELD, GUADALCANAL, AND HAS A TOTAL OF 150 HOURS IN THE AIR OVER ENEMY TERRITORY.

HE IS A GRADUATE OF PASADENA JUNIOR COLLEGE, ENLISTED FOR NAVAL AVIATION TRAINING IN SEPTEMBER, 1941. HE RECEIVED HIS COMMISSION IN AUGUST, 1942, AFTER COMPLETING HIS FLIGHT TRAINING AT CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS. HE IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS.J.W.DOUGHERTY, 138 CALIFORNIA ST., ARCADIA.

HIS WIFE, JUNE, LIVES AT 600 WEST WALNUT STREET, ARCADIA.

EG632PEW NM

BALKAN

BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, DEC. 12-(AP)-A CONCERTED CAMPAIGN TO EXPLODE GERMANY'S BALKAN SATELLITES INTERNALLY, POSSIBLY AS A PRELUDE TO INVASION, IS SHAPING UP IN ALLIED CAPITALS.

THAT IS THE CONSTRUCTION PLACED IN AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS HERE ON THE ALMOST SIMULTANEOUS WARNINGS TO THE BALKANS ISSUED OVER THE WEEKEND BY SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL IN WASHINGTON AND SEMI-OFFICIAL RUSSIAN SOURCES IN MOSCOW.

TO MILITARY EXPERTS THE OBJECTIVES APPEAR TO BE TO DISRUPT ADOLF HITLER'S BALKAN DEFENSES, DENY HIM THE USE OF POSSIBLY 50 NON-GERMAN DIVISIONS FIGHTING RUSSIA, CUT OFF ACCESS TO HIS MAIN SOURCES OF OIL AND OTHER VITAL WAR MATERIALS AND LEAVE GERMANY STANDING BESEIGED AND ALONE AMID THE FLAMING SHAMBLES OF EUROPE.

CONSIDERED AS IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE OVERALL EFFORT ARE THE FRIDAY BOMBING OF SOFIA, BULGARIA--INESCAPABLE EVIDENCE TO THE BALKAN COUNTRIES OF WHAT IS IN STORE FOR THEM--AND ALLIED STRENGTHENING OF THE POLITICAL POSITION OF THE PARTISAN FORCES FIGHTING GERMAN TROOPS IN YUGOSLAVIA.

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INTO THIS PATTERN, TOO, MAY BE FITTED TURKEY'S MYSTERIOUS NEW ROLE IN THE WAR AS IT WAS MAPPED AT THE CAIRO CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENT ISMET INONU WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL. WHATEVER THE ACTION SLATED FOR TURKEY, THE NAZI SATELLITES CANNOT NOW AFFORD TO PROCEED ON ANY THEORY OTHER THAN THAT TURKISH TERRITORY MAY BE A SPRINGBOARD FOR A BALKANS INVASION.

WHILE THE AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN STATEMENTS WERE ISSUED INDEPENDENTLY, THEIR IMPORT TO THE STRATEGIC BALKANS WAS THE SAME; IF THE COUNTRIES OF BULGARIA, HUNGARY AND RUMANIA CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THEIR PRO-AXIS GOVERNMENTS, THEY MUST EXPECT THE SAME CONSEQUENCES OF DEFEAT GERMANY NOW FACES.

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SECRETARY HULL'S STATEMENT, NOTING THAT THE THREE BALKAN ENEMIES DECLARED WAR ON THE UNITED STATES TWO YEARS AGO, INDICATED THAT THE ENEMY GOVERNMENTS ARE COUNTING ON "OUR MAGNANIMITY TO SPARE THEIR PEOPLES" THE CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR ACTIONS.

THE FACT IS, HE SAID, THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES HAVE RECKLESSLY AIDED AND STRENGTHENED THE NAZI WAR MACHINE AND "THEY WILL HAVE TO SHARE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE TERRIBLE DEFEAT THAT UNITED NATIONS ARMS ARE SO SURELY BRINGING TO NAZI GERMANY."

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THE MOSCOW RADIO, A VOICE OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, BROADCAST TO FINLAND, RUMANIA AND HUNGARY A STATEMENT FROM THE AUTHORITATIVE RUSSIAN PUBLICATION, WAR AND THE WORKING CLASSES: "GERMANY'S VASSALS THAT CONTINUE IN THE WAR TO THE MOMENT OF THE COMPLETE ROUT OF HITLER HAVE NO REASON TO EXPECT THE FREEDOM-LOVING POWERS TO DEAL WITH THEM LESS SEVERELY THAN WITH HITLERITE GERMANY."

RUSSIA IS AT WAR WITH FINLAND, BUT NOT WITH BULGARIA, WHICH IS THE REASON THE MOSCOW BROADCAST WAS DIRECTED DIFFERENTLY FROM THAT OF THE UNITED STATES. BETWEEN THEM, HOWEVER, THE TWO MESSAGES GOT THEIR GRIM WARNING ACROSS TO ALL OF GERMANY'S SUPPORTERS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

THE RESULT IS DESCRIBED HERE AS PUTTING THE ILL-FATED BALKAN ENEMIES IN AN EXTREMELY TOUGH SPOT FROM WHICH THEY HAVE NO EASY MEANS OF ESCAPE.

DOUBTLESS THEY WOULD LIKE TO AVOID ITALY'S FATE IN BEING TURNED INTO A BATTLEGROUND, YET SURRENDER ON THE PART OF ANY ONE OF THEM WOULD IMMEDIATELY PRECIPITATE A CLASH WITH HITLER'S ARMIES OF OCCUPATION. ON THE OTHER HAND, IF THEY DO NOT SURRENDER IN THE NEAR FUTURE IT IS CLEAR THAT THEY MUST SHARE GERMANY'S DOWNFALL TO THE LIMIT.

IN THIS PREDICAMENT OF THE GOVERNMENTS, SOME BALKAN EXPERTS HERE BELIEVE, ACTION MAY PASS INTO THE HANDS OF REVOLUTIONARIES WITH COURAGE AND ABILITY SUFFICIENT TO DEPOSE THE GOVERNMENTS , FIGHT THE GERMANS AND LEAD THE PEOPLES INTO THE ALLIED CAMP.

PROSPECTS FOR REVOLUTION GENERALLY ARE CONSIDERED BEST IN BULGARIA AND WORST IN RUMANIA, THE CONTRAST ARISING OUT OF THE DIFFERING TEMPERAMENTS OF THE TWO PEOPLES. HUNGARY IS A QUESTION MARK, BUT THE CHANCES FOR ACTION THERE ARE NOT CONSIDERED SO GREAT AS IN BULGARIA.

ANY OUTRIGHT REVOLUTIONARY GROUP IN THE THREE COUNTRIES UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD WIN ALLIED ASSISTANCE, DELIVERED BY AIR IF OTHER MEANS ARE NOT AVAILABLE, IN THE SAME WAY THAT THE PARTISANS OF YUGOSLAVIA ARE GETTING IT IN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST THE NAZIS.

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VH VX403PEW

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., DEC.12-(AP)-EARL BROWDER DECLARED HERE TONIGHT THAT "THE VOTERS OF AMERICA SHOULD CRY OUT IN CLEAR AND LOUD VOICES TO FORCE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO RUN FOR A FOURTH TERM IN 1944."

"THE ONLY IMPORTANT ISSUE OF THE 1944 CAMPAIGN," SAID THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, "WILL BE THE QUESTION OF THE SUPPORT OF THE TEHERAN DECLARATION."

BROWDER TOLD THE NEARLY 1,000 PERSONS ATTENDING THE CONNECTICUT COMMUNIST PARTY CONVENTION THAT "AMERICANS OF ALL PARTIES AND ALL WALKS OF LIFE MUST RALLY AROUND THE PRESIDENT AND PREVENT ANY MOVEMENT WITHIN THE UNITED STATES FROM TEARING APART THE GREAT WORK ACCOMPLISHED AT TEHERAN.

"THE CONFERENCE AT TEHERAN AND ITS DECISIONS MEAN THAT THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN HAVE ACCEPTED THE SOVIET UNION'S SOCIALISTIC GOVERNMENT AS SOMETHING PERMANENT -- SOMETHING WHICH MUST BE ACCEPTED AS PART OF THE WORLD MAKE-UP IN THE FUTURE."

FS120AEW

MONTREAL, DEC. 12-(AP)-MEMBERS OF MONTREAL'S POLICE, FIRE ANL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS VOTED AT A MEETING TONIGHT TO STRIKE TUESDAY MORNING UNLESS THE CITY AGREES TO DEMANDS SET FORTH AT THE MEETING.

CHIEF DEMAND OF THE MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES IS RECOGNITION BY THE CITY OF THE CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOR AS THE BARGAINING AGENT FOR THE WORKERS.

PREVIOUSLY A BOARD OF ARBITRATION INVESTIGATED DEMANDS OF THE EMPLOYES AND A MAJORITY REPORT SUGGESTED THAT THE CITY RECOGNIZE THE C.C.L. AS BARGAINING AGENT. THE CITY HAS TAKEN NO ACTION ON THE REPORT.

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ABOUT 800 WORKERS ATTENDED TONIGHT'S MEETING, CALLED BY PAUL MARQUETTE, ORGANIZER FOR THE C.C.L. AND A NUMBER OF THE ARBITRATION BOARD. THE WORKERS DECIDED TO GIVE THE CITY 24 HOURS--STARTING AT 11 A.M. TOMORROW--IN WHICH TO ADOPT THE MAJORITY REPORT OF THE BOARD.

82.31A

TA1255AEW

(NOT TO BE BROADCAST BEFORE 6:45A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME MONDAY, DEC. 14)

OTTAWA, DEC. 12-(AP)-A HANDFUL OF ALLIED FLIERS WHO ESCAPED FROM ITALIAN PRISON CAMPS IN THE CONFUSION AFTER THE SURRENDER OF ITALY HAVE ARRIVED BACK IN CANADA FOR BRIEF LEAVES.

AMONG THOSE RETURNING FOLLOWING HAZARDOUS JOURNEYS THROUGH GERMAN LINES BACK TO SAFETY WITH THE BRITISH FORCES WERE FLIGHT OFFICER DAN NEWMAN OF FORT WORTH, TEX., AND WARRANT OFFICER WILLIAM WENDT OF WESTPORT, MINN.

MEMBERS OF THE GROUP WERE IMPRISONED AT VARIOUS CAMPS. THEY SAID ITALIAN GUARDS DESERTED BY THE HUNDREDS AFTER THE SURRENDER AND PRISONERS WERE LEFT PRACTICALLY ALONE UNTIL THE GERMANS TOOK OVER. THOSE WHO FAILED TO GET AWAY WERE REPORTED TRANSFERRED TO GERMANY FOR INTERNMENT.

NEWMAN AND WENDT WERE CONFINED AT THE SAME CAMP.

NEWMAN, WHO WAS SHOT DOWN NEARLY TWO YEARS AGO WHILE RETURNING FROM A BOMBING MISSION OVER TOBRUK, SAID HE "JUMPED THE WALL AND GOT OUT" THE DAY THE GERMANS CAME IN.

"I ASKED WILLIE (WENDT) TO COME ALONG," NEWMAN ADDED, "BUT HE SAID HE THOUGHT HE'D STICK AROUND A LITTLE WHILE LONGER."

"I STAYED TWO DAYS LONGER," WENDT TOOK UP THE NARRATIVE, "BUT THAT NIGHT, WHEN THEY STARTED TAKING THE PRISONERS OUT, I DECIDED IT WAS NO PLACE FOR ME."

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WENDT ESCAPED THROUG A LONG TUNNEL WHICH THE PRISONERS DUG BEFORE AND THROUGH WHICH OTHERS MADE THEIR BOLT FOR FREEDOM PREVIOUSLY. HE WAS "JUST ABOUT THE LAST ONE" TO GET OUT OF THE CAMP, HE SAID.

WENDT, A SPITFIRE PILOT WHO WAS SHOT DOWN OVER SICILY WHILE OPERATING WITH A FIGHTER SQUADRON OUT OF MALTA, HAD ONE OR TWO NARROW ESCAPES WHILE TRYING TO REACH THE BRITISH LINES. ONCE HE WAS STRAFED BY PATROLLING ALLIED PLANES WHICH WERE PICKING OFF GERMAN REARGUARDS. THAT WAS JUST BEFORE HE REACHED THE LINES, AND HE SAID

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HE "SURE THOUGHT I WAS A GONER THAT TIME."

"HOME IS GOING TO LOOK GOOD TO US," NEWMAN SAID, "BUT I'M SORRY THERE ARE SO MANY SWELL GUYS BACK THERE WHO WEREN'T ABLE TO GET OUT."

BY033PEW

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, DEC.13)

UNDATED SHIP SINKINGS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

dup

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(ADVANCE)...(NY)--DESTRUCTION OF THE CUBAN FREIGHTER LIBERTAD BY AN AXIS U-BOAT OFF THE EAST COAST, ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, RAISED TO 696 THE NUMBER OF ALLIED AND NEUTRAL MERCHANTMEN SUNK IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC SINCE PEARL HARBOR.

THE LIBERTAD WAS THE FIFTH SHIP OF CUBAN REGISTRY DESTROYED BY ENEMY ACTION IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC SINCE DECEMBER 7, 1941. SEVEN CREWMEN DIED AND 18 WERE REPORTED MISSING IN THE ATTACK.

RESUMPTION OF WOLF PACK ASSAULTS ON ATLANTIC SHIPPING WAS INDICATED LAST WEEK IN TWO ANNOUNCEMENTS OF ATTACKS ON CONVOYS IN WHICH 11 U-BOATS WERE DESTROYED.

IN THE LATEST BATTLE, FOUGHT INTERMITTENTLY FOR TWO DAYS AND NIGHTS, ALLIED PLANES AND NAVAL VESSELS SUNK FIVE GERMAN SUBMARINES TO ENABLE 99 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ESCORTED SHIPS IN TWO VALUABLE CONVOYS TO REACH PORT SAFELY.

EARLIER LAST WEEK THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY SAID U.S. NAVAL AND RAF COASTAL COMMAND PLANES SHEPHERDED TO SAFETY THREE CONVOYS AFTER DESTROYING SIX U-BOATS IN WOLF PACKS IN A SERIES OF 15 ATTACKS OVER A PERIOD OF EIGHT DAYS.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, DEC.13)

MK1150PEW

NEW YORK, DEC. 12-(AP)-A WASHINGTON DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK TIM ASSERTS THAT ADVISERS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ARE CONSIDERING THE DESIRABILITY OF AN ORAL REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT BEFORE A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS ON THE RECENT TEHERAN AND CAIRO CONFERENCES.

THE TIMES SAID WHITE HOUSE INTIMATES, IN REVEALING THEY WOULD URGE ROOSEVELT TO MAKE SUCH A REPORT, DECLARED THEY FELT THE MOVE WOULD URGE ROOSEVELT TO MAKE SUCH A REPORT, DECLARED THEY FELT THE MOVE WOULD HELP "TO ATTAIN THE ADMINISTRATION'S GOAL OF NON-PARTISANSHIP IN FOREIGN POLICY."

"THOSE WHO ARE CLOSE TO THE PRESIDENT WHEN HE IS AT HOME AR. NOT UNMINDFUL OF THE UNDERCURRENT OF CRITICISM THAT HAS ARISEN REGARDING THE EXTREME SECRECY THAT HAS MARKED HIS TRIP AND THE POSSIBILITY THAT HE MIGHT HAVE MADE COMMITMENTS BEYOND WHAT HAVE COME TO PUBLIC NOTICE THROUGH OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS," THE TIMES SAID.

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TA111AEW

NEW YORK, DEC.12-(AP)-A BRITISH RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS SAID TODAY THE GERMANS HAD ANNOUNCED EVACUATION "SOME TIME AGO" OF MIGNANO, STRONGHOLD ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT IN ITALY THAT HAD BEEN NEARLY ISOLATED BY ALLIED SEIZURE OF SURROUNDING HILLS.

THE BBC SAID ITS CORRESPONDENT AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS "REPORTED TWO DAYS AGO THAT THE TOWN, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS EMPTY AND BATTERED, WAS THEN WELL BEHIND OUR FRONTLINE, AND TODAY HE REPORTS THAT THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN TRYING IN VAIN TO DRIVE THE AMERICANS FROM HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING THEIR POSITIONS BEYOND MIGNANO."

(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED INTO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ITALIAN BUDGET IF DESIRED.)

XM420PEW

ASSOCIATED PRESS NEW YORK NY Send 13/12/43

SINCE THE ROYAL YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT IN EXILE ACCUSED THE YUGOSLAV PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, HEADED BY DR. IVAN RIBAR, OF "TERRORIST VIOLENCE IN NO WAY REPRESENTING THE DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIAL CONCEPTS OF OUR PEOPLE OR ITS NATIONAL SPIRIT," THE UNITED COMMITTEE OF SOUTH-SLAVIC AMERICANS WISHES TO SUBMIT HEREWITH TO THE AMERICAN PRESS AND RADIO MORE DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT THE MEN WHO ARE THE HELM OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT IN YUGOSLAVIA. DR. IVAN RIBAR -- PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA -- 64 YEARS OF AGE, IS A PROMINENT LAWYER OF CROATIAN EXTRACTION AND HAS BEEN A NATIONAL FIGURE FOR THE PAST THIRTY-FIVE YEARS. HE WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IN 1920, AND HAS EVER SINCE PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN THE POLITICAL AND NATIONAL LIFE OF YUGOSLAVIA AS ONE OF THE FOREMOST LEADERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HEADED BY LJUBA DAVIDOVIC. HE HAS RESIDED IN BELGRADE MOST OF HIS LIFE. MARSHAL TITO (JOSIP BROZ) -- CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE -- 52 YEARS OF AGE, FROM ZAGORJE, CROATIA, WAS FOR MANY YEARS LEADER OF THE YUGOSLAV LABOR MOVEMENT. DR. JOSIP SMODLAKA -- MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS -- 72 YEARS OF AGE, IS A LAWYER FROM SPLIT, DALMATIA, AND A FORMER SENATOR, A PROMINENT LIBERAL POLITICAL FIGURE, MEMBER OF THE FIRST YUGOSLAV CABINET IN 1918, FORMER MINISTER TO THE VATICAN AND MADRID. HE IS A RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. JOSIP RUS -- VICE PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA -- 40 YEARS OF AGE, IS A SLOVENE, A HIGH COURT JUDGE FROM LJUBLJANA AND PROMINENT WORKER IN THE SOKOL ORGANIZATION. DR. MOSHA PIJADE -- VICE PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA -- 55 YEARS OF AGE, IS A PHYSICIAN, A PROMINENT SERVIAN INTELLECTUAL OF JEWISH FAITH AND ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE YUGOSLAVIA

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COMMUNIST PARTY WHO PAINTED AND WROTE POETRY DURING HIS LONG IMPRISONMENT. ANTUN AUGUSTINCIC -- VICE PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA -- 42 YEARS OF AGE, IS AN INTERNATIONALLY KNOWN SCULPTOR FROM ZAGREB. VLADISLAV RIBNIKAR -- VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE -- 39 YEARS OF AGE, IS A PROMINENT NATIONAL FIGURE FROM BELGRADE, WAS OWNER AND PUBLISHER OF THE OUTSTANDING YUGOSLAVIA AND BALKAN NEWSPAPER "POLITIKA". BAOZIDAR MOGAVARDIC, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE -- 42 YEARS OF AGE, IS EDITOR OF THE CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE CROATIAN PEASANT PARTY "SLOBODNI DOM" FROM ZAGREB. VLADIMIR ZECEVIC -- MINISTER OF INTERIOR -- 35 YEARS OF AGE, IS AN ORTHODOX PRIEST FROM CENTRAL SERBIA, ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE PARTISAN MOVEMENT. DR. RADE PRIBICEVIC -- MINISTER OF RECONSTRUCTION - 46 YEARS OF AGE, LAWYER, SERB FROM CROATIA, LONG STANDING MEMBER OF THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY. SULEJAMAN FILIPOVIC -- MINISTER OF FORESTRY AND MINES -- IS A REPRESENTATIVE OF MOSLEMS FROM BOSNIA. THE ABOVE MEN REPRESENT A CROSS-SECTION OF THE BEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE ELEMENTS OF THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE. THEY HAVE PROVEN THEIR POLITICAL AND INTELLECTUAL HONESTY BY THEIR WHOLE PAST. THEY REPRESENT THE ONLY FREE AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT WITHIN THE CONFINES OF HITLER'S "NEW ORDER". IT SEEMS INDEED IRONIC AND PREPOSTEROUS THAT SUCH A GROUP OF MEN SHOULD BE BRANDED AS LEADING A "MOVEMENT OF TERRORISTIC VIOLENCE" BY THE PRESENT ROYAL YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT IN EXILE. THE LATTER IS COMPOSED OF POLITICAL NON-ENTITIES, INSIGNIFICANT DIPLOMATIC AND POLICE OFFICIALS WHO REPRESENT NO POLITICAL MOVEMENTS WITHIN YUGOSLAVIA AND NONE OF WHOM PARTICIPATED IN THE COUP D'ETAT OF MARCH 27, 1941.

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UNITED COMMITTEE OF SOUTH-SLAVIC AMERICAN PRESS

SECTION 1010 PARK AVENUE BUTTERFIELD 8-8762

30.24 — 10977

Reds Recovering Ground Lost Near Kiev; 8th Army Cracks Nazis' New Line in Italy; U. S. Planes Pound Northwest Germany

GUERRILLAS HELP RUSSIANS GAIN IN KIEV BULGE FIGHT

Great Tank and Infantry Battle Rages West of City.

EXPAND BRIDGEHEAD

Moscow Indicates Soviets May Have Broken Back of Counter Drive.

By JAMES M. LONG

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 14—(AP) Russian troops aided by powerful guerrilla forces behind the German lines gained ground for the third day in succession Monday in the great battle of the Kiev bulge, while to the southeast other Soviet forces expanding the Kremenchug bridgehead advanced a spectacular 20 miles westward in 24 hours in a dash aimed at relieving embattled Russian units at Cherkasy.

The great tank and infantry battle west of Kiev raged furiously throughout the day, and Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's Soviet forces, after absorbing seven German attacks made "one after the other," struck out in a counter-smash and improved their positions, Moscow announced in its daily communique.

Battalion Wiped Out

About a battalion of Nazis were wiped out in this action, said the midnight bulletin, recorded by the Soviet monitor from a broadcast, while 300 more were left on the battlefield on another sector of this front.

The Moscow announcements indicated that the Russians may have broken the back of the great German counter-offensive, which already had gained 30 miles from Korosten and carried to the region below Malin, about 55 miles west of Kiev, with the Germans throwing into action nearly 2,000 tanks and rushing in reserves as the Red Army destroyed the machines by the hundreds.

Greatly aiding Gen. Vatutin's forces were several guerrilla detachments which, combining their forces 12 days ago, captured two railway stations in a sudden attack in the region of Zhitomir, 40 miles to the southwest of the main action. At one of these stations the guerrillas destroyed four German trainloads of troops with military supplies which presumably were being rushed to the front.

The guerrillas, declared the Soviet communique, ever since have held these two stations, resisting repeated attempts of the Germans to win them back.

Troops under Soviet Gen. Ivan S. Konev, striking westward from Kremenchug, captured several strongly-fortified places Monday, among them the town of Grushevka, 20 miles beyond Chigrin, taken Sunday, and only 25 miles south of Cherkasy.

These Russian forces are driving to relieve a Soviet bridgehead established in the Cherkasy region several weeks ago and which has been under terrific German assault since. The Russians, although not retreating under this attack, nevertheless have failed to expand the bridgehead materially.

May Join Soon

The troops which established themselves at Grushevka are believed to be within 15 miles of the nearest Cherkasy bridgehead forces, and a joining of the Kremenchug and Cherkasy forces appears near.

The Berlin radio already is beginning to prepare its audience for such an event, declaring Monday that the Russians had managed to establish a foothold in the town of Cherkasy itself, which had been bypassed in the first crossing of the Dnieper. The fighting in this entire area, Berlin said, is growing more intense by the hour.

In a second main drive expanding the Kremenchug salient the Russians continued to advance toward the industrial city of Kirovograd, beating off several tank counter-attacks, capturing several populated places and killing 600 Nazi officers and men.

The Germans, acknowledging the Russian thrusts toward Cherkasy and frontally upon Kirovograd, told of yet another which the Russians did not mention — a drive southeastward from this area toward the long-menaced iron ore city of Krivoi Rog.

Despite the importance of the Russian gains in the Kremenchug area, the battle of the Kiev bulge held the chief interest of observers both here and in Moscow, not only because of the threat to the Russians in this all-out Nazi attempt to retake Kiev, but also because of the great blow to German hopes and prestige which would accompany its collapse.

REDS KEEP UP PROGRESS IN KIEV DEFENSE

Drop In Nazi Tank Losses Called Sign Drive Is Diminishing

CASSIDY

Moscow, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Russian army maintained its progress in the battle west of Kiev today despite German efforts to continue tank and infantry attacks.

The Red troops were reported to have again improved positions south of Malin again yesterday. Malin is fifty-five miles west of Kiev.

Report Initiative Held

The Soviets also kept up their assaults in the Kirovograd and Kremenchug sectors, holding the initiative at virtually every point along the front, field dispatches said.

The reduction of the daily tank losses of the Germans—from more than one hundred to thirty-five at the latest report—indicated that the heavy smashing of Nazi tanks by Soviet forces was having its effect, and that the intensity of the enemy's attacks was diminishing.

Germans Admit Kiev Battle Turning

DEC 14 1943

Moscow, Dec. 13 (AP)—Soviet planes, coming into action after weeks of forced inactivity due to the weather, were reported today to be turning the tide of battle west of the Dnieper where the Russians have thrown back enemy tank forces which had advanced to the Malin sector in the Kiev bulge.

London, Dec. 13 (AP) — German broadcasts today inferentially admitted a turn in the flow of battle in the Kiev bulge, where massed German divisions have been on the counteroffensive, and indicated that the Red army to the south in the Dnieper bend was swarming down on Kirovograd, threatening that industrial and railroad town with encirclement.

The German communique said the Soviets had brought up fresh forces and launched "fierce counter-attacks" in the crucial battle of the Kiev bulge.

On Offensive, Reds Say

The Russians in their latest war bulletin said they had gone over to the offensive in that area after several weeks of defensive fighting. The Germans said they were waging "defensive fighting unabatedly."

Although the Germans declared that the Soviet attacks were repulsed, the Russians said they had seized several strong points and were attacking south and southwest of Malin, fifty-five miles west of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev. Previously, the Russians had reported the battle swaying to the southeast of Malin.

Reds Dislodged, Nazis Say

The German communique also claimed Russian bridgeheads were wiped out on the west bank of the Teterev, a tributary of the Dnieper, which rises just northeast of Zhitomir and flows to the northeast.

In the battle of the Dnieper bend, where the Russians announced the capture of Chigirin, northwest of Kirovograd, and the taking of eight other populated places, a DNB broadcast from Berlin reported that the Red army had broken into the Nazi front at several points in the attacks both northeast and southeast of Kirovograd.

Deep Thrust Indicated

Another German broadcast spoke of powerful tank-supported Soviet attacks west of Kirovograd, indicating a deep thrust had been made, partly isolating the city.

The Germans declared, however, that all these thrusts and breakthroughs had been repelled or absorbed by German counter-encircling maneuvers.

To the northwest of the Kirovograd sector, the Germans, who admitted yesterday that the Russians had penetrated as far as the railroad station in Cherkasy, declared today that this station had been recovered in a counterattack.

One force is moving toward Kirovograd from the southeast while another is pushing down upon Dolinovka from the northwest. The entire core of communications in this area is thus threatened.

RUSSIANS SEIZE INITIATIVE AGAIN IN KIEV SALIENT

CASSIDY

Moscow, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Regaining the initiative in the Kiev bulge after four weeks of heavy defensive fighting, the Red Army was attacking fiercely today south and southwest of Malin, fifty-five miles west of the Ukrainian capital, after wresting several points from the Germans yesterday in the first major turn of the battle in this sector.

Further south, Soviet forces captured Chigirin at the northern end of the Kremenchug bridgehead and took eight more populated places in their drive for the industrial town of Kirovograd inside the Dnieper bend. A Russian communique said mobile detachments had cut the road running to Chigirin from the southwest, threatening the Germans with encirclement.

The Red Army appeared to have concentrated sufficient forces inside the Kiev salient to overcome any new threat by the Germans, whose powerful mechanized thrusts had pushed the Russians steadily back in the Zhitomir and Korosten sectors, although failing to tear a hole in their lines.

Soviet planes, coming into action after weeks of forced inactivity due to the weather, were reported to be turning the tide of battle west of the Dnieper where the Russians have thrown back enemy tank forces which had advanced to the Malin sector in the Kiev bulge.

The Russian drive for Kirovograd, which now is in danger of encirclement, was resisted stubbornly by the Germans in one area yesterday, but they were finally forced to retreat in disorder after they were hit from the flank by Red infantry and tanks.

The Second Ukrainian Army of Gen. Ivan S. Konev is now midway between Kirovograd and the railway junction of Dolinovka.

CRACK NAZI UNITS RESIST BITTERLY IN HEAVY BATTLE

GALLAGHER

Montgomery's Troops Capture Heights Overlooking Coastal Town.

LOSSES ARE SEVERE

DEC 14 1943

Fifth Army in West Slowed by Mud, Only Patrols in Action.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 13 — (AP) Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth army punched doggedly into the Germans' new 15-mile-long Adriatic defense line, hinged on 8,000-foot Mt. Maiella, and captured heights overlooking the coastal town of Ortona, the Allied command announced today.

Despite the loss of 6,000 prisoners since the Allies invaded Italy, the Nazis were able to throw three crack divisions into their fierce resistance in this sector and to launch repeated counter-attacks.

Heavy Fighting Rages

Heavy fighting raged along the entire front from Ortona, which is three miles north of the Moro river, through the battle-torn village of Orsogna to Guardiagrele at the foot of the towering Maiella mountain range. Highly-trained German Alpine units were opposing Montgomery's men in the Guardiagrele area.

Eighth army units, which included Canadians, fought their way onto elevated ground overlooking Ortona on the coast, while other assault troops gained positions dominating the highway between Ortona and Orsogna, effectively blocking its use by the Nazis. Both

of the Eighth's bridgeheads across the Moro river were widened.

Canadian troops driving northwest of captured San Leonardo near the coast were engaged in their fiercest, bloodiest fighting since they reached Italy, front dispatches said. At least five times the Germans counter-attacked one Canadian unit, and each time they were thrown back. Both sides suffered considerable losses.

The three German divisions (perhaps 45,000 men) resisting Montgomery's veterans along the 15-mile front were the 90th armored grenadiers, the 26th armored division and the 65th infantry. There also were numerous smaller units, including the Alpine experts.

Yanks Slowed Up

Heavy fighting was confined to the Adriatic end of the line. The drive of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's fifth army in the Mignano area, 25 miles from the Tyrrhenian sea, lost some of its impetus in the muck and mud of a miserable Italian winter. American troops repulsed a strong enemy patrol that attempted to penetrate newly-won Allied positions north of Mignano.

The rain sharply curbed Allied bombing activity, and the sky was completely bare of enemy planes. American P-40 Warhawks helped carve a path for the Eighth army's limited gains by bombing Nazi positions near Miglianico. In the Chieti area, just behind the front line, the American fighters destroyed nine enemy vehicles and damaged another 25.

Mitchell medium bombers attacked railroad yards and a German airfield at Terracina, 20 miles northwest of Gaeta on the Appian way. A formation of American A-36 invaders raided Itri, on the Appian way just above Formia. No Allied plane was lost during the day.

An official announcement disclosed that remnants of the Italian air force, as well as Italian troops, had begun active operations with the Allies. Savoia Marchetti transport planes, escorted by American Lightnings, recently dropped tons of supplies to beleaguered Italian troops in the mountains of Yugoslavia, and one transport landed and evacuated eight wounded Italian soldiers.

British Cut New Line In Italy

NORGAARD

Wirephotos on Page 16

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 13 (AP)—Cracking a portion of the new fifteen-mile long Adriatic line on which the Germans have massed three divisions, the British Eighth Army has captured elevated ground overlooking the seacoast town of Ortona—anchor of enemy defenses guarding roads both to Pescara and Chieti.

Official advices today reported fierce fighting along the entire sector, extending from Ortona, which is three miles north of the Moro river, through Orsogna to Guardiagrele on the slopes of the Maiella Mountains which tower up to 8,000 feet fifteen miles in from the sea.

6,000 Nazis Captured

The new limited gains by General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's warriors, which included widening of two more river bridgeheads, came in the face of strong enemy counter-attacks in that sector while a lull prevailed on the Fifth Army front.

Headquarters announced meanwhile that a total of 6,000 German prisoners have been taken by the Fifth and Eighth armies in Italy.

Canadians, who previously had punched out the first bridgehead over the Moro river by driving up the Adriatic coast through strong enemy fortifications, rammed through to the high ground overlooking Ortona.

Nazis Reinforce Line

Farther inland, other Eighth Army units fought their way to positions dominating the lateral road from Ortona to Orsogna and from these heights were able to prevent the Germans from using the highway.

Alarmed over the progress of the Eighth Army toward Pescara, the German command massed three divisions, plus other smaller units in their line.

Height Still Held

Offensive activity yesterday on the Fifth Army sector was limited to patrolling, after American troops threw back a German force which attempted on Saturday to recover an important height a mile west of Filignano.

The German air force was out in some strength over the battle area Saturday, making an estimated 130 sorties during the day, but relapsed into its usual inactivity yesterday.

Bad weather likewise curtailed Allied air operations, although fighter and fighter-bombers destroyed a number of motor vehicles near Chieti, in the Adriatic coastal sector, and attacked Itri, on the Appian Way, just above Gaeta, in the western sector.

Medium bombers also ranged up the Appian Way and attacked the railway yards and an airfield at Terracina, twenty miles northwest of Gaeta. All aircraft returned from the day's activities.

Meanwhile, an official announcement disclosed that the Italian air force, as well as Italian troops, has begun active operations with the Allies. A formation of Italian Savoia Marchetti transport planes, escorted by American Lightnings, recently went to the aid of Italians in the mountains in Yugoslavia, dropping tons of supplies. One of the transports landed and evacuated eight wounded Italian soldiers and the crew of a plane destroyed on the ground during an earlier supply mission.

YANK RAIDERS BAG 15 NAZI FIGHTERS IN DAY ATTACKS

STURDEVANT

Unspecified Targets Blasted in Northwestern Germany.

DEC 14 1943

FIVE BOMBERS LOST

Anti-Aircraft Fire Intense at Some Points, Returning Fliers Report.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 14. — (AP) U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators penetrated 400 miles into northwestern Germany yesterday to blast unspecified targets and were accompanied all of the way by Thunderbolts and Liberators for their longest escort job of the war.

The American raiders knocked down 15 of Germany's hard-pressed fighter force and lost five of the big U. S. bombers.

Weather Favors Bombers

However, Maj. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, commander of the Eighth U. S. Air Force Bomber command, cautioned against over-optimism regarding today's bomber losses — regarded as low—and said the attacks were planned to take advantage of weather conditions which "greatly favored" the bombers and hampered enemy fighters.

Returning airmen said German anti-aircraft fire was intense at some points and some crewmen reported the flak the heaviest they had encountered.

Marauders added to the weight of the American onslaught by blasting a Nazi fighter base at Schipol near Amsterdam in the first mission for the medium bombers in eight days.

Of the 15 enemy fighters knocked down, 14 were destroyed by bomber gunners and one by the fighter escort.

In all, five heavy bombers, two medium bombers and two fighters failed to return from the raids on Germany and other operations.

Long Trip for Fighters

The longest previous round-trip coverage provided by the sturdy fighters was established Nov. 13 when they escorted heavy bombers to Bremen on a flight slightly less than 400 miles each way.

Although a joint communique of the U. S. Air force and the British Air Ministry failed to name yesterday's objectives, the fact the fighters officially were disclosed to have made the deepest penetration, together with the general location of the targets, suggested that in addition to a possibility that Bremen again was hit the raiders also may have struck at Hamburg and Kiel. The latter is an important German submarine base. Hamburg and Kiel are a slightly longer distance from Britain.

Big formations of Fortresses and

Liberators cut through wintry skies to blast objectives through almost complete cloud cover.

It was the second time in three days that big bombers drawn from steadily-expanding heavy bombardment groups had attacked that area of the Reich. The Marauders, out for the first time in eight days, last hit Schipol Nov. 3. It is one of the Germans' important fighter bases.

Returning to the region where only Saturday 138 German fighters fell before the blistering machinegun barrage of heavy bombers and their escorting fighters in a vain attempt to protect Emden, the heavy bombers boosted to four the number of major operations accomplished this month.

Today's American raid followed quick jabs which RAF Mosquitos delivered for the third night in a row on targets in western Germany.

With a pickup in light bombing operations there was a possibility that British heavy raids — curtailed by poor continental weather — once more will hit the stride which has put Berlin on the list of the Reich's heavily damaged cities.

Strong Armada Smashes At Northwest

HERCHER

London, Dec. 13 (AP) — Strong forces of American heavy bombers thundered through concentrations of enemy fighter planes and flak today in a new daylight assault on one of the most heavy bombed regions of the world—northwest Germany.

Specific targets were not immediately named in the Eighth Air Force announcement, but some of the most important cities in the Reich lie in the northwest territory, including battered Hamburg, Wilhelmshafen, Bremen and Emden.

It was over Emden Saturday that the German air force sacrificed 138 of its fighters in a futile attempt to block the big American bombers from a pulverizing assault on vital docks and the center of the city itself.

Escorted By Fighters

Today's formations of Liberators and Fortresses were shepherded by protective swarms of American P-47 and P-38 fighters, which have been accompanying the bombers all the way to their targets lately.

It was the fourth heavy raid of the month for the Americans. Solingen was hit December 1; unspecified targets in occupied France were hit heavily December 5, and the smashing blow at Emden was delivered Saturday.

United States Marauders, escorted by RAF, Dominion and Allied fighters, struck the Schipol airfield at Amsterdam in another daylight operation, American headquarters announced.

Sofia Attack Reported

Earlier, Radio France at Algiers quoted Turkish sources as saying that a new Allied air attack on Sofia, which Axis sources reported yesterday without Allied confirmation, took place immediately after 200 heavy German transport planes had landed on an airfield near the Bulgarian capital.

The last attack on Sofia announced by Allied sources was made Friday by Liberators from Mediterranean bases. The Vichy radio yesterday said a new attack was made Saturday night.

Western Reich Hit

Britain's fleet of Mosquito bombers penetrated Germany for the third successive night last night for a series of attacks on targets in the western Reich.

The ascending scale of operations by these swift raiders—alarming city after city in their sweeping course—is similar to the light bombing program which preceded the last group of heavy attacks on half-devastated Berlin.

One Bomber Lost

The Mosquitoes went to work during the day Friday with low-level attacks in northwestern Germany, returning that night and again Saturday night, when they ranged over western Germany.

An Air Ministry communique said one of the twin-engined bombers was missing from last night's operations.

Heinkel Shot Do[wn]

Canadian-manned [Mo]squitoes were over France by d[ay]light yesterday; a twin-engined [He]inkel-111 was shot down and a[no]ther damaged over Bourges-Av[ord] airfield.

Beaufighters of the [Coa]stal command also shot dow[n] [th]ree Nazi planes over the Bay [of] [Bis]cay in yesterday's operatio[ns] which two Allied aircraft [were] lost.

PACT PLEDGES WAR TO FINISH

DEC 14 1943

Moscow Broadcasts Text Of Czecho-Slovak Accord

London, Dec. 13 (AP)—The 20-year mutual assistance pact between Russia and Czecho-Slovakia pledges both countries to fight a war to the finish against Germany and her satellites, and "not to enter any negotiations with the Hitlerite Goverment or any other government in Germany which has not repudiated all aggressive aims," the Moscow radio announced tonight.

The text as broadcast from Moscow, follows:

An agreement of friendship, mutual assistance and post-war cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Czecho-Slovak Republic:

Of late, negotiations have been undertaken for the conclusion of an agreement of friendship, mutual assistance and post-war cooperation.

Atmosphere Of Amity

These negotiations progressed in an atmosphere of amity and mutual understanding and led to the signature December 12 in Moscow of an agreement of friendship and mutual assistance which agreed on the following:

1. The high contracting parties have agreed on a common policy of mutual friendship and friendly post-war cooperation and mutual aid and have pledged to render each other military and other assistance and support of every kind in the present war against Germany and all of those countries associated with her in an act of aggression in Europe.

Renounce Separate Peace

2. Finally, the high contracting parties pledge themselves not to enter any negotiations with Hitler's Government during the period of the present war or with any other Government in Germany which does not explicitly renounce all aggressive intentions and not to conduct negotiations or conclude, except by mutual consent, any armistice or peace agreement with Germany or any other government united with her in actions of aggression in Europe.

3. Confirming their pre-war policies of peace and mutual assistance expressed in an agreement signed in Prague, May 16, 1935, the high contracting parties undertake in the event one of them finds itself involved during the post-war period in a war with Germany, should the latter revive her *Drang Nach Osten* or with any one state which should unite with Germany either directly or indirectly in waging such a war, the other high contracting party shall bring to the one which may become so involved all military and other aid within its power.

Pledge Economic Assistance

4. The high contracting parties, taking into account their respective interests concerning security, have agreed upon close, friendly cooperation during the period following the reestablishment of peace upon action which will conform to the principle of mutual respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and upon non-interference in the internal affairs of one another.

They shall develop their economic relations to the largest possible scale and render each other every economic assistance after the war.

5. Each of the high contracting parties undertakes not to conclude any alliance or partnership in any coalition directed against the other high contracting party.

Effective Upon Signing

6. This agreement comes into force immediately on being signed and shall be ratified within the shortest possible time.

The exchange of the ratified texts will take place in Moscow at the earliest possible date.

This agreement shall remain in force for a period of twenty years

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from the time of signing.

Unless one of the high contracting parties, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of twenty years gives the other high contracting party notice of its desire to terminate this agreement, the same shall continue in force for a further period of five years, and so on until it is renounced by one of the high contracting parties by giving the other twelve months' notice in writing of its intention so to do.

Signed By Molotov

In witness thereof this agreement is signed in Moscow December 12, 1943, with the apposition of the official seals:

By authority of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—Vyacheslav Molotov.

By authority of the President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic—Zdenek Fierlinger.

Allow Added Signer

Protocol to the agreement says:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czecho-Slovak Republic agree that in event any third state which has common frontiers with the U. S. S. R. or the Czecho-Slovak Republic and which in the present war has been the object of German aggression, desiring to become a party to this agreement, such a state will be given the opportunity, with the sanction of the U. S. S. R. and the Czecho-Slovak Republic of signing this agreement which thereby would acquire the quality of a tri-partite agreement.

REDS AND CZECHS SIGN 20-YEAR PACT

Moscow, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—A mutual assistance pact designed to establish close post-war cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czecho-Slovakia has been signed by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and Czech Ambassador Zdenek Fierlinger.

The ceremony took place yesterday in the Kremlin in the presence of Czech President Eduard Benes and Soviet President Michael Kalinin. The text of the twenty-year agreement is expected to be made public Tuesday.

A major implication of the pact was that it brought the two States into direct collaboration, in opposition to the principle of a federation of small eastern European countries. British and United States representatives had no direct part in the negotiations of the pact, but it was believed they had been informed of the contents of the document and had approved.

It was understood that the Soviet Union desired a similar accord with Poland, although relations between the Poles and Russians are now broken.

Futher official receptions awaited Benes, but the main part of his mission was completed at the Kremlin ceremony. He plans to visit the Czecho-Slovak brigade fighting with the Red Army. Czech troops fought their way into Kiev November 6 in co-operation with Russian forces. They also engaged in the battle of Kharkov last spring.

Pact Within Security Frame, U. S. Comment

DEC 14 1943

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—The State Department tonight described the new mutual-assistance pact between Russia and Czecho-Slovakia as not "in conflict with the general framework of world-wide security" and the Czech Ambassador hailed it as proof of Russia's good intentions toward her neighbors.

It demonstrates a Russian policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations, said the Ambassador, Vladimir Hurban, and thus is particularly important now because "the fear of Russia as a sponsor of the Communist International has been Hitler's main weapon against the small nations of Europe."

State Department Comment

The State Department issued this comment:

"The treaty of mutual assistance between the governments of the Soviet Union and Czecho-Slovakia has been under discussion for some months. This agreement is somewhat after the fashion of the Anglo-Soviet pact of 1942. It is not understood to be in conflict with the general framework of world-wide security."

Peace-Or-War Crisis Shakes Bulgaria

O'QUINN

London, Dec. 13 (AP)—A peace-or-war crisis, inspired in part by fear of an expected Allied invasion of the Balkans, was shaking Bulgaria to her very foundations today amid some indications that the world has little more time to wait for the promised east-west-south knockout blows against Hitler.

The next one hundred days "will be as important in the history of the world as the one hundred days before Waterloo," declared Lord Strabolgi, chief Labor whip in the House of Lords, in a speech yesterday at Luton. "Then Napoleon met his fate and Hitler will meet his if we act bravely and swiftly."

Treading 1918 Path

Bulgaria, first in defeat in the 1918 debacle of the Germanic powers, again is treading a similar path as Continental reports tell of the dispatch of more German troops to that country.

Reluctant to break with Germany but anxious to continue her traditional friendship with Russia, this key central Balkan kingdom is wobbling precariously under the impact of both Allied and Nazi propaganda as well as the more direct menace of Hitler bayonets and further and still heavier loads of Allied bombs.

"End Of Her Tether"

"Bulgaria as a Nazi power is reaching the end of her tether," wrote the London *Times'* diplomatic correspondent, who formerly was stationed in Sofia.

"The actual end can hardly be expected to precede the general Allied assault on the Balkans, but it is certain that present conditions in Bulgaria have greatly contributed to the weakening of the German position in southeastern Europe and that the collapse of Bulgaria would mean no less than the complete disintegration of the Nazi Balkan fortress."

The Rumanians, restive under their own losses and territorial sacrifices, are watching the Russians approaching ever nearer their border with the same thought as Bulgaria and Hungary: How to quit the German cause.

Party Urges Resistance

Berlin has dispatched Hans Neubacher, Balkan problem specialist, on a mystery mission to Budapest amid reports of one Hungarian Cabinet meeting after another. Tension was reported spreading since the Hungarian peace party distributed pamphlets urging resistance to the war effort.

Although obviously concerned with their Balkan position, German military experts are represented as expecting the biggest Allied blow from the West.

Rommel Shift Reported

With that in mind, they are said to have shifted Marshal Rommel, now touring Norway, from the Italian-Balkan command to the driver's seat in the West.

But even before any new landings, the Nazis undoubtedly will have new worries over the "24-hour, 360-degree bombing" of Germany and all her satellites which Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commander of the United States Army Air Forces, predicts is "about ready to start."

"Fearful, Terrible Attacks"

"Fearful and terrible air attacks are in prospect for Hitler-dominated Germany this winter and spring," he said yesterday, in Italy, after a tour of the battlefront.

Arnold emphasized that the Americans were about ready to strike by day at every point in Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, as well as Germany.

Backed by German arms, the puppet Bulgarian Government is fighting growing revolt from the worried, pro-Russian population. Associated Press Correspondent Frank J. O'Brien, writing from Ankara, said the third American air attack on Sofia Friday had convinced the Bulgarian citizen that his life and property were in danger by his Government's alliance with the Nazis.

Reports persisted of the resignation of the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Georgi Shishmanov.

His position, if he still is in office, was made even more of a headache through Russian recognition of Tito's newly proclaimed Yugoslav Government—reported by the Turkish radio but not yet confirmed by Moscow.

This recognition, if true, would serve notice on Sofia that the Kremlin, having by-passed King Peter's Yugoslav Government, might accord the same treatment later to the present Bulgarian regime.

Through their war on the side of Germany, the Slavic-minded Bulgarians always have pinned their hope of salvation—if necessary—on the Russians. Russia and Bulgaria are not at war with each other.

Cabinet Visits Provinces

Bulgarian Cabinet Ministers made week-end tours of the provinces, presumably to obtain the opinion of the population on the question of continuing the increasingly hazardous alliance with Germany or to quiet their obvious fears.

A Hungarian broadcast heard here said virtually all the Ministers were out on these trips and they covered the country nearly from one end to the other.

Premier Receives Callers

The radio inferentially denied reports that Premier Dobri Bojilov had resigned by saying he received several callers Saturday, among them the Fascist Italian *charge d'affaires* and a Rumanian trade delegation.

The Brazzaville (French) radio quoted Ankara reports that the Germans were feverishly building new airdromes and communication lines throughout Bulgaria.

Amid these German defense preparations, however, the Cairo radio said anti-German feeling was becoming more apparent than ever.

The uneasiness among other Axis satellites was acknowledged by implication by Dr. Guenther Erdmann, German political commentator, when he said that the address Saturday of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop—mainly his statement that Soviet reserves soon will be exhausted—had had "a calming influence on Finland."

EDEN MAY REVEAL MASTER WAR PLAN

WERNER

Expected To Tell Commons Of Allies' Victory Blueprint

London, *Tuesday*, Dec. 14 (AP)—Assurance that the Allies have prepared a military-diplomatic master plan for smashing Germany and insuring that no war criminal will get away is expected to be given by Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, when he reports to the House of Commons on the Cairo and Teheran conferences.

The Foreign Secretary also may deliver a follow-up to Secretary of State Hull's warning to Hitler's Balkan satellites to get out of the war now or face the consequences.

Press Assails Bulgaria

London morning newspapers lashed particularly at Bulgaria today, the *Daily Mail* editorially declaring her to be "a robber state which always has been too ready with a knife to plunge into the backs of friends and neighbors."

The *Daily Herald* said Eden would tell Parliament the United Nations were "determined that when Germany surrenders, no political trick shall leave her with the belief that her armed forces have been undefeated." It said "unconditional surrender will have to come from the chief of the German general staff. Only then will the Allies call a halt to their offensive."

Invasion Plans "Complete"

The newspaper added that Eden, who attended the conferences in both Cairo and Teheran, would tell the House that "military plans to smash Germany within the next twelve months are complete to the last detail."

Allied statements and declarations that war criminals will be punished were recalled by the *Express*, which said a luxurious country house was being readied for Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering at Flen, Sweden, three hours' journey from Stockholm. The home was reported surrounded by a high fence and equipped with an intricate inside alarm system.

Gestapo Builds Haven

Another *Express* report said Gestapo members were building for themselves a brick and barbed-wire citadel within Warsaw for fear of being stranded by the sudden fall of the Reich.

1—To soothe the nerves and stiffen the willpower of panicky satellites and the bomb-groggy German public; and

2—To strengthen the defenses of Europe's perimeter against attack from without and treachery from within.

Von Rundstedt Side-Tracked

Appointment of Marshal Erwin Rommel as anti-invasion commander-in-chief, learned here yesterday from a source close to developments in Germany, had the double aim of tightening defense preparations and at the same time side-tracking Field Marshal General Karl Rudolf von Rundstedt, who recently was reported to be the leader of a clique of top German generals ready to scuttle Hitler in order to get a negotiated peace.

Three out of eight German divisions stationed in southern Yugoslavia and Greece have been moved up to the Greek-Bulgarian border in the past week as reinforcement to Berlin's warning to Bulgaria not to invite a fate similar to Italy's, it is learned here.

The government leaders in Bulgaria, apparently striving to keep the lid on rising popular resentment over continued collaboration with Germany, over the week-end made tours of the provinces sounding opinion and offering reassurances.

Rallies War Veterans

The Zagreb radio, heard by the Ministry of Information, reported that Premier Dobri Bojilo was trying to rally veterans of the last war into a patriotic front to help his government in power.

The Nazis, meanwhile, had their hands full in Hungary where the worried regime of Premier Nicholas Kallay, eager to convince the world that the kingless kingdom already was practically out of the war, has been insisting that the Germans let the remaining Hungarian troops come home from the Russian front.

The German High command was reported to have replied to the latest appeal with the explanation that the "military situation" was now unfavorable for such a release.

Field Marshal General Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the German High command, was reported going to Budapest, ostensibly to return the courtesy visit of the Hungarian army chief but actually to try to reassure the quaking government leaders that Germany will not collapse.

German radio propagandists indirectly confessed Nazi anxiety over the possible defection of Finland by asserting that Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's Saturday speech—stating that Soviet reserves were about exhausted—had had a "calming influence on Finland."

There were other reports, though, that the Germans were trying to push Finnish Fascists into a coup d'etat ousting Premeir Risto Ryti and his government in order to forestall a Finnish peace move toward Russia.

RED MISSION SENT TO YUGOSLAVIA

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Moscow Statement Hails Regime Set Up By Tito

London, *Tuesday*, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Soviet Government has decided to send a military mission to Yugoslavia to obtain more detailed information on the guerrilla organizations as has been done by the British, the Moscow radio said today.

A special statement by the peoples' commissariat of foreign affairs reviewed the setting up of a provisional government in Yugoslavia by the forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Drug Tito) and added:

"These events in Yugoslavia, which already have met with a sympathetic response in Britain and the United States, are regarded by the Soviet Government as positive facts facilitating the future successful struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia against Hitlerite Germany.

Mihailovic Chetniks Rebuked

"They also witness the significant success of the new leaders of Yugoslavia in uniting all the national forces in Yugoslavia.

"From this point of view, the activities of Gen. (Draja) Mihailovic's Chetniks, who, according to reports, have up to the present not helped but rather brought harm to the struggles of the Yugoslav people against the German invaders, could not therefore but meet with a negative attitude on the part of the Union of Socialist

Soviet Unions."

Partisans Holding Firm

Tito's Partisan forces announced yesterday they were continuing to beat off all attempts of the Germans to "break through into liberated territory" all along the irregular battle line.

At the beginning of the second week of heavy fighting, initiated by the Germans in an effort to stamp out guerrilla forces, the Yugoslavs declared units of two Nazi armies—the Fifth and Sixteenth reserves—were attacking in Bosnia alone.

Battles On Three Fronts

This indication that Adolf Hitler was deeply committed to the campaign in Yugoslavia, where German communications in the Balkans criss-cross, was accompanied by the assertion, that the Germans also were attacking with strong forces in Croatia in the north and the border region between Serbia and Montenegro in the south and were suffering "great losses in men and material."

Rally To Tito's Appeal

Broz' assertions that his Partisans were standing firm seemed to indicate that they had rallied to his appeal of Sunday, in which he declared "the moment has come" for an all-out effort to withstand the German assault.

Politically, the Partisan leader appeared to be gaining ground for himself and his new provisional Government, set up in rivalry to the existing exiled Government of Premier Bozhidar Puric in Cairo.

It seemed probable his group was aiming at power not only for the present military crisis but also for the immediate post-war period.

Puric Regime Shows Worry

That the Puric Government, thus far enjoying the official recognition of the Allies, was apprehensive of where this cordial collaboration would end was indicated by a statement it issued in Cairo saying:

"Does the nation, which with extreme unselfishness ranged itself on the side of Great Britain at the moment when that power was alone on the battlefield and which paid for its faithfulness to the Allied cause with proportionately greater losses than any other Allied people in Europe, deserve this?"

The statement asserted that "innumerable sections of Yugoslav life" wanted King Peter back. He is now with the Government in Cairo.

"No Government," Puric's View

A representative of the Puric Government declared flatly today "there is no government in Yugoslavia," refusing to recognize the newly established Tito-Ribar regime.

"There will be no government until after liberation when the Yugoslav people can freely choose for themselves," it was declared in a statement. "That is what we have been fighting for."

Slavs Report New Victory

London, Dec. 13 (AP)—Rallying to an appeal by Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) to smash new Nazi thrusts in Yugoslavia, Partisan forces have hurled back German attacks in Bosnia and Croatia, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, the Free Yugoslav radio announced today.

In his appeal yesterday, Tito said the attacking Germans were reinforced with formations of Ustachis and Chetniks, Bulgarian units, Albanian Quislings and a motley formation composed of fighters from Nazi-occupied countries.

Today's communique said that only small-scale action was taking place in other parts of the coun

CHURCHILL, CHIANG SEE BRIGHTER DAY

LONDON, Dec. 13 — (AP) Better times ahead were seen by Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek in an exchange of messages on the anniversary of the outbreak of the war in the Pacific. The messages were made public today.

"Although our two countries have been sailing through very rough seas during the past two years, we have already succeeded in turning the tide of war," China's president wrote. "We are confident our united efforts in war as well as in peace will lead to the creation of a new and better world order.

"And I have no doubt that the friendly relations long subsisting between our two countries have been greatly strengthened as a result of our recent conference in North Africa."

Churchill in a brief message said:

"I and the whole British nation have long admired the steadfastness and endurance of China and I am confident that as a result of the decisions of the conferences which has just taken place the efforts of our two peoples and those of the U.S.A. and other allies will bear good fruit."

Italian Fascists Meet

London, Dec. 13 (AP)—"Republican Italian" Fascists in Germany held their first meeting in Munich under the presidency of Vittorio Mussolini, son of the former Italian dictator, the Berlin radio said today.

Nazis Seek Payment For French Property

London, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Nazis are asking the Vichy Government for indemnity for damage to German industrial property in France through Allied bombing, members of the French delegation in London said today.

The Germans especially want payment for the hard-hit Renault works near Paris.

HONORED PLACE FOR THE FEW

London, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The names of 375 R. A. F. pilots who died in the Battle of Britain—the men whose sacrifice prompted Prime Minister Churchill to say "never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few"—are to be enshrined in Westminister Abbey after the war.

Plans already have been made, it was disclosed, to place a roll inscribed with the names in the Henry VII chapel.

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119 Britons Die In Raids

London, Dec. 13 (AP)—Civilian air-raid casualties in Britain in November totaled 119 killed and 238 injured, the Ministry of Home Security announced today.

This compared with 118 killed or missing and believed dead and 283 injured in October, a sharp increase over September, when only five persons were killed and eleven hurt. September's total was the best record since May, 1940.

KING GEORGE TO SPEAK

LONDON, Dec. 13 — (AP) King George VI will make his usual Christmas day broadcast this year to British subjects all over the world. The time was not announced, but he has usually broadcast his annual message to the Empire in the afternoon. It will be his first microphone appearance since last Christmas.

MILITARY RECORD UNIT IS AT WORK

A-BOMBER

Battle History Gathered From Fresh Data In Field

London, Dec. 13 (AP)—A complete and accurate history of the second World War is being prepared for the militarists and educators of the future by United States Army historians who get their information direct from the battlefronts.

Headquarters of the European theater of operations announced today the project already is under way in this theater, North Africa and Australia.

Col. Ganoe's Idea

It is the brain-child of Col. William Ganoe, Williamsport, Pa., chief of the historical section of G-3 in this area. He has been organizing his ideas since 1922 when he was chief of the history and methods of instruction department at the Fort Benning (Ga.) infantry school.

Compilation of an accurate war history must be done as the war progresses, Ganoe said. For this reason a hand-picked army staff now is going into the field to interview commanders and the information they obtain is filed in safe places.

Boston Newspaperman Helps

The executive of the project in this theater is a former Boston newspaperman, Lieut. Col. Timothy A. McInerney. Aiding Ganoe in supervision of the work are Lieut. John S. Howe, Newark, N. J., representing ground forces; Capt. Robert S. Healey, Providence, R. I., of the service forces; and Capt. Jerimiah F. O'Sullivan, New York city, former Fordham professor, air forces.

Others working on the project in the European theater include Capt. Henry L. Morrison, New York city, who served with the RAF nearly three years; Lieut. Gordon S. Ierardi, Somerville, Mass., and WAC Lieut. Susie J. Thurman, Terre Haute, Ind., who directs the classification of historical material.

Gen. Devers Stresses Need For Munitions

London, Dec. 13 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commanding general of American forces in Britain, told four American war workers who have been touring United States Army camps and factories in this country that American equipment is outstanding, but "we need more and more."

The workers told him: "For the first time we realize the terrific amount of equipment needed to keep an army in the field going, let alone to launch a new front."

Story To Tell To Labor

"We have talked with your men throughout Britain, lived with them and watched them work and we have a story to tell American labor when we get back," they said.

The four are:

JOSEPH SMITH, Detroit steamfitter.

STANLEY CEIZYK, North Hollywood (Cal.) aircraft engineer.

HUGH MAHONEY, Bethlehem (Pa.) steel worker.

OTTO O. BUTLER, East St. Louis (Ill.) chemical plant employe.

They are returning to the United States soon with four British war plant employes who will visit American industries.

Saw What One Raid Takes

"We saw miles of ammunition," Butler said, "and then we saw what a dent one Fortress raid made in those stacks of bombs. You can't believe how much it takes and how much is needed until you see for yourself."

Devers said he was happy the workers were given an opportunity to see how troops lived in the field.

"There is no doubt that our equipment is outstanding and we appreciate every bit we receive," he declared, "but we need more and more—we need a terrific amount of equipment."

Smith told Devers he "crabbed" in Detroit when the army insisted on modifying equipment even after it was on the assembly lines.

Thunderbolt's Big Dive Jerks Tail Rivets Out

London, *Tuesday*, Dec. 14 (AP)—Lieut Charles W. Kipfer, of Washington, D. C., had his Thunderbolt fighter at 30,000 feet during operations yesterday, and made a vertical dive of 8,000 when his oxygen system failed.

The dive jerked the rivets out of the plane's tail and wrinkled the stabilizer.

When Kipfer landed his crew chief examined the plane and said: "What are do doing here? You're supposed to be dead."

Yank In RCAF Decorated

London, Dec. 13 (AP) — Officer Charles E. McDonald, of Bossier, La., Royal Canadian Air Force pilot officer, today was awarded the Military Medal for bravery in action under circumstances which the RAF declined to make public.

U. S. Battleships Joined British

Became Part of Royal Home Fleet for Daring Feints at Time of Sicilian Invasion.

By ALFRED WALL.

Aboard an American Battleship Somewhere in the Atlantic, Aug. 6 (Delayed by Censorship) (A. P.).—Hundreds of miles away in icy arctic waters a strong United States Navy task force, including some of the world's most powerful battleships, played a vital role in the Allied invasion of Sicily.

It now can be told that this task force, operating for two and a half months as an integral part of the British home fleet, made three daring diversionary sweeps against the coast of Norway, one of them an invasion feint with a fake convoy just two days before the Sicilian landings.

The German air force refused battle during all these operations, although five Nazi reconnaissance seaplanes were shot down and two damaged.

On the first occasion the Americans, in company with British warships, drove far north of the Arctic Circle and tried a "lame duck" trick in a fruitless attempt to draw the German battleship Tirpitz and other German surface units into battle.

I was on the American flagship during the bulk of these operations, but watched the first of two Norwegian invasion feints from the bridge of the British Home Fleet flagship, the battleship Duke of York, flying the flag of Admiral Sir Bruce A. Fraser, commander in chief, who personally directed the operations.

Working together as one fleet, the United States and Royal Navy units demonstrated they were able to operate in complete harmony, just as the British and American armies have done in North Africa and Sicily. They also laid a solid foundation for their ultimate co-operation in the South Pacific after the European theater has been cleaned up. Besides the actual offensive operations, the Americans and British carried out numerous realistic battle exercises.

The task force, consisting of American battleships and destroyers, was led into a northern British naval base one brilliant spring night by a trim British light cruiser. The proper naval formalities took place between the task force commander, Rear Admiral Olaf Mandt Hustvedt, and Admiral Fraser and other high ranking officers.

45,000 Germans Reported Ordered From Vienna

Stockholm, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The Stockholm newspaper Social Demokraten said today it had learned from private sources that 45,000 Germans had been ordered to evacuate Vienna and move to East Prussia in apparent anticipation of Allied air blows.

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Flu Reported Sweeping Italy

At the Swiss-Italian Frontier, Dec. 13 (AP)—An epidemic of influenza was reported today to be sweeping northern Italy, where thousands are still without shelter as a result of Allied bombings of the industrial cities.

Thousands were reported ill at Milan, Turin and Genoa, but the epidemic thus far has been mild in form and there have been few deaths.

Doctors were reported to have attributed the rapid spread of the disease to undernourishment, fuel and medicine shortages and the severe winter weather.

U. S. GUERRILLAS

At the Italian - Swiss Frontier, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The Milan newspaper Corriere Della Serra said today that escaped American and British prisoners had joined with Italian Partisans recently in an attack on a Fascist guard barracks in the mountains near Brescia in northern Italy.

A number of guards were re-

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ported killed, and the Partisans lost fourteen killed, including two Englishmen, the newspaper said. It added that the Fascists had retaliated by executing the Partisan leader of the attack.

Aid Of German Women Enlisted In Sea War

Madrid, Dec. 13 (AP)—The German press has published an appeal of the German naval high command asking women to take over the jobs of their husbands in industry so the men may go to work in shipyards or join the navy.

"The sea war is now, and for the immediate future, of more imporance than ever," said the announcement. "To get better results, we need more ships, more arms, more men."

The announcement said women in the navy would be employed as aides to staff officers, in the offices, as anti-aircraft gunnery aides and for the information services.

FalangeUrgedtoOpenRanks

Arrese Says Spanish Party Must Work With Outsiders

MADRID, Dec. 13 (AP).—General Jose Luis Arrese, secretary general of the Falange party, told leaders of the organization yesterday that the time had come for the party to broaden its objectives, open its ranks to new members and collaborate with outsiders in the interests of attaining political unity in Spain.

Guerrillas In Ardennes Reach Aid Agreement

Barcelona, Dec. 13 (AP)—Representatives of 20,000 Belgian guerrilla fighters, including members of the White Brigade, and French liberation forces in Northern France have worked out an agreement for aiding one another, border dispatches reaching here today said.

The agreement was reached early this week between thirty leaders of the two organizations meeting in the Ardennes Forest, the report related.

Under its terms the French will supply food and clothing to the Belgians in the Ardennes and in eastern Belgium, while the Belgians and representatives of a Free Flemish group operating in the Netherlands and Belgium have agreed to aid French prisoners escaping from Germany and share with the French arms captured in this area.

ROOSEVELT VISITS TROOPS IN SICILY, AWARDS MEDALS

GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 13—(AP) President Roosevelt, flying within some 250 miles of the battlefields in Italy, visited Sicily on his homeward journey from Cairo, reviewing Seventh army troops of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., and decorating Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark and several other officers for bravery.

The President came from Malta to Castelvetrano airfield, it was disclosed officially today, with his C-54 transport guarded by 12 Lightning fighters.

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Reviews Troops

Accompanied by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Mr. Roosevelt drove in a jeep along the runways lined by hundreds of Seventh army troops who helped win Sicily in a blazing campaign. Castelvetrano is at the southwestern tip of the island.

(This dispatch gave the first disclosure of Gen. Patton's whereabouts since the announcement that Gen. Eisenhower had made him apologize to his troops for striking a soldier in a hospital.

(It did not indicate whether the President said anything to Gen. Patton concerning the incident. In Washington, Presidential Secretary Stephen Early, asked if the President at this meeting had "put his O.K. on Patton," replied: "What's the White House got to do with O.K.-ing Patton? He was assigned to a job by General Eisenhower, and General Eisenhower is keeping him in command of the 7th army, isn't he-")

Wanted to Visit Italy

Mr. Roosevelt flew to Gen. Eisenhower's villa in Tunisia after the visit in Sicily, the time of which was not disclosed in today's announcement. It was said he wanted to go to the Italian battlefront about 250 miles away by air, but that those charged with his security objected.

The President decorated General Clark, commander of the Fifth army fighting in Italy, and five other officers with Distinguished Service Crosses. The others were Col. Reuben H. Tucker, Ansonia, Conn.; Lt.-Col. Joseph B. Crawford, Humboldt, Kan.; Lt. William W. Kellogg, Highland, Tex.; Lt. Thomas F. Berteau, Chicago, and Lt. Edwin F. Gould, Orange, Calif.

Gen. Clark was decorated for "extraordinary heroism in action" at Salerno when the Allied bridgehead was threatened by German counterattack on Sept. 14.

"By his magnificent display of leadership, courage and determination during a critical phase of the battle, front line troops were inspired to hold at all costs, and subsequently to initiate steady advance," the citation said.

Reviews Seventh Army Troops.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt reviewed Seventh Army troops commanded by Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton at the time he conferred the Distinguished Service Cross on Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark and five other officers, it was disclosed here today.

Gen. Eisenhower was with the President as he drove up and down in front of hundreds of soldiers lining the runway. Later Mr. Roosevelt and his party flew to Gen. Eisenhower's villa in Tunisia. It is understood that Mr. Roosevelt wanted to visit the Italian battlefront but secret service men and Army officers charged with his safety flatly vetoed the idea.

Of those honored in addition to Gen. Clark, Col. Joseph Crawford was decorated for action near Niacomi, Sicily. The citation said his position had been attacked by German tanks and although his men were forced back he remained at his observation post directing American artillery fire while shells were falling within 200 yards of his position. Later he was wounded while trying to rejoin his battalion. Col. Crawford is now assigned to the Third Division.

Lieut. E. F. Gould received his decoration for action near Paestum, Italy.

"His magnificent bravery and devotion to duty in spite of wounds were a vital factor in the accomplishment of the battle mission," the citation read. Lieut. Gould was in a forward observation post September 17 under fire of small arms, mortar and artillery and in the face of a German infantry attack. His direction of artillery fire broke up the German attack. A direct hit on his post at 11 A. M. gave him a painful eye injury, but he refused to leave and directed the breaking up of a second German attack. Not until his battalion had been established for the night did he accept medical treatment, and then he returned to his post to direct the breaking of a third attack.

Lieut. T. F. Berteau, an officer in the same battalion, received his Distinguished Service Cross for saving three wounded soldiers under artillery and machine-gun fire on the Salerno beaches.

President Visits Sicily—Bodyguards Veto Trip to Front Lines.

Stockholm, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—A roundabout report reaching here today through Ankara and Budapest said President Roosevelt had conferred yesterday at Gibraltar with Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain and Premier Antonio Salazar of Portugal. There was no confirmation from any other source.

The Budapest correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Tidningen that said it had been reported in the Turkish capital that the three leaders discussed the position of Spain and Portugal during the expected Allied attack on western Europe.

Confers D. S. C. on Clark.

Washington, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt stopped over in Sicily, after completing war conferences at Cairo and Teheran, the White House announced today, and personally conferred Distinguished Service Crosses on Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark and five officers of his Fifth Army command.

Gen. Clark was cited for extraordinary heroism in action at the Salerno bridgehead in Italy when it was threatened by an enemy counter-attack on September 14. The citation told how Gen. Clark as Army commander personally instilled determination and courage in his men, under artillery and machine-gun fire at the front line. It told how he discovered eighteen Nazi tanks approaching, located an anti-tank unit and gave the orders which brought about destruction of six tanks and the repulsion of the rest.

The other officers decorated by their Commander in Chief were: Col. Reuben H. Tucker of Ansonia, Conn.; Lieut.-Col. Joseph B. Crawford, Humboldt, Kan.; Lieut. William W. Kellogg, Highlands, Tex.; Lieut. Thomas F. Berteau, Chicago, and Lieut. Edwin F. Gould, Orange, Cal.

The ceremony took place on a parade ground at Castelvetrano, in the southwest corner of Sicily. A dispatch to the White House from Major George E. Durno, a member of the President's party, said that Gen. Clark got his medal last and was obviously and utterly astonished.

Patton Greets Roosevelt.

The Chief Executive, who also visited Tunis and Malta on the homeward stretch of his trip, flew into Sicily in an Army transport plane, accompanied by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of Allied forces in the Middle Mediterranean area, and Lieut.-Gen. Carl Spaatz, commanding the Northwest African Air Force.

Lieut.Gen. George S. Patton, commander of the Seventh Army, was on hand with Gen. Clark to greet Mr. Roosevelt.

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Asked whether this meeting meant that the President had "put his O. K. on Patton" in Sicily, Presidential Secretary Stephen Early told reporters that he did not know what his questioner was talking about.

White House Keeps Hands Off.

"What's the White House got to do with O. K.-ing Patton?" Early inquired. "He was assigned to a job by Gen. Eisenhower, and Gen. Eisenhower is keeping him in command of the Seventh Army, isn't he?"

Mr. Early said he couldn't imagine anything the White House had to do with the matter, since it does not assign officers to command either in the United States or abroad. While the Army, in making assignments, does use the language "by direction of the President" Mr. Early said, that does not mean that the President in person has anything whatever to do with it, and Secretary of War Stimson recently had said as much.

Gen. Patton has been the subject of much controversy since the disclosure that he slapped a soldier in a hospital in Sicily.

7TH ARMY LEADER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

Gen. Patton Appears Unexpectedly in Egypt With His Staff.

CAIRO, Dec. 13 — (AP) Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commander of the U. S. Seventh army, and various members of his staff appeared unexpectedly in Cairo today on an unexplained mission.

(Cairo is the seat of two governments in exile—Greek and Yugoslav. Conferences with representatives of these governments would be a natural prelude to any allied attempt to invade Europe through the Balkans. There has been speculation as to the next assignment of the Seventh army since its whirlwind campaign across Sicily was completed.)

President Roosevelt, during his recent surprise visit to Sicily talked with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Gen. Patton, among other allied military leaders in this theater.

Patton recently received an official reprimand from Eisenhower for "reprehensive conduct" after he upbraided two shell-shocked soldiers, cuffing one of them, and calling one a "yellow belly."

Patton's appearance here comes at a time when there have been discussions on solidifying the Mediterranean and Middle East commands. The Persian gulf forces already have been separated from the Middle East command and made into a command of their own.

Patton arrived by plane and made no attempt to conceal his presence. He drove about the city in an automobile bearing his three-star flag and since no American, British or other Allied officer of equal rank is regularly stationed here, this attracted attention.

Report Says Patton Spoke Harshly To Third Soldier

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., who slapped one soldier and upbraided another, was disclosed today to have spoken with "undue harshness" to a third, who had left off his leggings because his ankles were swollen.

The disclosure was by Secretary Stimson in a report to the Senate Military Committee arguing that while the apparent denial of the slapping incident, which was issued November 22, may have been "an error in judgment from a public relations viewpoint it was eminently sound from a military standpoint."

Told By Correspondents

Stimson said that Patton, who had been charged previously with upbraiding two soldiers and cuffing one of them, was reported by news correspondents on another occasion to have "spoken threateningly and with undue harshness" to a soldier who failed to wear his leggings because his ankles were swollen. The soldier was on combat duty at the time.

Beyond the three now-listed incidents, Patton's record contains nothing else of this nature, Stimson said in reporting that one of the incidents involved Private Charles L Kuhl and occurred when the general visited the Fifteenth Evacuation Hospital in Sicily August 3.

Not Made Clear

Stimson did not make it clear whether Kuhl was the victim of "battle nerves" whom Patton struck in the belief he was malingering.

[Private Charles Kuhl, of Mishawaka, Ind., has written his parents that on August 3 "General Patton slapped my face . . . kicked me in the pants and cuffed me." Algiers officers have said that the slapped man was from the Carolinas, but withheld the name.]

It was the equivocal denial of the slapping as issued by the headquarters of General Eisenhower on November 22, which was characterized by Stimson as possibly an error in judgment.

Denied Reprimand

This statement said that Patton had never been reprimanded by Eisenhower (it developed subsequently that he had been rebuked but not formally reprimanded), that Patton remained in command of the Seventh Army whose morale was unaffected, and that no enlisted man had refused to obey Patton's commands.

"It was considered necessary to immediately and categorically deny the false implications that a change had or would take place in the com-

mand of the Seventh Army, or that its morale was impaired," Stimson said.

Reasons Still Secret

"The intention was simply to correct, for important military reasons, the untrue and damaging inferences from that incident which Drew Pearson had made in his original broadcast."

[Pearson, a Washington columnist, had said he doubted Patton would command combat troops again.]

The military reasons for the statement, Stimson said, "are still important to Allied operations in the Mediterranean theater and consequently must remain secret for the present."

day's meeting had been given AMG subordinates. Count Sforza is a pre-Fascist foreign minister and prominent Italian democratic leader.

The young Sforza declared that the police are under the direction of two Fascist-appointed officials who have not been removed by the Allies.

The incident is regarded by many as a direct outgrowth of the present political struggle revolving around the effort of the democratic parties to depose King Vittorio Emanuele. The actual head of Italian police in the Naples area is Gen. Antonio Basso, generally regarded as a monarchist, while the majority of students are anti-monarchial.

Naples Students Defy Police Ban, Plan New Meeting for Saturday

NAPLES, Italy, Dec. 13 — (AP) Feeling ran high and tension increased in Naples today as university students, who clashed with police on Saturday when a meeting was prevented, called another meeting for next Saturday.

Rocks were tossed at police who fired shots over the heads of about 300 students Saturday when they attempted to enter the University of Naples grounds.

Police officials said the meeting next Saturday would be broken up "in an even more vigorous manner" if it is held without authorization. Armed guards have been stationed around the university.

The Committee of National Liberation, a political organization composed of representatives of six Italian democratic parties, entered the controversy by issuing a statement condemning the actions of the police.

Allied Military Government authorities, to whom the Italian police are responsible, are conducting an investigation. They have announced that they may take action against Adolfo Omodeo, rector of the university, who has ignored three summons by public security officers of AMG who intended to warn him against political activity at the university.

A delegation representing the students delivered a protest to Col. Edgar Hume, head of AMG in the Naples area, today and asserted that their intended meeting last Saturday was not of a political nature.

Sforzino Sforza, son of Count Carlo Sforza, describing himself as an advisor of the students, said formal notification of last Satur-

Italians Pledge Aid To Allied Workers

Naples, Dec. 13 (AP)—Italian labor organization representatives sent messages to workers in the United States, Britain and Russia today declaring they intended to collaborate in producing "those arms which will hasten the moment when enemy barbarism shall be totally destroyed."

The messages marked the abolition of the Fascist syndicate system and the inauguration, by the Allied Military Government (AMG), of a program of self-government for labor in Italy.

BRAZIL READY TO FIGHT NAZIS

Officers in Algiers Make Fmal Arrangements.

Algiers, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—A Brazilian expeditionary force, the first ever to be sent overseas by a Latin American republic, will soon be serving with Allied troops in Europe or Africa, Gen. Mascarenhas de Morais of the Brazilian General Staff has disclosed. The General, heading a group of thirteen Brazilian officers, arrived in Algiers for conference at Allied force headquarters several weeks ago, shortly after Brazil announced that she was ready to send troops.

It was revealed that the General will go back to Brazil soon and return with a large contingent.

The troops will be a separate force serving with Brazilian officers under their own colors, but their disposition will depend on the Allied commander, the General said.

Hull Hails Decision.

Washington, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull said today that this country's already close relationships with Brazil will be cemented further by the active participation of Brazilian troops in the war to defeat Germany.

"We shall look forward to the day when Brazilian troops will be serving shoulder to shoulder with our own, just as their and our naval and aviation units are co-operating closely and successfully in the South Atlantic in anti-submarine activity," Mr. Hull said.

Brazilian cadets are now studying at various points throughout the United States, it is reported by the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, to become pilots, bombardiers, navigators, flight instructors, airplane armament officers, maintenance engineers and photographic laboratory technicians.

At San Antonio, Tex., there are Brazilian cadets training at the Army Air Forces Pre-flight School (pilot).

At Randolph Field, Tex., Brazilian cadets who show promise as potential instructors are now studying at the Central Instructors School. At New Haven, Conn., still other Brazilians are studying photography, armament and aircraft maintenance engineering at the United States Army Air Forces Training Command School at Yale University while at Lincoln, Neb., Bra-

India Called Safe From Foe

Auchinleck Says Japanese Missed Invasion Chance Last Year

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 13 (AP).—The Japanese missed their chance to invade India last year and the country is now safe from any serious invasion attempt, General Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, Commander in Chief of India, said today.

He said bases, communications and a great network of airfields had been built covering all India "to serve powerful forces from the United Kingdom and the United States which are going to take the offensive against Japan when the time is ripe."

JAP TROOPS BEHIND ON NEWS

Chunking, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Jap troops in China are getting precious little news about Axis reverses, foreign correspondents found out today in a talk with prisoners of war in a camp in downtown Chungking.

Nine Japanese privates in the group and two non-commissioned officers among the prisoners said they had not heard of Allied re-conquest of Guadalcanal or the German disaster at Stalingrad.

Sergt. Mitsui Katsuo, 25 years old, like other prisoners, said Jap troops were equipped with a non-toxic suffocating tear and sneezing gas, four cylinders of which are supplied every frontline platoon. These gases, he said, are employed to take stubbornly defended points or break through encirclements.

Chinese Sweep Traps 2,000 Japanese

London, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said twelve China-based American bombers paid a return visit today to frequently bombed Hanoi, in French Indo-China. The broadcast gave no details on the damage.

Chungking, Dec. 13 (AP)—The recapture of Niupitan, east of Changteh; the retaking of ten cillages northwest of Changteh and the encirclement of 2,000 Japanese, more than 500 of whom were killed, were announced by the Chinese high command today in continued bloody Rice Bowl fighting.

Escaping remnants of the surrounded force fled toward Linli, twenty-five miles north of Changteh.

Shihmen Lost

Results of the fighting was not unmixed, however, for the Chinese admitted the loss of Shihmen, an important town forty miles northwest of Changteh.

Panlungkian, twenty miles northeast of Changteh, was among the towns occupied by the Chinese, it was reported.

The report indicated a considerable advance during the past twenty-four hours by the Chinese, who announced yesterday that they had cleared the enemy from a thirteen mile zone northwest of Changteh.

Japs Reinforced

Chinese advices, however, said the Japanese had reinforced their positions in the Ansiang sector, forty-five miles northeast of Changteh, and were counter-attacking fiercely.

Heavy fighting, meanwhile, was reported around the Yangtze river port of Ichang, where the Chinese said their troops were attacking the outer defenses of the Japanese base after hand-to-hand engagements in which they captured several villages.

In capturing Panlungkiao the Chinese were said to have beaten off strong counter-attacks by reinforced Japanese units which a communique declared yesterday were striking back under cover of heavy artillery fire and poison gas.

Many Troops Poisoned

"Many of our officers and men were poisoned," said the Chinese high command, which, on several occasions, recently has accused the Japanese of employing poison gas.

The Chinese apparently were receiving continued effective air support from American airmen in their battle to clear the enemy from the rich rice bowl area.

A communique from headquarters of the United States Army Fourteenth Air Force today said that Mitchell bombers, escorted by fighters, had hammered Japanese installations at Ansiang and Shishow in the Tungting lake sector Saturday, dropping twelve tons of bombs and starting many fires. All American planes returned safely.

Jap Airmen Intercepted

The bulletin said that on the same day American fighters intercepted a force of enemy fighters and dive bombers returning to base and shot down eight Zeros and two dive bombers without loss.

(A Domei broadcast from Tokyo said American Liberators and Mitchells smashed at the Hankow area last night in two waves.)

CHINESE ASKS OWI NEWS LEAK PROBE

Official Denies Responsibility For Cairo Parley Report

Chungking, Dec. 13 (AP)—Dr. Hollington K. Tong, Vice-Minister of Information, today urged Elmer Davis, head of the OWI, and Brenden Bracken, Britain's Minister of Information, to "make an official investigation of the premature publication" of the story of the Cairo conference.

Such an investigation, Tong said, "would prove that any accusation that China had any responsibility for the premature story is without foundation and also would aid in preventing similar leaks in the future."

Tong's statement was made in response to a London dispatch published in a New York newspaper attributing premature publication of news of the Cairo meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and President Chiang Kai-shek to the presence of a Chinese newspaperman with the Chinese mission.

Tong's Statement

Tong issued the following statement:

"The representative of the Chinese Ministry of Information in the United States has advised me that the New York *Times* has printed a North American Newspaper Alliance dispatch under London, December 10, dateline which says the premature story on the Cairo conference occurred as a result of the presence of a Chinese newspaperman, later described as a Reuters correspondent, who transmitted the story to Reuters news agency in Lisbon, which is a British news service.

"I deny emphatically that any newspaperman, Chinese or otherwise, was attached to the Chinese mission to the Cairo conference. The suggestion is malicious and false and it is resented in China."

Another Mission Cited

[Tong apparently read the London dispatch as meating that a Chinese newspaperman was attached to Generalissino Chiang's mission at the Cairo conference. He did not take cognizance of the fact that another Chinese mission, a good will and military mission, traveled from the Middle East to Britain about the time of the Cairo conference.

[A dispatch from Lisbon said this mission stopped in Lisbon from November 29 to December 2, that one of its members was a Chinese named Chao, who also was a Reuters correspondent, and that this man gave Douglas Brown, Reuters' Lisbon correspondent, an eyewitness story of the Cairo conference.]

AUSSIES GAIN 2 MILES MORE IN NEW GUINEA

Infantry With Tank Support Pushes Along Huon Peninsula

Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters, *Tuesday*, Dec. 14 (AP)—Australian ground forces maintained their progress in clearing the Huon peninsula, New Guinea, by pushing across the Sowi river for a gain of two miles.

Supported by Matilda (medium) tanks, the advanced Australian infantry units were reported in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique to be nearing Lakona on the coast, twelve miles north of Finschhafen.

Pressing Rear Guards

Another Australian force inland continued its pressure against enemy rear guards north of Wareo.

Bombers, light and heavy, supported by fighters attacked Japanese air strips and installations on Bougainville.

Liberators attacked in the Buka area, on the north tip of Bougainville, while nearly one hundred Dauntless dive-bombers, Avenger torpedo planes and fighters unloaded fifty-four tons of bombs on Jakohina field in the Buin area, on the south end of the island.

Meanwhile, Mitchell bombers, supported by Kittyhawk fighters, blasted the Kieta air installations, across the island from Empress Augusta Bay.

Japs Raid Allied Base

Japanese planes raided Gusap, Allied base in the Ramu valley, New Guinea, Sunday for the second successive day but, as on the day before, they were beaten off by Kittyhawk and Thunderbolt fighters which, in this latest fight, downed two of the nine bombers and one fighter of the raiding force.

Liberators flew north of Australia for raids on Boela on Ceram island, west of New Guinea, where fires were started, and attacks on Larat and Watamoeri villages on the Tanimbar islands in the Arafura Sea. Enemy barges also were strafed in the MacCluer gulf, northeast of Ceram island.

30.24—10983

Japanese Capacity for Sacrifice Almost Incredible, Says Marine

F. HAMPSON

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES ON BOUGAINVILLE, Nov. 30—(AP) (Delayed)—Lieut. John Kendall, USMC, who was born in Turkey, raised in Greece and China, educated in Shanghai, Switzerland and at Yale, and who was the last American evacuated from Java, says the Japanese soldiers' capacity for sacrifice is almost incredible.

"The toughest thing we've got to beat is the Japanese' capacity for sacrifice," he said, in an interview.

"When they were sweeping through Malay and the East Indies I thought they were great tacticians and soldiers but I don't think so any more since the Solomons campaign. Their staff work has been uniformly poor where they had serious opposition. Their attacks have been badly carried out and their losses was out of proportion. But the individual Nip will still stand and fight until he's killed. Their capacity for sacrifice is almost incredible—both here in the jungle and at home.

Lt. Pendal, however, agrees with air tacticians who say that once we can apply wholesale bombing to Japanese cities the war will speedily end.

Bamboo Cities True

"That stuff about bamboo cities is true—I've seen them and lived in them," he said. "If we could bomb them just a third as hard as we've bombed European cities their number will be up. We could give one or two cities a good going over and hand them an ultimatum—give up or tomorrow we'll get Kobe or Yokohama or some other town. They're courageous but they won't be able to take that very long."

Lt. Kendall went to China from Greece in 1918 as a child. After schooling in the Orient and Europe he entered Yale in 1932 and afterward went to Nanking for Standard Oil. When the Sino-Jap war started he was transferred to Batavia.

From Australia he went to the United States, joined the Marine corps, came to the Solomons with a raider outfit in time for part of the Guadalcanal show and the New Georgia push.

"I still think we'll ultimately get at Japan up through the Pacific islands with some help via China," he said. "It can be done that way. If the European war doesn't go on too long, I think we can get at Japan proper sometime next year and finish her off early in 1945."

Zero 'Hunter' Limited To 2 Flights a Week

WITH THE 5TH UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, New Guinea (AP). — Colonel Neel Kearby, Texas flyer, was in the air so much his commanding general finally has limited him to two flights a week.

Kearby loves to call two or three veteran flyers from their desks and propose a little hunting trip. He says: "It isn't that I like to kill anybody, but I do like to hunt."

His season's bag: Sixteen Japanese planes.

Invader Of Makin Frees Parents

Makin Island, Nov. 25 (AP—Delayed)—Lieut. Bruno Raymond of the Royal Australian Naval Volunteer Reserve stepped up on the veranda of the dingy clapboard house.

"Hello," he said, extending his hand to an aging, nearly blind man.

"Hello," the man replied.

"Don't you know me?" the officer asked. "I'm your son."

"Bruno!" cried the old man, Moritz Raymond, a Gilbert Island trader who hadn't seen his son for nine years and who had been a virtual prisoner of the Japanese since they occupied Makin Island almost two years ago.

Mrs. Raymond came running from the house, embraced Bruno and burst into tears.

She said they had hoped for the day when United States troops would drive out the Japanese.

"But we didn't dream Bruno would come back to us with them!"

End Of Carrier Liscome Bay Is Described By Captain

By EUGENE BURNS

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 13 (AP)—The flaming end of the escort aircraft carrier Liscome Bay off Makin Island November 24 was described today by Capt. John G. Crommelin, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala. The ship, torpedoed by a Japanese submarine, went down in twenty minutes.

Captain Crommelin, Rear Admiral Henry M. Mullinnix's chief of staff, was the ranking survivor of the Liscome Bay sinking.

"Some of our men suffered broken legs, punctured lungs and burned bodies, but they didn't cry out," he said.

Was In Shower

He had an inflamed right shoulder blade, blackened, brittle fingernails. He limped as he walked on tender soles. He held a cigarette with a drawn, red hand.

He related:

"I was in a shower, which I shared with Admiral Mullinnix. I was about to walk into my room with a towel about my middle when a Jap torpedo struck aft of the engine room bulkhead on the starboard side. It must have been 5.13 A. M. or thereabouts.

"The violent shaking knocked me off my feet and I hit the deck. The lights went out but flames lighted the ships's interior instantly. I was hit in the side of my head by flying glass.

Climbs To Flight Deck

"By the time I got to the passageway athwart the ship, trying to reach the admiral's office, the ship was dead in the water.

"Then a man, backing down, hit me and knocked me down and that same instant a sheet of flame spurted through, enveloping me. That man perhaps saved me because most of the swirling, searing flame swept over my head but it took off my hair, bit deep into my right side, getting me in the shoulder and leg and bare feet. I felt cooked through.

"I climbed to the flight deck, leaving a roaring, flaming furnace below in the hangar deck.

Helps Others Out

"Many men who could have saved themselves gave their lives so others might live.

"Our ship's damage control officer, Lieut. Com. Buzz Carroll, a reserve officer from Long Island, New York, an enlisted man in the last war, was one of these.

"Buzz had a cut across his belly from shoulder to hip and was bleeding profusely. Buzz went below and helped officers and men get out of trapped quarters. He lugged wounded and guided others to escape hatches. He got lifejackets for others, never thinking about himself.

Didn't See Admiral

"Finally flames hit him and knocked him down, and he slipped into the water."

"I kept a lookout for Admiral Mullinnix but didn't see him. I believe the admiral didn't get off the ship because he was too exhausted. For days, he would not leave the flag plot (admiral's office), wanting to do his best for his flyers. He worked day and night. A wonderful man is lost.

Tells Of Capt. Wiltsie

"However, I did see Capt. Irving D. Wiltsie, of Riverdale, N. Y., on the bridge when the torpedo hit. He remained aboard to determine the damage, thereby to save the lives of men aboard carriers in the future.

[Captain Wiltsie is among the many missing.]

"With me was the ship's landing-signal officer, young Von Kemp (not otherwise identified). He was naked, too, like some twenty of us, but was wearing a tin hat. When the glow of fires showed a spot below, we jumped.

"After swimming alone for half an hour I heard the voices of kids hanging on a raft on which a wounded man had died. The boys maneuvered the liferaft alongside me. Paying attention to my right side, I climbed aboard. At sunrise two destroyers came alongside.

"From the time of the explosion to the sinking I saw absolutely no evidence of panic."

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Battleships in Nauru Attack

Presence of Big U. S. Warships Underlines Challenge to Jap Grand Fleet.

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The American Navy's invitation to the Jap Grand Fleet to come out and fight bore a postscript today written by United States battleships which participated in the attack on Nauru Island, west of the Gilberts.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced yesterday that the fleet's big boys added their steel to the deluge which carrier planes and surface craft poured onto Nauru on December 8.

Nauru, Japanese air base and phosphate-producing center, is about 450 statute miles west and slightly south of the Gilbert Islands, which United States forces wrested from the Japanese last month. It has been bombed before, but never has the Navy announced that our capital ships have fired their guns close to the big enemy sea and air base of Truk, 1,200 miles to the northwest.

Nauru Damage Is Heavy.

In the Nauru attack, installations were smashed and ten Japanese planes destroyed. Two United States planes were lost, and one of our destroyers received minor damage from shore fire.

After the Tarawa-Makin successes in the Gilberts, Tokio radio said our invasion constituted a threat to the Jap-held Marshalls and "presages a real decisive battle of the fleets." Since then, the Marshalls have been hit repeatedly by United States planes. In an attack Thursday, Admiral Nimitz said, an enemy cargo ship and escort patrol vessel were strafed near Jaluit Atoll.

Liberator bombers of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command in the Southwest Pacific made 2,600-and 2,400-mile round trips from Australia to Borneo and Celebes Island, respectively, Friday night blasting oil refineries and storage tanks at Balikpapan, on the southeast coast of Borneo, and wharves at Makassar, big port on the southwest coast of Celebes Island. It was the third raid on Balikapan and the fifth on Makassar.

Cavalry in New Guinea.

Gen. MacArthur's communique today made the first reference to Australian cavalry fighting on New Guinea. The horsemen and infantry met the Japanese in sharp clashes in the Ramu River Valley Saturday.

Australian infantry, tanks and artillery overcame stiff opposition to advance one mile up the Huon Peninsula coast to the Sowi River. The enemy was driven from prepared positions in precipitous Tunom River Valley, leaving more than 100 dead.

Americans repulsed a Japanese counter-attack Thursday in the northeast sector of Empress Augusta Bay on Bougainville in the north Solomons. The Americans have established an air strip here, within fighter plane distance of Rabaul, the enemy harbor and air base on New Britain Island.

20 Killed on Ground As Planes Collide in Air

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—A bomb which fell from a collision of two Navy planes over nearby Maui Island detonated in a force of Marines on field manœuvers last Tuesday, killing twenty and injuring twenty-nine.

Pilots of the Navy dive bombers parachuted, but their radio men were killed, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said in a press release yesterday.

JAP CARGO VESSEL HIT IN MARSHALLS

MCMURTRY

Shore Installations on Emidji In Jaluit Atoll Also Bombed.

PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 13—(AP) Army Liberators kept up a month-long series of raids on the mid-Pacific Marshalls by bombing a Japanese cargo ship and shore installations at Emidji (Imeiji) in the Jaluit atoll Saturday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today in a press reelase.

The bombers dropped 50 tons of explosives.

Jaluit and Mili atolls are the southernmost air bases of the Japanese in the Marshalls, thus being nearest to the Gilberts, 300 miles south, which were conquered by the Americans late last month.

As on other raids last week at Jaluit, no mention was made of enemy air interception, with opposition limited to anti-aircraft fire. Some of the Seventh American Army airforce bombers in the new attack were damaged but all got back to base. None of the crew was wounded.

The bombing of the Marshalls by the Seventh A.A.F. began prior to the Gilbert invasion and has continued with frequency.

Two days prior to the latest Jaluit raid, a single Liberator attacked a medium cargo transport and an escorting patrol vessel near the atoll.

The continued presence of enemy vessels in the Marshall area, where heavy shipping losses were inflicted Dec. 4 by swarms of planes from a big American aircraft carrier task force, indicates that the Japanese are seeking to reinforce those outpost defenses against a threatened invasion.

Military Leaders Visit San Juan

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Dec. 13 (AP)—Admiral Ernest J. King, United States chief of naval operations, and British Field Marshal Sir John Dill, a member of the combined chiefs of staff in Washington, spent Saturday night here en route to the United States after attending the Allied war councils in Cairo and Teheran.

They were accompanied by Lewis Douglas, of the War Shipping Administration, and a number of aides, including Vice-Admiral Russell Wilson, Rear Admiral B. H. Bieri, Rear Admiral Oscar Badger and Commander V. D. Long, of King's staff.

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Warns Of Post-War Plans Based On Dole

Toronto, Dec. 13 (AP)—C. D. Howe, Munitions Minister, calling on Canadians to avoid post-war planning based on public works and the dole, announced a nine-point plan today for making Canadians "the happiest people on God's green earth."

He advocated a higher standard of living, peacetime use of wartime inventions, a place in civil and international aviation, a merchant marine, mining industry expansion, reforestation, new markets abroad, a rebuilt home marketing and distribution system, and post-war plans built "on the broad base of private industry, agriculture and our forests, mines and fisheries."

Ship Loss With 1,000 Reported

New York Dec. 13—The Berlin radio, quoting a Shanghai report, said today that more than 1,000 Chinese drowned Thursday when a Yangtze river steamer sank off the river port of Nantung in Kiangsu province.

The broadcast, recorded here by the Associated Press, said only 200 persons were rescued and blamed the accident on "the carelessness" of the shipping company, which it asserted permitted so many passengers to board the vessel that it capsized.

TOKYO ADMITS NAVY REVERSES

Broadcast Puts Emphasis On Resources Of Allies

New York, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Tokyo radio, in a week-end war review for the Japanese, said Allied resources were fathomless while "it cannot be said that the Japanese navy has the war situation under complete control."

The Japanese-language broadcast, delivered Sunday night, said.

"The enemy has gradually advanced his bases to Bougainville and the Gilbert islands and is—step by step—closing in on our strategic points."

Calls For Airplanes

The Japanese review coupled an exhortation for greater effort by each individual with a specific injunction to speed production of airplanes.

"As Premier Tojo has stated it," it said, "in order for the third year of war to be made the year of certain victory, the 100,000,000 people (the Japanese) all together must exert their most desperate efforts, unified as one, with the spirit to crush—the spirit that knows no end.

"Must Offer Everything"

"We must offer everything for the prosecution of the war until the victory is won; in the political, economic, religious and cultural fields, everything in the Japanese Empire."

The broadcast tried to put across the point that despite American "defeats"—a statement which the OWI said was made necessary by the recent Japanese propaganda hoaxes about sinkings off Bougainville and the Gilberts—the "enemy is continuing to advance most persistently."

"The war situation manifests a grave and serious aspect," the broadcast said. . . The material fighting strength of which the enemy himself boasts and in which he takes pride and relies upon as his strength is not to be slighted, and is limitless. The enemy shouts that next year, indeed, he will carry out a world wide all-out counterattack.

Island Drive Called Sign

"That the enemy sent out aircraft over the Marshall slands, west of the Gilbert Islands, depicts the growing gravity of the war situation.

"The Imperial navy is continuing to gain victories in separate battles, but even if this is stated to be the case, it cannot be said that the Japanese navy has the war situation under complete control."

Red Envoy Sees Greek King

New York, Dec. 14 (AP)—Nikolai Novikov, new Russian Ambassador to the Greek Government in exile at Cairo, presented his credentials today to King George II of Greece, the Cairo radio announced.

Larry Allen, Captive Of Nazis, Reveals 2 Attempts To Flee

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New York, Dec. 13 (AP)—An account of two attempts to escape from German custody in Italy, the second ending in his recapture within thirty miles of the Swiss border, has come to friends here from Larry Allen, Associated Press war correspondent.

Allen, winner of the 1941 Pulitzer prize for international reporting, was captured September 13, 1942, while with British naval forces raiding Tobruk, Libya, and subsequently was taken to an Italian prison camp. In a letter dated last October 25, which came through German and American censorship, Allen wrote:

"I was hoping that by this time a stirring story would be arriving in New York. Instead, I'm in German hands and for the first time in an all-American officers' camp.

Hungry For Freedom

"There shall be written a story stranger than fiction, but it cannot be in this letter. I can only tell you that I was so hungry for freedom and tried with all my heart to find my way to a typewriter again.

"After the Italian armistice, the Chieti camp swiftly was occupied by the Germans. On the first move from there I dashed for liberty. A burst of machine-gun fire cut short my crawling through the barbed wire.

Placed Aboard Train

"I was placed aboard a train bound for Germany. High in the Alps, I leaped from the heavily guarded, speeding train. I hit the rail bed with a terrific impact. I spun around and fell directly under the wheels, rolling into the center of the track bed. I prayed. The entire string of boxcars passed over me.

"Badly cut and bruised, I trudged through swamps, orchards and mule paths in the snow-covered Alps. Days of cold and hunger. I got within thirty miles of Switzerland, then was recaptured because I was betrayed by a pretended Italian friend on October 8."

F. D. R. Expected To Tell Congress Of His Trip

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—The chances are President Roosevelt will report to Congress in person on the Middle East war conferences.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was invited to appear before a joint Senate-House session after his return from the Moscow conference with that in mind; Stephen Early, Presidential secretary, said he would "naturally anticipate that the President would receive a similar invitation and would respond" to it. Hull accepted his.

Democratic and Republican leaders in both Senate and House said they hoped Mr. Roosevelt would give Congress an account of his meetings with Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin, Chiang Kai-shek and President Ismet Inonu of Turkey.

Formal Invitation Unlikely

But they are not talking of issuing a formal invitation. Their idea appears to be to wait until the President returns to learn his wishes.

The Chief Executive might see fit to combine his report on his Middle East travels with the annual message to Congress. A separate appearance, however, to discuss the Cairo and Teheran conferences might be favored, to help bring about the political unity which Hull has recommended.

Senate majority leader, Senator Barkley (D., Ky.), said the Senate would be happy to hear a report if the President wanted to tell Congress of the conferences but that he had no plans yet to join other leaders in extending an invitation.

House Leaders Concur

The House majority leader, Representative McCormack (D., Mass.) said a report would be "most helpful to Congress and I am sure the members would welcome it," but thought an invitation unnecessary since the President is at liberty to report to Congress whenever he wishes.

Representative Martin (R., Mass.), House minority leader, remarked that Congress "undoubtedly expects the President to give it a full and complete report on the conferences," and the acting Senate minority leader, Senator White (R., Maine), said he would be glad if Mr. Roosevelt availed himself of the opportunity to tell the legislators about his trip.

JAP CHECK SLOWS NATIONALS SWAP

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 — (AP) The United States and Japanese governments are actively negotiating for a third exchange of nationals, Washington officials reported today, but final decisions cannot be made pending a report to Tokyo on conditions of Japanese in internment camps in this country.

The Japanese asked Spanish representatives to look into the condition of their nationals here and at the same time advised the United States that negotiations could not be concluded before the Spanish report reaches Tokyo.

Diplomatic authorities said, however, that this should not delay any arrangements which may otherwise be possible because the checking is a matter of routine and requires very little time.

The Japanese government was said to be particularly interested in the state of affairs at Tule Lake, Calif., where about 16,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans are interned.

About 7,000 individuals or spokesmen for family groups have applied there for repatriation.

BUTLER WRONG ON LATIN HELP, SAYS SENATOR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 — (AP) Disputing charges by Senator Butler (R.-Neb.) that the United States has spent more than $6,000,000,000 in Latin America and is being played for a "sucker" through the good neighbor policy, Senator McKellar (D.-Tenn.) told the Senate today actual expenditures and loans during the last three years were less than half that sum.

McKellar placed this country's direct spending in Latin America at $1,426,822,000, with all except $324,185,000 going for the purchase of strategic materials. Loans amounted to $1,483,373,000, he said, to bring the total outlay to $2,910,195,000.

McKellar, chairman of the Senate Appropriations committee, said his figures came from official government sources and that they proved Butler was "about 95 per cent wrong" in describing U. S. aid as "extravagance" and "boondoggling."

The $324,185,000 in direct expenditures, he said, included $93,646,000 of lend-lease transfers on which repayments of about $30,000,000 "are expected". He listed $158,960,000 as military outlays including $108,095,000 for "airports and other military facilities absolutely vital to our anti-submairne activities, the ferrying of our planes to Africa and the protection of the Panama Canal."

"Our spending in Latin American countries this year, he added, would aggregate about $1,000,000,000, mostly for war materials.

McKellar declared he believed Butler had been "grossly and grievously misled" in making his report and that it appeared to have been written before the Nebraska Republican toured 20 South and Central American republics last summer.

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 330 United States Army casualties, including these with next of kin:

MISSING.

NEW YORK.

Asiatic Area.

MONTAGNA, CHARLES T., corporal, mother, Mrs. M. Montagna, 190 Avenue W, Brooklyn.

O'CONNOR, DANIEL J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs Bridget O'Connor, 41-12 52d street, Woodside.

European Area.

McAVOY, JAMES P., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Mary G. McAvoy, 450 West 57th street, New York.

SILVERMAN, BERNARD, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Tillie Silverman, 1492 Montgomery avenue, New York.

Mediterranean Area.

BURGOS, ANTONIO, private; mother, Mrs. Santo Burgos, 1786 Lexington avenue, New York.

GAVARIS, GEORGE P., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Bertha P. Gavaris, 36-11 Ditmars Boulevard, Astoria.

HERBERT, CHARLES, private; wife, Mrs. Charles Herbert, 27 Stagg street, Brooklyn.

KARL, WILLIAM L., Jr., private; wife, Mrs. Patricia K. Karl, 713 Eagle avenue, Bronx.

LEWIN, JOSEPH, Pfc.; mother, Mrs. Gertrude Lewin, 8806 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn.

MERRILL, CLEMENT F., Pfc.; mother, Mrs. Clement Merrill, 69 Colonial avenue, Warwick.

WESCOTT, ERNEST E., private; wife, Mrs. Rose Wescott, 1323 Intervale avenue, New York.

Southwest Pacific Area.

ESPOSITO, FRANCESCO, technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Marie P. Esposito, 4612 Foster avenue, Brooklyn.

FOX, ROBERT K., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Katharine K. Johnson, 79 North Oxford street, Brooklyn.

IMPERATO, EDWARD M., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Anna D. Imperato, 5822 20th avenue, Brooklyn.

KEARNEY, EDWARD L., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mae E. Kearney, 609 West 173d street, New York.

LASCELLES, JAMES G., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Sarah Steers, 400 Riverside Drive, apartment 5-B, New York.

MANCONI, JOHN A., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Jennie R. Manconi, 495 East 171st street, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

Mediterranean Area.

BYRNES, WILLIAM T., Pfc.; brother, John J. Byrnes, 160 Vroom street, Jersey City.

CAMPBELL, FRANK J., private; mother Mrs. Vera Campbell, 121 Cottage street, Jersey City.

ENGLESE, PETER, Pfc.; father, Anthony Englese, 204 Fourth avenue, Garwood.

GOODRICH, GERALD L., private; sister, Mrs. Edith Rutt, 216 17th street, Warren Point.

LEFFLER, ALBERT J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. William Leffler, 75 Woodbridge avenue, Woodbridge.

Southwest Pacific Area.

FRANKLIN, THOMAS W., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Charlotte C. Hummel, 71 Earl street, Union.

GIERTSEN, OWEN N., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Mary P. Giertsen, 183 Montgomery street, Bloomfield.

McGINNIS, CLARENCE H., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth B. McGinnis, Route 5, Box 218, New Brunswick.

SHAFER, HERBERT M., first lieutenant; father, Harry A. Shafer, 7918 Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen.

ARMS OUTPUT DROP IS SEEN

DEC 14 1943

$8,000,000,000 Reduction Is Believed To Be Likely

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—Reductions totaling $8,000,000,000 or more in the projected $75,000,000,000 arms production program for 1944 appeared tonight to be a strong likelihood.

The opinion that such a cutback is inevitable—and that it will free perhaps a million war workers for civilian production or other service, is held by a number of leaders in both management and labor and also by some officials in the War Production Board and other agencies.

The latter group maintains, however, that while present estimates of the armed services on the volume of weapons, transport and supplies needed next year can be expected to be cut within a few months, there is no basis for anticipating such a reduction immediately.

Expected In Spring

The trimming of schedules and the initial reconversion of a few firms to civilian production, most of these officials believe, will start in the spring and become generally apparent about midsummer.

Possibility of moderate cutbacks was foreseen by Charles E. Wilson, WPB's executive vice-chairman, in sketching 1944 production prospects last week before the National Association of Manufacturers.

Presenting next year's munitions schedule, Wilson said that "in general, subsequent revisions will not be upward." Barring an unexpectedly early end of the fighting in Europe, he added, the revisions "will not substantially reduce our 1944 production below present levels."

Landing Craft Drive

Other sources predicted that the change could be expected to coincide roughly with the windup of the present vast production drive for landing craft, which currently holds top priority in the plants of 20,000 prime contractors and subcontractors. As the campaign for invasion craft tapers off, steel mill capacity will be available for other purposes.

These sources cautioned, however, that military upsets could change the picture on short notice and that no drastic cutbacks would take place without a curtailment in production of either planes or ships.

There is no current sign of a slackening in aircraft production, but naval ship construction will be lower in 1944 than in the present quarter.

Wallace Urges Ballot For All Servicemen

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—Vice President Wallace today declared that "as a matter of simple justice" all members of the armed forces should be given an opportunity to vote next year.

"I hope the Senate and House will make it certain that ballots are in the hands of all these young men who are fighting for our country," he said. "They are entitled to help choose those who will be our public servants after the war is won."

War Paint Banned From Army Planes

Washington, Dec. 13 (AP)—The War Department has ordered removal of war paint from virtually all of the army air force's planes in order to lighten the aircraft and add several miles an hour additional speed.

Combat commanders recommended the action, the announcement said. Only specialized planes in use overseas will retain camouflage paint. In the continental United States nearly all planes will come off of the assembly lines with the natural metal color.

Omission of the greenish-grey paint will result in a slight increase in top speed, the army air force estimated, and will reduce the weight in fighter types by fifteen to twenty pounds and in heavy bombardment types by seventy to eighty pounds.

NAVY RELEASES FORTAS AFTER 30 DAYS DUTY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 — (AP) Abe Fortas, former undersecretary of the interior, has been discharged from the Navy for physical reasons after serving one month as an apprentice seaman, the Navy announced today.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes said Fortas regretted being a civilian again but "I do not share Mr. Fortas' regret," and added that he hopes to persuade Fortas to return as undersecretary.

Ickes, in a statement, said Fortas has an arrested case of ocular tuberculosis and has spent all except one day of his term at the Camp Sampson, N. Y., training station in the hospital.

Fortas, 33 years old, married with no children, has been in and out of the Navy twice in a two-month period. Until October he was kept out of the service by intercession of Secretary Ickes and President Roosevelt on the ground that he was necessary in his job. There was some Congressional criticism of this.

Fortas himself said he was anxious to get into uniform. Finally Ickes and Roosevelt withdrew their objections and the Memphis lawyer volunteered for induction in the Navy.

Wins 30-Day Leave

The day he reported, Ickes persuaded the Navy to give him a 30-day leave to head a mission of the Petroleum Reserves corporation to the Middle East. The mission was delayed in leaving, and Fortas resigned, entered the Navy and was shipped to Camp Sampson.

Ickes' statement said:

"I do not share Mr. Fortas' regret that, after volunteering for the Navy, he was not permitted to serve. When he entered the Navy, he was undersecretary of the interior. By a considerable majority, his duties related to the war program. I am hoping that he will return to those duties, as he can ill be spared from this department.

"The exhaustive physical examination he was given at Camp Sampson disclosed that Mr. Fortas had an arrested case of ocular tuberculosis, a recurrence of which might have been attended by most serious permanent results. Except for one day all of his term at Camp Sampson was spent in the hospital and even there he had a slight recurrence of the disease. Fortunately, however, the Navy doctors were able to arrest it again."

The Navy said that a regular medical examining board made this finding concerning Fortas:

"This man is not qualified for retention and was not qualified for enlistment in the U. S. naval service."

DENIES REVIEW IN DRAFT CASE

High Court Lets Decision On Reclassification Stand

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Washington, Dec. 13 (AP) — The Supreme Court today let stand a decision upholding a selective service board's reclassification of a draft registrant from 3-A to 1-A after he had become a father.

The decision applied to Adolph Stanziale, Essex county, New Jersey, tavernkeeper, who was classified 3-A in January, 1942, while his wife was pregnant, and shifted to 1-A in November, 1942, after the baby was born and the Servicemen's Allowance Act was passed. He was inducted in January, 1943.

Mrs. Stanziale sought his discharge from the army, contending that the board's action was "unlawful and arbitrary" and taken without any new evidence except that he had become a father.

Ruling Is Reversed

The Federal District Court for New Jersey directed his discharge, but the Third Federal Circuit Court reversed that ruling and the Supreme Court today refused to review the Circuit Court's action.

Mrs. Stanziale said the Circuit Court held, in effect, that a Federal Court had no right to review a draft-board's action. The Justice Department argued that it meant simply that a draft classification based upon evidence is final.

Stanziale was classified originally as 3-A on his claim that he had to support his wife and parents. The Justice Department declared the draft board could have "justifiably" decided in November, 1942, that his wife and parents, with the help of seven employes, could operate his tavern and thus support themselves.

Denies Review On OPA Ruling

The high tribunal also refused to review an emergency court of appeals ruling that a company challenging OPA regulations cannot appeal to the emergency court until the OPA administrator has finally denied the company's protest.

The issue was raised by the Safeway Stores, Inc., a grocery chain, which argued that the administrator failed to act on its protests against price regulation within the specified legal time and that, therefore, this constituted a denial.

'MacArthur for President' Clubs Plan Convention

CHICAGO, Dec. 13 — (AP) Plans for a national convention of "MacArthur for President" clubs in Chicago early next year were announced today, following a statement of Secretary of War Stimson that no war department regulation or policy would prevent an Army officer from accepting a nomination for president or vice president.

The convention plans were announced by Attorney Joseph P. Savage, president of the Illinois club, who said he was corresponding with MacArthur clubs in other states to fix an exact date.

He said the Illinois club has been serving unofficially as a sort of national clearing house for other MacArthur clubs.

LANDON NAMES 3 MAJOR STEPS IN PLANK PLAN

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MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 13— (AP) Alf M. Landon disclosed tonight he had told Secretary of State Cordell Hull that before Republicans could agree to the proposal for identical foreign policy planks for the two major parties, they must have complete reports on background and implications of "any agreements or understanding that have been arrived at, either orally or in writing."

The 1936 Republican presidential candidate said in an address prepared for delivery at a meeting of Republican leaders of city, county and three congressional districts here that he had laid three practical problems before the secretary in that regard.

"First," he said, "before the Republican leadership could write or agree to a plank they would have to have a full and detailed report on what has taken place at these conferences and all the background and the implications of any agreements or understandings that have been arrived at, either orally or in writing. In brief, they would have to have the kind of a full, detailed and complete report that the secretary of state is expected to make to the president following any important foreign conversation and negotiation."

Full Agreement

He said the two parties, secondly, would have to reach agreement on "every word and every comma" in such a plank, and on "just what those words mean—and they must mean exactly the same thing to both parties and not be subject to a different interpretation."

"Third," he said, "having agreed to such wording and its meaning, if the Republican convention adopted the plank, there would have to be a firm commitment—a commitment the keeping of which would not be open to question—that the Democratic party in its convention would adopt the same plank, without so much as the change of a word. And if there was so much as the change of a word, we would have to have a commitment that Mr. Hull would repudiate the plank."

Conceding that such conditions would not be easily met, he said "anything less than this" would not be fair to the American public.

He said Hull, whom he called on two weeks ago, "knows I am a firm believer that politics should end at the water's edge," and "knows I am well aware that something may happen on the battlefields in the next few months which would make it almost essential for the safety of our country for our two parties to have identical planks."

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Last Moments Of A Carrier

San Francisco, Dec. 13 (AP)—A Japanese torpedo churned through the inky-black water. A lookout cried "Here comes a torpedo!" but an instant later a shattering roar shook the escort aircraft carrier Liscome Bay and flames enveloped her.

Explosions followed and the baby flat-top went down by the stern off Makin Island on November 24, the only American warship lost in the conquest of the Gilberts.

Rear Admiral Lost Life

Loss of life was heavy and included Rear Admiral Henry M. Mullinix, Attica, Ind., the task force commander, and the skipper, Capt. Irving D. Wiltsie, of Riverdale, N. Y. There were 200-odd survivors and today they related stories of heroism and sacrifices during the Liscome Bay's final moments.

Lieut. Com. M. U. Beebe, squadron commander, of Anaheim, Cal., sought Captain Wiltsie, but was unable to locate him. He went down a line to the water and reached a raft. Other survivors were picked up. "Shortly afterward," Beebe said, "there were more explosions and the ship made her final dive, bow out of the water until the last."

Bridge A Shambles

Lieut. Com. Gardner Smith, Cazenovia, N. Y., went to the bridge to look for the captain and found it in shambles. It was too hot to put a hand on the rail.

"Once in the water, I tried to swim away from the ship, but the current carried it down on me," Smith said. "I noticed rounds of ammunition going off in all directions. I picked up a seaman and we swam aft. A depth charge went off, injuring two sailors who were with me, but it did not hurt me.

Sank Stern First

"I was on my back at the time and not over 100 feet from what was left of the stern. The hangar deck was ablaze, the fantail gone, a portion of the after starboard side was gone and the ship sank stern first. three minutes after I got clear of the stern."

Chief Shipfitter L. A. Ashley, of Wellsburg, W. Va., was in the shipfitter's shop when the torpedo struck.

His Shoes Blown Off

"I had just finished mustering the repair party when there was a heavy explosion which blew an elevator loose and caused a large fire. I was close to the ship door and it blew my clothes, including my shoes and rubber life belt, right off me. We fought through flames and debris to the catwalk on the flight-level deck and brought out fire hoses, but it was useless. There was nothing we could do to save the ship, so I went over the side and swam clear."

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APPROVED RUSSIAN COLLAPSE

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THE TIDE OF BATTLE BEGAN TURNING SATURDAY, AS THE RUSSIANS LAUNCHED
THEIR FIRST COUNTER-ATTACKS AGAINST THE GERMANS, AND CONTINUED SUNDAY
AS SOVIET FORCES REGAINED SEVERAL POPULATED PLACES.
DISPATCHES DIRECTLY FROM THE FRONT TO THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER
PRAVDA INDICATED THAT THE NEW TURN IN THE FIGHTING WAS DUE LARGELY
TO A REAPPEARANCE OF SOVIET PLANES AFTER WEEKS OF INACTIVITY FORCED
BY INCLEMENT WEATHER.
WITH STRONG AERIAL SUPPORT, THE RED ARMY THREW BACK ENEMY TANK
FORCES WHICH HAD ADVANCED TO THE MALINOVKA SECTOR, SAID PRAVDA'S
DISPATCHES. SOVIET STORMOVIK BOMBERS WERE PERMITTED TO TAKE THE
AIR AGAIN AFTER WINTER WINDS DISPERSED LOW-HANGING CLOUDS WHICH HAD

KEPT THE PLANES GROUNDED.

AFTER BRINGING IN TANKS AND INFANTRY ON WHAT THE MOSCOW RADIO DESCRIBED AS "AN EXTRAVAGANT SCALE" IN HIS EFFORT TO BREAK THROUGH TO KIEV, GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL GEN.FRITZ VON MANNSTEIN APPARENTLY NOW WILL BE OVERBORNE WITHIN A SHORT TIME UNLESS HE CAN REBOUND WITH MORE POWERFUL FORCES.

TO THE SOUTHEAST ALONG THE ONE OTHER IMPORTANTLY ACTIVE SECTOR OF THE RUSSIAN FRONT, THE KREMENCHUG AREA, THE RUSSIANS CONTINUED THEIR DRIVE TOWARD THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF KIROVOGRAD, RECAPTURING SEVERAL POPULATED PLACES, SAID THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR FROM A BROADCAST. KIROVOGRAD IS BEING APPROACHED BOTH FROM THE EAST AND THE NORTHEAST IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRIVE WHICH TOOK THE RAIL JUNCTION OF ZNAMENKA LAST FRIDAY.

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IN A SECOND BIG DEVELOPMENT OF THE KREMENCHUG BRIDGEHEAD THE RUSSIANS WERE ADVANCING WESTWARD AND NORTHWESTWARD TOWARD THE CHERKASY BRIDGEHEAD, WHERE THE RED ARMY HAS BEEN EMBATTLED FOR WEEKS.

HERE THE RUSSIANS OVERRAN SEVERAL STRONGLY-FORTIFIED GERMAN POSITIONS, THE SOVIET BULLETINSAID.

THE BERLIN RADIO TOOK NOTE OF THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE WEST OF KIEV, DECLARING THAT GEN.NIKOLAI VATUTIN LAUNCHED IT "WITH FRESHLY-BROUGHT-UP REINFORCEMENTS." BERLIN SAID "IT WAS AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO SEIZE THE INITIATIVE," AND THAT THE GERMANS, AFTER THROWING BACK THE FIRST BLOWS, CONTINUED THEIR OWN ADVANCE TOWARD KIEV.

THE GERMANS SAID THEIR FORCES WERE ALONG A LINE FROM CHERNYAKHOV, NORTH OF ZHITOMIR, TO MALIN, WITH SOME ADVANCE UNITS BEYOND THIS ALONG THE TETEREV RIVER.

BERLIN DESCRIBED THE FIGHTING OF THE KREMENCHUG AREA AS GROWING IN INTENSITY AND "EXTREMELY BITTER." THE RUSSIAN GENERAL IVAN S. KONEV HAS EXERTED "RATHER STRONG" FRONTAL PRESSURE AGAINST KIROVOGRAD, BERLIN'S RADIO MILITARY COMMENTATOR SERTORIUS SAID, AND SOME RUSSIAN TROOPS HAVE MANAGED TO ESTABLISH A FOOTHOLD IN THE NORTHWESTERN PART OF THE CITY OF CHERKASY ITSELF.

SERTORIUS ALSO REPORTED A RUSSIAN SMASH IN A THIRD DIRECTION ON THIS KREMENCHUG SALIENT--SOUTHEASTWARD TOWARD THE IRON ORE CITY OF KRIVOI ROG.

ALTHOUGH THIS DRIVE WAS DECLARED CHECKED, SERTORIUS SPOKE GRAVELY OF THE ENTIRE KREMENCHUG SECTOR:

"FIGHTING OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF CHERKASY, KIROVOGRAD AND KRIVOI ROG," HE SAID, "MUST BE CONSIDERED IN THEIR ENTIRETY AS A BATTLE OF THE FIRST ORDER. THE CLIMAX OF THIS BATTLE HAS NOT YET BEEN REACHED."

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SN617PEW

ADD LONDON - AERIAL OFFENSIVE BEYOND RANGE OF

THE EXACT TARGET WAS NOT SPECIFIED IN THE EARLY ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RAID.

THE EFFECT ON THE GERMANS CERTAINLY WOULD BE TO GIVE STERN EMPHASIS TO THE PROMISE YESTERDAY OF GEN.HENRY H.ARNOLD, CHIEF OF U.S.AIR FORCES, THAT "FEARFUL AND TERRIBLE" AIR ATTACKS WERE IN STORE FOR HITLER-DOMINATED EUROPE THIS WINTER AND SPRING.

AS IN TODAY'S OPERATION, LONG-RANGE THUNDERBOLT P-47S AND LIGHTNING P-38S--CAPABLE OF HANDLING A CONTINUAL ESCORT FOR JOBS EXCEEDING 300 MILE ROUND TRIP--ARE BEARING THE BRUNT OF THE SHEPHERDING ASSIGNMENTS, WITH BRITISH, ALLIED AND DOMINION SPITFIRES OFTEN SUPPORTING.

THERE IS EVERY PROSPECT OF NEW AMERICAN FIGHTERS JOINING THE ESTABLISHED GROUPS ON THE BASIS OF RECENT REPORTS FROM THE UNITED

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STATES OF DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TYPES WHICH NOW ARE ALMOST READY FOR ACTION.

ALREADY THERE WERE UNMISTAKABLE SIGNS IN THE WINTRY SKIES THAT ARNOLD'S DECLARATION WAS NO EMPTY BOAST. AT NUMEROUS AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBER FIELDS SCATTERED THROUGH BRITAIN, THE ROAR OF DEPARTING FOUR-ENGINED BOMBER SQUADRONS IN MANY CASES IS NOW ALMOST TWICE AS LOUD AS A MONTH OR SO AGO.

WEEK BY WEEK AVIATION LABOR BATTALIONS ARE LEVELLING NEW AREAS OF ROLLING FARMLAND UNTIL--AS HAPPENED LAST WEEK--THERE COMES A BRIEF ARMY ANNOUNCEMENT THAT SIX MORE AIRFIELDS ARE READY FOR THE USAAF. THEY NOW ARE NUMBERED OFFICIALLY AT WELL OVER A HUNDRED.

STEADILY AND SURELY, BRITAIN IS GETTING ON THE RECEIVING END, AS ARNOLD HIMSELF DECLARED, OF "A GREAT NUMBER OF BOMBERS UNDREAMED OF A YEAR AGO."

AS BOMBER STRENGTH GROWS, THE NUMBER OF FIGHTERS ALSO IS INCREASING ENORMOUSLY. RECENT COMMUNIQUES HAVE REPORTED MORE AND MORE ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN GERMAN AND AMERICAN FIGHTERS.

THE SINGLE GERMAN FIGHTER DESTROYED IN TODAY'S RAID OVER GERMANY AND CREDITED TO THE AMERICAN FIGHTER COMMAND WAS SHARED BY TWO LIGHTNING PILOTS, LT.ROBERT L.BUTTKE, 851 43RD ST. SACRAMENTO,CALIF., AND LT.JAMES W.HINER, 2704 TEMPLE ST., LOS ANGELES. THEY BROUGHT DOWN A HUNKER'S 88.

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A BOMBER GROUP LED BY LT.COL.EVERETT J.O'CONNOR OF HOLLISTER, CALIF., MADE TWO RUNS OVER ITS TARGET TODAY TO MAKE CERTAIN THE BOMBS GOT AWAY IN THE TARGET AREA.

ANOTHER GROUP WAS LED BY LT.COL.E.A.ROMIG OF CANTON, OHIO, WHO DESCRIBED THE RAID AS "A DAMNED FINE MISSION--THE P-47S FLEW SO CLOSE TO THE BOMBERS YOU COULD SEE THE NUMBERS OF THEIR SIDES."

MJ9PEW

LONDON DEC 13-(AP)-USE OF FACILITIES IN THE AZORES GRANTED BRITAIN BY THEPORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT HAS INCREASED BY APPROXIMATELY 1,000,000 SQUARE MILES THE OCEAN AREA PATROLLED BY THE RAF'S COASTAL COMMAND PLANES, THE AIR MINISTRY HAS DISCLOSED.

THE COASTAL COMMAND PREVIOUSLY HAD PATROLLED FROM 10,000,000 TO 12,000,000 SQUARE MILES OF THE ATLANTIC IN ITS WAR AGAINST MARAUDING GERMAN SUBMARINES.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL G.R.BROMET, WHO FORMERLY DIRECTED THE AIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE U-BOATS IN THE BAY OF BISCAY, IS IN COMMAND OF THE COMBINED BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY AIR UNITS STATIONED IN THE AZORES. THE UNITS INCLUDE WELLINGTONS AND HUDSONS AND FLYING FORTRESSES. ONE OF THE LATTER SANK A GERMAN SUBMARINE WITHIN TWO WEEKS AFTER OPERATIONS FROM THE ISLANDS WERE BEGUN.

KK518AEW

LONDON,DEC.13-(AP)-A DAILY MAIL DISPATCH FROM THE GERMAN FRONTIER TODAY SAID GERMANY'S PRINCIPAL SCIENTISTS WERE ASKED AT A RECENT MUNICH MEETING TO DEVOTE EVERY EFFORT TO PRODUCE A SUPER-WEAPON SO BADLY NEEDED BY THE REICH.

THE SECRET WEAPON PROPAGANDA NOW IS PROVING A BOOMERANG, THE DISPATCH SAID, WITH THE GERMAN PEOPLE CLAMORING FOR ITS IMMEDIATE USE. THE BELIEF IS GAINING GROUND, THE DISPATCH ADDED, THAT THE WEAPON'S DEVELOPMENT MET SOME SETBACK.

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EV503AEW

LONDON, DEC. 13-(AP)-RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS QUOTED TURI
SOURCES TODAY AS SAYING THAT A NEW ALLIED AIR ATTACK ON SO CH
AXIS SOURCES REPORTED YESTERDAY WITHOUT ALLIED CONFIRMATI

PLACE IMMEDIATELY AFTER 200 HEAVY GERMAN TRANSPORT PLANES HAD LANDED ON AN AIRFIELD NEAR THE BULGARIAN CAPITAL.

THE LAST ATTACK ON SOFIA ANNOUNCED BY ALLIED SOURCES WAS CARRIED OUT FRIDAY BY LIBERATORS FROM MEDITERRANEAN BASES. THE VICHY RADIO YESTERDAY SAID A NEW ATTACK WAS MADE SATURDAY NIGHT.

BY JAMES F.KING

LONDON, DEC 13-(AP)-ARTIE GREENGROIN, PFC, THE BEST KNOWN AMERICAN GI IN THIS "ENGLISH ISLE," IS MISSING.

ARTIE WAS LAST HEARD OF A WEEK AGO WHEN HE DISCLOSED IN HIS WEEKLY COLUMN IN YANK, THE AMERICAN ARMY MAGAZINE, THAT HE HAD MET A "DUCHESS," AND SHE HAD CONVINCED HIM HE SHOULD BECOME A "GENNULMAN."

GI'S WHO FOLLOWED HIS WEEKLY PHILOSOPHIZING AND GROUSING DIDN'T TAKE ARTIE SERIOUSLY WHEN HE SAID:

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"THEY'S GOOD MODELS TER FOLLER. I THINK I'LL START GETTING IN WITH A FEW OF THE NOBILITY. I DECIDED IT'S TIME FOR ME TO IMPROVE ME STATION IN LIFE. RUNNING AROUND WITH A LOUSY CROWD OF SODJERS DON'T GET A MAN NOWHERES."

BUT HE SEEMINGLY MEANT IT, FOR HIS COLUMN IS MISSING FROM YANK THIS WEEK, AND HE NO LONGER IS LISTED AMONG THE EDITORS IN THE MASTHEAD.

ARTIE IS A FICTITIOUS CHARACTER--THE CREATION OF STAFF QGT. HARRY BROWN OF PORTLAND, ME. BROWN WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE, AND NO LONGER IS ATTACHED TO YANK. WHAT IS GOING TO BECOME OF ARTIE HASN'T BEEN DECIDED, AND WHAT CAUSED BROWN'S TRANSFER WAS NOT MADE PUBLIC.

BUT IN THIS EUROPEAN THEATER OF THE U.S. ARMY AND IN AMERICAN ARMY CAMPS AS FAR AWAY AS INDIA, ARTIE GREENGROIN, PFC., HAD A PLACE UNIQUE AMONG THE GI'S.

EVERY GOOD ARMY GROUSES, AND ARTIE DID IT FOR ALL GI'S.

HE COVERED THE WHOLE FIELD, GIVING HIS VIEWS ON GENERALS, TOP SERGEANTS--"OL BASSERS" HE CALLED THEM--BRITISH WOMEN--"BARMAIDENS" IN PARTICULAR--BRITISH BEER, THE BRITISH CLIMATE. HE ALSO TALKED KNOWINGLY, IF SOMEWHAT ILLITERATELY, OF ARMY STRATEGY, AND PHILOSOPHIZED ON THE POST-WAR WORLD.

GENERALS TOOK NOTE OF ARTIE'S GRUMBLING.

ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO, BRIG.-GEN.FRANK S.ROSS, CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION, WROTE A LETTER TO ARTIE PUBLISHED IN YANK. ARTIE DROVE A TRUCK IN ROSS' DIVISION.

AFTER GIVING ARTIE SOME ADVICE, GENERAL ROSS TOLD HIM BLUNTLY THAT "I'M SPEAKIN TO YER LIKE A FRIEN, AND HOPE YER DON TAKE OFFENSE (IF YOU FEEL TEMPTED TO, JUST COMPARE RANKS) BUT YER GOTTA ACT LIKE A SOLDIER."

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ARTIE HAS BROUGHT OUT MANY CATCHY PHRASES THAT NOW ARE PART OF ARMY TALK.

PERHAPS ARTIE HAS GONE AND JOINED THE RANGERS--THAT OUTFIT HE OFTEN THREATENED TO JOIN IF HE DIDN'T GET A PROMOTION IN HIS TRUCK-DRIVING OUTFIT.

FOR A GUY WHO DROVE A "HOISE IN BERKLYN" BEFORE BEING DRAFTED, A TRUCK DIDN'T AFFORD MUCH DIGNITY.

BZ1024AEW

LONDON, DEC. 13-(AP)-THREE MILITARY POLICE SERGEANTS WHO HELPED RESCUE INJURED CREW MEMBERS WHEN A FLYING FORTRESS CRASHED IN A VILLAGE RECENTLY AND ASSISTED IN REMOVAL OF THE VILLAGERS BEFORE THE BOMBS EXPLODED, WERE COMMENDED TODAY BY COL. HAROLD W. BOWMAN, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., COMMANDER OF A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON.

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THOSE COMMENDED WERE JOHN RILKO, 13 CAROLINA COURT, NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., WHO DIRECTED THE OPERATION, WILLIAM B. KNOLL, 1213 OLIVE ST., EL DORADO, KAS., AND ARNOLD B. REASONER, 4876 SOUTH BROADWAY, ENGLEWOOD, COLO.

ACTING ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE, RILKO ROUNDED UP HIS MEN AND STARTED REMOVAL OF THE VILLAGERS 20 MINUTES BEFORE THE BOMBS EXPLODED.

OTHERS PARTICIPATING IN THE RESCUE, INCLUDING LT. COL. CLAYTON A. SCOTT, SEATTLE, WASH., AN EIGHTH U.S. AIR FORCE STATION EXECUTIVE OFFICER WHO TOOK CHARGE OF THE EMERGENCY DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND BEDDING TO 50 VILLAGERS WITHIN HALF AN HOUR, ALSO WERE PRAISED BY THE VILLAGERS.

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LONDON, DEC. 3-(AP) A A- AAA- AAAAAAAAA A- AA MM N G

MAJ GENERAL FREDERICK L. ANDERSON, COMM

GENERAL OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE BOMBER COMMAND, HAS SENT AN OFFICIAL COMMENDATION TO LT. KEITH E. KOSKE, OF 2603 W. WELLS ST., MILWAUKEE, FOR SAVING THE LIFE OF SGT. TYRO C. WEAVER, OF RIVER VIEW, ALA., DURING THE JULY 26 RAID ON HANNOVER.

SGT. WEAVER WAS DISCLOSED RECENTLY TO BE SAFE IN A GERMAN HOSPITAL AFTER BEING DROPPED BY A PARCHUTE FROM A BOMBER BY LT. KOSKE, WHO KNEW THE GUNNER WAS INJURED TOO SEVERELY TO SURVIVE THE FOUR-HOUR TRIP BACK TO THE HOME BASE.

"THAT WAS ONE OF THE TOUGHEST DECISIONS A MAN EVER HAD TO MAKE," GEN. ANDERSON WROTE LT. KOSKE, A FLYING FORTRESS NAVIGATOR NOW IN THE UNITED STATES.

"WHEN WEAVER'S ARM WAS SHOT OFF SO NEAR THE SHOULDER A TOURNIQUET COULD NOT BE APPLIED, YOU FIXED THE WOUNDED MAN IN HIS PARACHUTE AND DROPPED HIM THROUGH THE ESCAPE HATCH, WHICH COURSE OF ACTION OFFERED THE ONLY CHANCE FOR WEAVER TO RECEIVE MEDICAL ATTENTION BEFORE THE LOSS OF BLOOD WOULD HAVE BEEN FATAL."

"IT MUST NOW BE A SOURCE OF GRATIFICATION TO YOU TO KNOW THAT YOUR PRESENCE OF MIND UNDER SUCH EXTREME CIRCUMSTANCES SAVED THE LIFE OF YOUR WOUNDED COMRADE WHO IS NOW REPORTED SAFE AND WELL IN A GERMAN HOSPITAL.

"YOUR COURAGE AND SOUND JUDGMENT IN MAKING THIS DIFFICULT DECISION IS MOST GRATIFYING AND WORTHY OF EMULATION. YOUR CONDUCT ON THIS OCCASION IS A SOURCE OF GREAT CREDIT TO YOU AND TO THE ENTIRE SERVICE."

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BY RANKLIN BANKER

AT A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN,DEC.13 (AP)—SGT. ADOLPH P.FRYDEL "PASSED OUT" FROM LACK OF OXYGEN FOUR TIMES DURING TODAY'S RAID OVER NORTHWEST GERMANY BECAUSE HE GAVE HIS OWN SUPPLY TO A WOUNDED FELLOW CREWMAN.

THE SIX-FOOT LANESBORO,MASS.,TAIL-GUNNER ON THE FLYING FORTRESS "HARD TO GET" EVENTUALLY WAS REVIVED FOR GOOD WHEN THE SHIP GOT DOWN TO A LOWER ALTITUDE AND BACK AT THIS BASE HE EXPLAINED SIMPLY "HE (THE FELLOW CREWMAN) WAS A LOT WORSE OFF THAN I AND NEEDED THE OXYGEN, SO I GAVE IT TO HIM."

GERMAN FIGHTERS PUT 200 BULLET HOLES IN THE FORTRESS,WOUNDED PART

OF THE CREW AND SHOT OUT THE [redacted] SHIP'S OXYGEN SYSTEM FROM TOP-TURRET TO THE TAIL.

WITH THE REGULAR SUPPLY GONE, THE REAR GUNNER BEGAN TO USE THE EMERGENCY "WALK AROUND" BOTTLES, EACH CONTAINING ABOUT THREE MINUTES WORTH OF OXYGEN. THE CREW SET UP A "BUCKET BRIGADE" PASSING BOTTLES BACK TO THE WOUNDED BALL-TURRET GUNNER WHY FRYDEL WAS ATTENDING.

THE TOP-TURRET GUNNER SGT. STEVE BOWEN OF SARDIS, MISS., PASSED A BOTTLE TO FRYDEL, WHO IMMEDIATELY ADMINISTERED IT TO THE WOUNDED GUNNER. WHEN BOWEN RETURNED HE FOUND FRYDEL UNCONSCIOUS AND REVIVED HIM WITH A FRESH BOTTLE.

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THEN BOWEN WENT FORWARD TO GET ANOTHER BOTTLE. HE RETURNED AND HANDED IT TO FRYDEL WHO PROMPTLY APPLIED IT TO HIS PATIENT--AND PASSED OUT ONCE MORE. FRYDEL LOST CONSCIOUSNESS FOUR TIMES IN THE SAME ROUTINE BEFORE THE SHIP FINALLY REACHED A BEATHABLE ALTITUDE.

"IT WAS A CASE OF PURE HEROISM ON THE PART OF FRYDEL," SAID PILOT GEORGE S. SMITH OF GROSSE POINTE SHORES, MICH., AND "I'M GOING TO RECOMMEND HIM FOR A DECORATION."

ADD ABOARD BATTLESHIP (WALL) XX OFFICERS

THE TWO FORCES IMMEDIATELY BEGAN DAYS OF EXERCISES TOGETHER. FINALLY, AT THE END OF A DAY OF REALISTIC BATTLE PRACTICE, THE AMERICAN FORCES SET OFF TO SEA IN COMPANY WITH THE DUKE OF YORK, A CARRIER, TWO CRUISERS AND FIVE BRITISH DESTROYERS.

WE STEAMED TO AN ICELANDIC ANCHORAGE WITHOUT INCIDENT EXCEPT FOR SOME BONA FIDE SUBMARINE ALARMS WHICH THE DESTROYERS ANSWERED WITH DEPTH CHARGES. AFTER A TIME WE WENT TO ANOTHER ICELANDIC ANCHORAGE AND EVENTUALLY HEADED NORTH NORTHEAST.

A CRUISER AND TWO DESTROYERS HAD BEEN SENT AHEAD TO RELIEVE AN ALLIED GARRISON ON SPITZBERGEN. AT THE SAME TIME TWO DESTROYERS WERE ESCORTING OTHER BRITISH UNITS OUT OF A NORTHERN RUSSIAN PORT. THE HOPE WAS THAT THESE LIGHT FORCES WOULD LURE THE TIRPITZ AND OTHER GERMAN UNITS OUT OF THEIR NORWEGIAN LAIRS AND GIVE US A CHANCE TO DISPATCH THEM WITH OUR 16-INCH GUNS.

AT ONE POINT WE MAY HAVE BEEN SPOTTED BY A GERMAN RECONNAISSANCE PLANE. BUT NOTHING HAPPENED.

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THE NEXT OPERATION WAS SHORTER AND MORE EXCITING.

A FAKE CONVOY CONSISTING OF TRAWLERS, LANDING CRAFT AND MISCELLANEOUS VESSELS WAS SENT SAILING EASTWARD FROM THE NORTH OF BRITAIN AS IF HEADING FOR A LANDING ON THE NORWEGIAN COAST. FIFTEEN MILES SOUTH WAS THE AMERICAN BATTLE FORCE, ACCOMPANIED BY A BRITISH CARRIER AND A BRITISH CRUISER AND ALL LED BY THE DUKE OF YORK.

FORTY MILES NORTH A CRUISER FORCE HEADED IN THE SAME DIRECTION. FOUR HUNDRED MILES FURTHER NORTH A LIGHT FORCE OF CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS WAS MAKING A SIMILAR FEINT SIMULTANEOUSLY.

THE OPERATION WAS PLANNED TO HAVE THE GERMANS SIGHT US MOVING EASTWARD AND GET THE IDEA AN ATTACK WAS BEING MADE.

ALL THE FORCES WERE BELIEVED SIGHTED DURING THE DAY. THE CRUISER FORCE WAS SHADOWED FOR HOURS BY A SNOOPER PLANE. A FLYING BOAT SAW US AND SENT OFF A MESSAGE. HE HEADED AWAY, THEN DECIDED TO COME BACK FOR ANOTHER LOOK. TWO AMERICAN-BUILT GRUMMAN MARTLETS FROM THE CARRIER SWUNG IN AND SHOT HIM DOWN INTO THE SEA.

WE STOOGED UP AND DOWN THE NORWEGIAN COAST 87 MILES OFFSHORE, BEGGING FOR A FIGHT. WE EVEN BROKE RADIO SILENCE TO MAKE SURE THE GERMANS KNEW WE WERE THERE. AS A FINAL NOSETHUMBING GESTURE THE WHOLE COMPANY "MADE SMOKE" FOR MANY MILES.

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BUT NOTHING HAPPENED, AND WE SAILED SERENELY BACK TO BASE.

SOME THREE WEEKS LATER A SIMILAR SWEEP WAS MADE. ON THIS OCCASION, MARTLETS FROM THE BRITISH CARRIER SHOT DOWN TWO LARGE GERMAN FLYING BOATS AND SHORE-BASED RAF BEAUFIGHTERS DESTROYED TWO AND DAMAGED TWO MORE OF THE SAME TYPE.

NAVAL AND AIR AUTHORITIES WERE AMAZED AT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE'S UNWILLINGNESS TO CHALLENGE THESE BOLD FORAYS. THE ALLIED UNITS HAD PENETRATED WITH IMPUNITY INTO EASY BOMBER AND DIVEBOMBER RANGE. THEY HAD BEGGED FOR A FIGHT -- BUT NONE WAS FORTHCOMING.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, MONDAY, DEC. 13).

ADD MOSCOW (CASSIDY) XX THREATENED

(THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY BARELY MENTIONED FIGHTING IN THE KIEV SALIENT, ASSERTING MERELY THAT "OUR TROOPS STORMED NUMEROUS LOCALITIES-" IN THE AREA OF ZHITOMIR AND KOROSTEN).

ENGINEERS OF THE FIRST UKRAINIAN FRONT WERE GIVEN MUCH OF THE CREDIT FOR BLUNTING THE POWERFUL TANK-SUPPORTED GERMAN DRIVE. AN OFFICER JUST RETURNED FROM THE KIEV SECTOR SAID THAT WHEREVER THE GERMANS MANAGED TO PUSH FORWARD A FEW KILOMETERS THEY FOUND

THEMSELVES CONFRONTED WITH NEW SOVIET DEFENSE LINES SET UP BY THE ENGINEERS. SUPERIOR RUSSIAN ARTILLERY, WHICH DESTROYED HUNDREDS OF TA[illegible]S PLAYED A VITAL ROLE.

"WITH EACH BATTLE EXPERIENCE, OUR SELF-PROPELLED GUNS ARE INCREASING," SAID AN IZVESTIA DISPATCH. "THEY HAVE BECOME A MORTAL DANGER TO THE GERMANS."

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THE RUSSIAN DRIVE FOR KIROVOGRAD, WHICH NOW IS IN DANGER OF ENCIRCLEMENT, WAS RESISTED STUBBORNLY BY THE GERMANS IN ONE AREA YESTERDAY, BUT THEY WERE FINALLY FORCED TO RETREAT IN DISORDER AFTER THEY WERE HIT FROM THE FLANK BY RED INFANTRY AND TANKS, THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE SAID. IN ANOTHER SECTOR, 800 NAZIS WERE REPORTED KILLED AND 25 TANKS DISABLED OR BURNED. #

ADD BARCELONA XX AREA

THE BELGIAN WHITE BRIGADE IN THE ARDENNES AREA IS COMMANDED BY A BELGIAN ARMY MAJOR AND IS SAID TO HOLD LARGE QUANTITIES OF MACHINEGUNS, BELGIAN ARMY RIFLES AND MUNITIONS IN A NUMBER OF CACHES THROUGHOUT THE FORESTS.

THE BELGIANS REPORTEDLY HAVE EXECUTED MANY IMPORTANT SABOTAGE RAIDS WHICH WRECKED A LARGE PART OF THE HERSTALS ARMAMENT WORKS IN THE LIEGE AREA AND THE LIEGE POWER STATION, LEAVING THE INDUSTRIAL CITY WITHOUT ELECTRIC POWER FOR NEARLY A WEEK.

SN1036PEW

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY, DEC. 13-(AP)-THE PRIVATES TALLEY --MAXINE AND CHARLES TALLEY--CAN BE COUNTED AMONG THE HAPPIEST PEOPLE IN ITALY.

THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES TOLD THEIR STORY TODAY AS FOLLOWS:

CHARLES WAS BUSY UNLOADING AIR CORPS DEPOT SUPPLIES WHEN HIS FIRST SERGEANT YELLED:

"PVT. TALLEY, REPORT TO THE ORDERLY ROOM IMMEDIATELY. BETTER WASH UP BEFORE YOU GO IN."

SLIGHTLY BEWILDERED, CHARLES WASHED HIS HANDS, BUTTONED THE TOP OF HIS FATIGUE SHIRT, AND WALKED INTO THE ORDERLY ROOM.

"I COULDN'T FIGURE OUT WHAT THE 'OLD MAN' WANTED," HE SAID AFTERWARD. "I COULDN'T FIGURE IT OUT AT ALL."

THE MAJOR LOOKED AT HIM STERNLY WHEN HE ENTERED THE ORDERLY ROOM. THEN THE MAJOR SAID "THERE'S A PRIVATE TO SEE YOU, A FRIEND OF YOURS, I THINK." HE INDICATED A BENCH ON THE SIDE OF THE BIG ROOM.

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CHARLES LOOKED TOWARD THE BENCH. HE SAW THE PRIVATE MENTIONED THEREUPON. FOR A MINUTE, HE WAS SILENT. HIS EYES STARED. HIS LOWER JAW DROPPED. THEN HE SHOUTED:

"OH, BABY DOLL!"

FOR THE NEXT FEW MINUTES, THE TWO PRIVATES KISSED, HUGGED AND LAUGHED A LITTLE HYSTERICALLY. THEIR EYES WERE WET.

PRIVATES CHARLES TALLEY AND PRIVATE MAXINE TALLEY ARE FROM CRYSTAL CITY, TEX. THEY USED TO BE KNOWN AS MR. AND MRS. CHARLES TALLEY.

"I GUESS," SAID CHARLES AFTER THE FIRST SHOCK OF THE MEETING WORE OFF, "THAT I'M THE HAPPIEST SOLDIER IN ITALY. I WISH I HAD SOME CHAMPAGNE, OR SOMETHING."

THEN HE SAID "I'D BETTER STOP WISHING, AND GIVE SOMEBODY ELSE A CHANCE. I GOT ALL I WANT FOR CHRISTMAS."

PVT. MAXINE TALLEY HAD ARRIVED TWO DAYS BEFORE WITH A CONTINGENT OF 200 WACS. SAID SHE, HOLDING CHARLES' HAND:

"I KNEW HE WAS IN ITALY. I HAD TO WAIT SIX MONTHS BEFORE THEY FINALLY PUT ME ON A BOAT GOING OVERSEAS. BUT THEN I ALWAYS KNEW DEEP INSIDE OF ME I WOULD BE GOING WHERE CHARLIE WAS."

NJ913PEN

BY RELMAN MORIN

NAPLES, DEC. 12--(DELAYED)--(AP)---THE FIRST THING ONE AMERICAN SOLDIER IS GOING TO DO WHEN THE ALLIED ARMIES ENTER ROME IS TO DROP IN AT THE UNIVERSITY AND PICK UP A DIPLOMA BEARING HIS NAME.

"I THINK I'VE EARNED IT," SAID CARMEN CONSTANTINE, WHO CAME TO ITALY FROM LILLY, PA., SIX YEARS AGO TO STUDY ARCHITECTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ROME.

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CONSTANTINE WAS TAKING FINAL EXAMINATIONS FOR A DEGREE IN DECEMBER, 1941, WHEN THE UNITED STATES BECAME INVOLVED IN THE EUROPEAN WAR. MANY AMERICANS IN ITALY WERE INTERNED. HOWEVER HE TALKED THE FASCISTS INTO LETTING HIM REMAIN NEAR THE UNIVERSITY UNDER HOUSE ARREST SO HE COULD FINISH HIS WORK.

"THEY THOUGHT I WAS CRAZY, BUT THEY LET ME DO IT," HE SAID. "I WROTE MY PAPERS AND SENT THEM TO 8 VARIOUS INSTRUCTORS."

WHEN THE AGREEMENT WAS CONCLUDED FOR THE EXCHANGE OF CIVILIANS BETWEEN ITALY AND THE UNITED STATES CONSTANTINE WAS AWAITING WORD ABOUT

30.24—19993

HIS DEGREE. THE WORD STILL HAD NOT ARRIVED WHEN THE AMERICANS WERE ENTRAINING FOR THE EXCHANGE SHIP DROTTNINGHOLM. SO CONSTANTINE DELIBERATELY MISSED THE LAST TRAIN. HE WAS ARRESTED.

"I KNEW THEN THERE WAS NO CHANCE OF FINISHING THE COURSE," HE SAID. "THEY STILL HAD ME IN THE HOUSE. ONE NIGHT I SIMPLY WALKED OUT."

OF ITALIAN EXTRACTION, CONSTANTINE SPEAKS THE LANGUAGE FLUENTLY AND WITHOUT AN ACCENT. HE HAD NO DIFFICULTY IN EVADING ARREST FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.

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THEN HE ENTERED THE SERVIC OF SOME BRITISH SECRET SERVICE AGENTS "TO HELP END THE WAR" AND WAS PICKED UP BY ITALIAN SECRET POLICE. LATE LAST JULY HE WAS CONVICTED OF ESPIONAGE AND SENTENCED TO DEATH.

THE FOLLOWING NIGHT A RUMOR THAT MUSSOLINI HAD RESIGNED AND THAT THE FASCISTS WERE IN FLIGHT SWEPT THE PRISON, HE SAID.

"I DON'T KNOW HOW IT STARTED," CONSTANTINE OBSERVED, "BUT IT WAS ALL OVER THE PRISON IN A FEW HOURS. ABOUT 600 OF US TRIED TO BREAK OUT THAT NIGHT, BUT WE DIDN'T MAKE IT."

THE NEXT MORNING THE REPORT PROVED TRUE AND THE JAILERS OPENED ALL DOORS. CONSTANTINE WENT TO ROME AND THEN HEADED SOUTHWARD SHORTLY BEFORE THE FIFTH ARMY LANDED AT SALERNO.

DISGUISED AS A DEMOBILIZED SOLDIER, HE MADE HIS WAY THROUGH THE GERMAN LINES AND EVENTUALLY REACHED THE AMERICAN-HELD SECTOR. HE IS IN UNIFORM TODAY, ATTACHED TO AN IMPORTANT ARMY GROUP.

"BELIEVE ME," HE SAID, "I'VE GOT A PERSONAL INTEREST IN SEEING ROME TAKEN."

DEC 14 1943

APRB 33-5 MORINS 2300 SECOND URT 1032PEW

NAPLES, ITALY, DEC 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE ALLI... ...LITARY GOVERNMENT PROBABLY WILL TAKE SOME ACTION AGAINST ADOLFO OMODEO, RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NAPLES, AS THE RESULT OF A STUDENTS' FIGHT WITH ITALIAN POLICE LATE YESTERDAY, POLICE OFFICIALS SAID TODAY.

ABOUT 300 STUDENTS ATTEMPTED TO ENTER THE UNIVERSITY GROUNDS, WHICH HAVE BEEN CLOSED TEMPORARILY. A SQUAD OF CARABINIERI POLICE WAS ON GUARD. AN ITALIAN POLICE OFFICER SAID THE STUDENTS THREW ROCKS AND ONE STRUCK A POLICEMAN ON THE HEAD. TWO SHOTS WERE FIRED OVER THE STUDENTS' HEADS AND THEY DISPERSED QUICKLY.

THE ITALIAN POLICE ARE UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE AMG. OMODEO, AS LEADER OF THE STUDENTS, WILL BE ASKED WHY THEY TRIED TO FORCE THEIR WAY THROUGH THE GUARD. THE RECTOR WILL BE ASKED TO EXPLAIN WHY

HE FAILED TO ANSWER THREE PREVIOUS SUMMONS TO PUBLIC SECURITY OFFICES OF THE AMG WHEN OFFICIALS INTENDED TO WARN HIM AGAINST POLITICAL ACTIVITY AT THE UNIVERSITY.

THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT SFORZINO SFORZA, SON OF COUNT CARLO SFORZA, PRE-FASCIST FOREIGN MINISTER AND NOW ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL POLITICAL LEADERS IN ITALY, MAY BE QUESTIONED ABOUT THE ROCK-THROWING INCIDENT WHICH GREW OUT OF A MEETING OF "CORDA FRATRES," A STUDENT GROUP IN WHICH YOUNG SFORZA HAS BEEN ACTIVE.

B?53AEW

ADD ALGIERS XX SAID

MAJ. GEN. J.G. ORD, AMERICAN CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT BRAZIL-UNITED STATES DEFENSE COMMISSION, WHO ACCOMPANIED MASCARENHAS, SAID BRAZIL HAD A GOOD SIZED PROFESSIONAL ARMY, AND PRAISED THE UNITS HE WATCHED IN TRAINING. MOST OF THE COUNTRY'S LATEST EQUIPMENT CAME FROM U.S. LEND-LEASE, INCLUDING ARTILLERY, MEDIUM AND HEAVY TANKS, PURSUIT, PATROL AND BOMBING PLANES.

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MASCARENHAS SAID BRAZIL DID NOT YET HAVE AN AGREEMENT WITH THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION PERMITTING BRAZILIANS TO ENTER FRENCH TERRITORY, BUT DECLARED THAT IF IT WAS NECESSARY TO REACH SUCH AN AGREEMENT IT WOULD BE DONE.

JR444AEW

BY JOSEPH E.DYNAN

ALGIERS, DEC 13-(AP)-ARABS GENERALLY WELCOMED TODAY THE PROMISE OF GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE THAT THEY WOULD BE GIVEN FULL CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS IN ALGIERIA'S THREE DEPARTMENTS BUT JUST HOW THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE PROPOSED TO IMPLEMENT THE PLEDGES REMAINED TO BE SEEN.

WHETHER ARABS STILL WOULD BE REQUIRED TO RENOUNCE KORANIC LAW WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

IF ALL ARABS WERE GIVEN FRENCH CITIZENSHIP WITHOUT RESERVE THEY EASILY COULD CONTROL POLITICALLY ALL THREE DEPARTMENTS, ALGIERS, ORAN AND CONSTANTINE, AND HENCE THE ENTIRE PROVINCE. THIS MIGHT BRING STRONG OBJECTIONS FROM JEWS IN THE EUROPEAN POPULATION.

IN A SPEECH AT CONSTANTINE, EASTERN ALGIERS, YESTERDAY, DE GAULLE ALSO ASSERTED "A CONCENTRATED ASSAULT" ON GERMANY FROM THE EAST, WEST AND SOUTH WAS BEING READIED BY THE ALLIES AND THAT FRANCE WOULD "NOT REST UNTIL THE MOMENT WHEN FREE NATIONS MEET ON THE SOIL OF DEFEATED GERMANY."

"FRANCE KNOWS HOW LONG AND HARD SHE WILL STILL HAVE TO FIGHT, SUFFER AND WORK," THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION SAID IN AN ADDRESS YESTERDAY.

DISCUSSING SOME OF THE MORE IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE, HE ANNOUNCED THAT IT HAD BEEN DECIDED TO GIVE THE NATIVE POPULATION OF ALGERIA A GREATER VOICE IN THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT AND TO IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS.

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FRENCH MOSLEMS WILL RECEIVE FULL RIGHTS AND CITIZENSHIP IMMEDIATELY, HE SAID, AND THE COMMITTEE WILL DROP THE "PERSONAL STATUTE" WHICH HAS BARRED SUCH NATIVES FROM CITIZENSHIP EXCEPT THROUGH VOLUNTARY SURRENDER OF CERTAIN MOSLEM PRACTICES, INCLUDING POLYGAMY.

DE GAULLE AGAIN INDIRECTLY VOICED CRITICISM OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN FOR THEIR RESTRICTED RECOGNITION OF THE COMMITTEE.

"HERE (IN ALGIERS)," HE SAID, "ARE FOUND THE REPRESENTATIVES THAT NUMEROUS FOREIGN POWERS HAVE SENT TO THE COMMITTEE, THUS SHOWING THAT THEY WELL KNOW, DESPITE CERTAIN FORMULAS OF EXPEDIENCY, WITH WHOM LIES THE HEART OF FRANCE."

JR721AEW

30.24—10995

CAIRO, DEC 13-(AP)-A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN EXILE OF PREMIER BOZHIDAR PURIC DECLARED FLATLY TODAY "THERE IS NO GOVERNMENT IN YUGOSLAVIA," REFUSING TO RECOGNIZE THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED TITO-RIBAR REGIME.

"THERE WILL BE NO GOVERNMENT UNTIL AFTER LIBERATION WHEN THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE CAN FREELY CHOOSE FOR THEMSELVES," IT WAS DECLARED IN A STATEMENT. "THAT IS WHAT WE HAVE BEEN FIGHTING FOR."

THE SPOKESMAN, WHO HEADS THE EXILED GOVERNMENT'S INFORMATION OFFICE WHICH REPRESENTS THE VIEWPOINT OF GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, KING PETER'S MINISTER OF WAR, CHARGED THAT BROADCASTS BY THE FOLLOWERS OF TITO (MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ) HAD ATTEMPTED TO MAKE CAPITAL OUT OF THE YUGOSLAV CRISIS.

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NEVERTHELESS MANY PERSONS HERE BELIEVE THE TITO-RIBAR GOVERNMENT MAY BE RECOGNIZED BY THE ALLIES. TITO'S PARTISANS ARE PUTTING UP A STOUTER SHOW AGAINST THE AXIS THAN ARE MIHAILOVIC'S FORCES AND CONSEQUENTLY ARE OBTAINING MORE ALLIED ASSISTANCE.

SN849PEW

ADD CHUNGKING (MOOSA) XX ENCIRCLEMENTS

PRIVATE AKANO HIRONAKA, 23, WHO SAID HE CAME FROM A LARGE FAMILY OF FARMERS, DECLARED "THE JAPANESE PEASANTS WILL RISE IN REVOLT IF THE WAR CONTINUES ANOTHER TWO OR THREE YEARS." HE ADDED THAT THE PEASANTS WERE HOSTILE TO THE GOVERNMENT WHICH BUYS THEIR CROPS FOR FIXED LOW PRICES AND LEAVES THEM FAR FROM ENOUGH TO EAT.

HE ASSERTED ALL JAPANESE TROOPS WERE ISSUED GAS MASKS AS A PART OF REGULAR EQUIPMENT, AND EACH JAPANESE DIVISION HAD GAS SECTIONS EQUIPPED WITH SPECIAL ANTI-GAS CLOTHING.

KATSUO SEEMED A LITTLE CONFUSED IN HIS IDEAS. HE SAID HE BELIEVED IN IMPLICIT OBEDIENCE TO ORDERS, REGARDED THE EMPEROR AS INFALLIBLE AND SAID "I WAS FIGHTING FOR HIS MAJESTY."

YET HE SAID HE SURRENDERED LAST JULY 29 BECAUSE OF DIFFICULTIES WITH HIS COMPANY COMMANDER, A HOT-TEMPERED BULLY WITH A VITRIOLIC TONGUE. HE SAID HE NOW WANTED TO BECOME A CHINESE CITIZEN.

BZ1121AEW

CHUNGKING--FIRST ADD CHINESE (ORIGINAL) (TOP ON AYE) XXX WAVES ~~WITHOUT LOSS.~~

THE JAPANESE WERE HIT AS THEY WERE LANDING, APPARENTLY BELIEVING THEY WERE SAFELY HOME.

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MAJ.HOMER RICHARDSON OF BUTLER,PA., SHOT DOWN ONE ZERO AND DESTROYED ANOTHER ON THE GROUND, MAKING HIS TOTAL EIGHT CONFIRMED.

OTHER FIGHTER PILOTS WHO SCORED WERE 1ST LT.SAMUEL KINSEY, PETERSBURG,VA., ONE ZERO; CAPT.LYNN JONES, MERCEDES, TEX., ONE DIVE-BOMBER; 1ST LT.JAMES SPURGIN,JR., 5115 VANDERBILT ST., DALLAS, TEX., ONE ZERO; 1ST LT.WILLIAM MORIN, WINTER PARK, FLA., ONE ZERO; 1ST LT. JOHN LONG, 2151 WEST MISTLETOE ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., ONE ZERO; 2ND LT.RICHARD VULLINEAUX, PELHAM, N.Y., ONE DIVEBOMBER.

EV723AEW

(FOLLOWING STORY, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS WRITTEN BY TECH. SGT. MAURICE E. (DUKE) MORAN, 80 HAWTHORNE AVE., CRAFTON, PITTSBURGH, PA., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT. SGT. MORAN FORMERLY WAS A MEMBER OF THE PITTSBURGH STAFF OF THE A. P.)

BOUGAINVILLE, NOV. 23-(DELAYED) THE MOST SPINE- CHILLING MOMENT IN THE FREQUENT NOCTURNAL AERIAL RAIDS BY THE JAPS ON AMERICAN POSITIONS ON THIS ISLAND COMES WHEN ONE PLANE SLIPS IN AND DROPS FLARES TO GIVE OTHER BOMBERS A CLEAR SHOT AT THEIR TARGET.

BUT COMIC CRACKS FLOAT OUT OF MARINES' FOXHOLES EVEN IN SITUATIONS LIKE THAT.

LAST NIGHT DURING ONE OF SEVERAL BOMBING RUNS, FLARES WERE DROPPED, ILLUMINATING THE SKY AS BRIGHTLY AS THE SUN. FROM THE FOXHOLE OF MARINE CORPORAL JOHN E. WILLARD, 21, OF PERSIA, IOWA, CAME THE MUFFLED COMMENT:

"GEE, THAT MOON IS BRIGHT." THEN, AS HE REALIZED THE MOON WAS ON THE WANE: "GOSH, MOONLIGHT DOESN'T FLICKER."

"MY---THIS FOXHOLE MUST STICK OUT LIKE A WART ON A MOVIE STAR'S CHIN," GROANED TECH. SGT. RAYMOND G. MUNNS, 27, OF 380 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, WALLA WALLA, WASH., A COMMUNICATIONS MAN WHO HAS BEEN HERE SINCE THE FIRST LANDING.

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BUT THE CLASSIC CRACK CAME FROM PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ANDREW JACKSON COSTON, 27, OF MONROE, LA., A TRUCK DRIVER WHO FLIPPED:

"WHEN THOSE JAPS DON'T HAVE MOONLIGHT TO AIM BY--THEY MANUFACTURE IT."

QS1016AEW

// MURLIN SPENCER (400)

AT AN ADVANCED NAVY BASE SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, DEC.13-(AP)- THE JAPANESE ARE TIGHTENING THEIR BELTS ALONG THEIR NEW GUINEA JUNGLE LINE, AND THERE IS A STORY BEHIND THAT INVOLUNTARY FAST THAT NEEDS TELLING.

"OUR LIGHT NAVAL UNITS DESTROYED FOUR ENEMY BARGES," THE COMMUNIQUES RECITE TERSELY.

BUT COMMUNIQUES DON'T TELL OF LONG ARDUOUS NIGHTLY PATROLS, AMONG THE MOST GRUELLING UNDERTAKEN BY ANY OF THE ALLIED FORCES, IN THIS VAST THEATER OF WAR.

THE COMMUNIQUES DON'T EVEN SAY THE BARGES WERE SUNK BY HARD HITTING PT (PATROL TORPEDO) BOATS WHICH RAPIDLY ARE BECOMING AMONG THE ENEMY'S MOST HATED FOES.

NEITHER DO THE COMMUNIQUES TELL OF BOYS LIKE GUNNER JOHN J. SULLIVAN, (405 ARMORY STREET) SPRINGFIELD, MASS., WHO BLEW A JAP BARGE SKY HIGH WITH A SINGLE BURST FROM A MACHINEGUN, OR GUNNERSMATE SANFORD MARTIN, (4708 SYLVAN ROAD) RICHMOND, VA., OR MORE THAN A HUNDRED YOUTHS LIKE THEM WHO ARE FIGHTING A SAVAGE WAR AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

WHEN AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN GROUND FORCES STARTED HAMMERING THE NIPS BACK FROM THEIR NORTHERN NEW GUINEA BASES THEY NEEDED HELP TO KEEP THE JAPANESE FROM INCREASING THEIR FORCES OR EVEN SUPPLYING THOSE THEY HAD.

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THE AIR CORPS DID THE JOB IN DAYTIME, PROVIDED THE WEATHER WASN'T TOO BAD. BUT THERE WAS A BIG GAP AT NIGHT WHEN DRIPPING CLOUDS CLOSED DOWN OVER RAIN-SOAKED NORTHERN NEW GUINEA. THERE WAS A JOB FOR PT BOATS.

DESPERATE ATTEMPTS OF THE JAPANESE TO SUPPLY THEIR FORCES (THEY'VE EVEN SEWED UP FOOD IN RUBBER PUCHES AND TOSSED THEM OVERBOARD FROM A SUBMARINE IN THE HOPE THEY WOULD FLOAT ASHORE) SHOW HOW WELL THE PT'S HANDLED THE TASK.

MORE THAN 75 NIP BARGES HAVE BEEN SUNK BY PT'S SINCE THE FALL OF FINSCHHAFEN LAST SEPTEMBER.

ONCE FIVE GOOD-SIZED BARGES LOADED WITH ENEMY TROOPS SOUGHT TO BREAK THROUGH THE BLOCKADE FROM NEW BRITAIN TO NEW GUINEA, BUT IN THE DARK OF NIGHT FOUND THE AMERICAN BOATS IN THEIR MIDST. FIRING FROM

LESS THAN 75 YARDS THE PT'S SANK EVERY BARGE, KILLING OR DROWNING THE TROOPS THEY CARRIED.

AMONG THE PT GUNNERS WERE WILLIAM LYNCH, ST.LOUIS, MO.; CLAUDE SUTTON, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., AND WALLACE OATS, WALDEN, N.Y.

THE BOYS RIDING PT'S ON BARGE AND SUBMARINE HUNTS CONSIDER THEMSELVES LUCKY IF THEY GET BACK FROM A MISSION LIKE THE ONE A BOAT UNDERTOOK INTO LAE HARBOR BEFORE ITS CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES.

THE NIGHT WAS DARK AND THE BOAT FOUND ITS POSITION BY THE PUNGENT FRAGRANCE OF FLOWERS ON SHORE.

AS IT MOVED IN TOWARD THE BEACH THE SKIPPER GOT AN UNEASY FEELING AND ORDERED THE BOAT TO TURN TAIL. AS IT MOVED AWAY SEARCHLIGHTS SUDDENLY SWEPT THE AREA AND EVERY GUN ASHORE TURNED LOOSE. THE JAPS HAD BEEN WAITING FOR THEM.

DEC 14 1943

PEARL HARBOR,DEC 13 (AP)-JAPAN APPARENTLY IS SHIFTING HER EXPENDABLE AIR POWER INTO THE MID-PACIFIC IN AN EFFORT TO CHECK THE INTENSIFIED AMERICAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST STRATEGIC NIPPONESE ISLAND OUTPOSTS.

AS THESE THRUSTS BY UNITED STATES WARSHIPS AND WARPLANES GROW IN NUMBER AND WEIGHT, OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES INDICATE A FALLING-OFF IN THE ENEMY'S ABILITY FOR AIR COMBAT IN THE SOUTH-SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA. SIMULTANEOUSLY THERE HAS BEEN SOME INCREASE IN ENEMY AIR OPPOSITION OVER CENTRAL PACIFIC ISLANDS AND NOTABLY HEAVIER LOSSES OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT THERE.

ACTIONS IN THE MID-PACIFIC HAVE ACCOUNTED FOR 92 OF 126 JAPANESE PLANES OFFICIALLY REPORTED DESTROYED OR PROBABLY DESTROYED SO FAR THIS MONTH IN THE PACIFIC. THE OTHER 34 WERE IN THE SOUTH-SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. OF 103 PLANES DEFINITELY SHOT DOWN, 78, WERE IN COMBAT OVER THE MID-OCEAN ISLANDS.

30.24 — 10997

LATEST REPORT OF HEAVIER NIPPONESE AIR LOSSES IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC CAME SUNDAY FROM ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ. HE REPORTED THAT TEN PLANES WERE DESTROYED, NINE OF THEM ON THE GROUND, IN THE ASSAULT BY AMERICAN WARSHIPS AND PLANES LAST WEEK ON NAURU ISLAND, SOUTHWEST OF THE GILBERT ISLANDS. AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS PARTICIPATED IN THE BOMBARDMENT, NIMITZ. IT WAS THE FIRST DISCLOSURE THAT THESE BIG BATTLE WAGONS HAD ACTIVELY TAKEN PART IN THE ATTACK.

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TWO AMERICAN PLANES WERE LOST IN THE ASSAULT ON NAURU, WHICH IS AN IMPORTANT ENEMY OBSERVATION OUTPOST. SHORE BATTERIES HIT ONE DESTROYER BUT THE NAVY SAID THE DAMAGE WAS MINOR.

AIR ACTIVITY OVER THE ENEMY-HELD MARSHALL ISLANDS CONTINUED. NIMITZ REPORTED THAT A LIBERATOR BOMBER STRAFED A MEDIUM CARGO TRANSPORT AND ITS ESCORTING PATROL VESSEL NEAR JALUIT ATOLL LAST FRIDAY.

THAT THE ENEMY STILL HAS SOME AIR STRENGTH IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WAS BROUGHT OUT IN GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE TODAY. IT SAID THAT A FORCE OF 40 ENEMY FIGHTERS UNSUCCESSFULLY ATTEMPTED TO RAID ALLIED POSITIONS IN THE RAMU VALLEY OF NEW GUINEA. IT WAS THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PLANES REPORTED IN ANY ENEMY ATTACK IN SOUTHWESTERN AREA THIS MONTH.

ALLIED PLANES KEPT POUNDING ENEMY TARGETS THROUGHOUT THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. THESE INCLUDED TWO LONG DISTANCE RAIDS LAST SATURDAY, ONE ON BALIKPAPAN ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF BORNEA AND THE OTHER ON MAKASSAR, ON THE SOUTHWEST PENINSULA OF CELEBES ISLAND. THEY INVOLVED ROUNDTRIP FLIGHTS OF ABOUT 2,500 MILES EACH.

GG/FR303PCW NM ASKT

BUENOS AIRES, DEC 13-(AP)-REFLECTING ARGENTINA'S NEW POLICY OF UNRESTRICTED PRODUCTION IN CONTRAST TO THE FORMER ADMINISTRATION'S CROP CONTROL PROGRAM, THE AGRICULTURE MINISTRY'S PRELIMINARY FORECAST FOR THE 1943-44 GRAIN CROP DISCLOSED TODAY INCREASES IN ALL CATEGORIES COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR.

THE FORECAST, COMPARED WITH PROVISIONAL PRODUCTION FIGURES LAST YEAR, IN THOUSANDS OF TONS: WHEAT, 7,912, 6,400; FLAX, 1,796, 1,525; OATS, 2,036,580 (CORRECT); BARLEY, 854, 350; RYE, 1,241, 150

OATS, 2,036, 580 (CORRECT); BARLEY, 854, 350; RYE, 1,241, 150 (CORRECT).
RN&JJ131PEW

BY CPL.ALLAN MERRITT

ARMY CORRESPONDENT

(DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

NOME,ALASKA,DEC 10 (AP)-CAPT.JULIUS A.PRATT, AN ANGLO-CATCHOLIC EPISCOPAL PRIEST FROM LOUISIANA, NEVER HAD SEEN A PAIR OF SKIS BEFORE HE WAS ASSIGNED TO ALASKA.

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BUT AS POST CHAPLAIN OF THE ARMY CAMP NEAR HERE, HE HAS TRAVELLED AS FAR ON SKIS AND BEHIND A DOG TEAM AS ANY SOLDIER IN ALASKA THE PAST 16 MONTHS.

HE HAD TO, FOR THE POST IS SCATTERED OVER A WIDE AREA AND THE SOLDIERS CANNOT GET TO A CENTRAL MEETING PLACE FOR SERVICES DURING COLD WEATHER. LAST WINTER, CHAPLAIN PRATT AVERAGED 35 MILES A WEEK, HOLDING SERVICES FOR SMALL GROUPS.

HE CARRIED HIS PORTABLE ALTAR WHEN IT WAS POSSIBLE, AND SET IT UP IN SNOWBOUND HUTS. HE SAW HIS COMMUNION WINE, WITH AN ALCOHOLIC CONTENT OF 12 PER CENT, FREEZE AS IF IT WERE WATER.

ALONG WITH THE OTHER SOLDIERS HERE, CHAPLAIN PRATT LEARNED TO SKI UNDER INSTRUCTION OF CPL.JACK N.YOKEL, AN EXPERT AT IDAHO'S SUN VALLEY RESORT BEFORE THE WAR.

THE 34-YEAR-OLD CHAPLAIN SHOULDERS A RUCKSACK WHEN HE STARTS TO SOME OUTLYING COMPANY. IN IT ARE HIS BIBLE, PRAYER BOOK, A CHANGE OF SOCKS AND A PAIR OF NATIVE-MADE, DEERHIDE MUKLUKS--THE WARMEST TYPE OF FOOTGEAR UP HERE.

THE CHAPLAIN GOT LOST DURING A BLIZZARD ONE NIGHT--JUST OUTSIDE HIS OWN QUARTERS. THAT'S WHAT KIND OF COUNTRY THIS IS.

"I WAS HEADING FOR A BUILDING NOT FAR FROM MY YAKUTAT HUT, AND HAD NOT TAKEN OVER 30 PACES BEFORE I REALIZED I WAS LOST," HE SAID. "THE WIND WAS BLOWING FROM EVERY DIRECTION, AND THE SWIRLING SNOW MADE IT DIFFICULT TO KEEP IN A STRAIGHT LINE. I TURNED AROUND AND WALKED BACK 30 PACES BUT THERE WAS NOT HUT THERE.

"BELIEVE ME, I WAS PLENTY SCARED. THE TEMPERATURE DROPS SUDDENLY AFTER A SNOW, AND IT DOESN'T TAKE LONG FOR A PERSON TO FREEZE TO DEATH UP HERE.

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"MY FLASHLIGHT THREW A BEAM OF ONLY ABOUT SIX FEET, AND AFTER WALKING AROUND FOR AWHILE I WALKED RIGHT INTO THE SIDE OF A HUT. IT WAS ABOUT 30 YARDS FROM MINE. I HAD THE PEOPLE IN IT HOLD A LIGHT IN THEIR WINDOW UNTIL I REACHED MY HUT. WHEN I GOT THERE, I COULDN'T SEE THE LIGHT IN THEIR WINDOW."

EVERY YEAR, AT NOME, A CHRISTMAS PARTY IS GIVEN FOR ALL THE CHILDREN, ESKIMO AND WHITE, AND THERE IS A SANTA CLAUS IN A SLEIGH PULLED BY REAL REINDEER. LAST CHRISTMAS, CHAPLAIN PRATT WAS THE SANTA CLAUS.

"PEOPLE REMARKED THAT IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THEY EVER HAD KNOWN A SANTA CLAUS WITH A SOUTHERN ACCENT," THE CHAPLAIN SAID, "BUT I TOLD THEM THIS ONE WAS FROM THE SOUTH POLE."

CHAPLAIN PRATT SERVED AS PRIEST OF TRINITY CHURCH, AT CROWLEY, SOME 200 MILES WEST OF NEW ORLEANS IN THE FRENCH CREOLE DISTRICT. HE WAS REARED IN NEW ORLEANS AND ORDAINED AT ST.ANDREW'S CHURCH,

30.24—10999

THAT CITY. HE WAS GRADUATED FROM LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND TOOK HIS B.D.DEGREE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH, SEWANEE, TENN.
HE HELD A RESERVE COMMISSION AND CAME INTO THE ARMY AS AN INFANTRY OFFICER, LATER TRANSFERRING TO THE CHAPLAIN'S CORPS.

GG742ACW NM

AN EAST COAST ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE STATION, DEC. 13-(AP)-FLIGHT SGT. WILLIAM SORG, 1915 WESTMOUNT AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA., IS ONE OF THREE CANADIAN AIR FORCE AIRMEN WHO PROBABLY OWE THEIR LIVES TO A COMPANION'S ABILITY TO SWIM 100 YARDS THROUGH ICY WATER IN HEAVY FLYING CLOTHES.

AN RCAF ANNOUNCEMENT MADE PUBLIC TODAY SAID SORG AND THREE COMPANIONS HAD TO SET THEIR PLANE DOWN ON THE ATLANTIC RECENTLY BECAUSE OF ENGINE TROUBLE.

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IN ANSWER TO THEIR SOS, ANOTHER PLANE DROPPED THEM A RUBBER DINGHY WHICH FLOATED 100 YARDS AWAY BEFORE SGT. GORDON A. HARE, OF TORONTO, COULD SWIM TO IT THROUGH THE ICY WATER. FIVE MINUTES AFTER HE PADDLED IT BACK TO THE PLANE AND HIS COMPANIONS HAD CLAMBERED IN, THE PLANE SANK.

LATER ANOTHER PLANE LANDED ALONGSIDE AND TOOK THE FOUR ABOARD. CREWMEN OF THE RESCUE PLANE INCLUDED LT. PHILIP UPTON, OF SALEM, MASS., AND FLIGHT OFFICER ARTHUR TEULON, OF SOUTH DUXBURY, MASS.

JR1046AEW

NEW YORK, DEC. 13-(AP)-DR.T.F.TSIANG, CHINESE CABINET MEMBER, SAID TODAY THAT THE BRUNT OF CHINA'S WAR EFFORT IS BEING BORNE BY THE NATION'S FARMERS, WHO FORM 95 PER CENT OF THE ARMY, AND THAT IN CONTRAST TO THEM THE PERFORMANCE OF OTHER CLASSES HAS BEEN "BELOW STANDARD AND EXPECTATION."

TSIANG, WHO SPOKE AT A DINNER GIVEN IN HIS HONOR BY UNITED CHINA RELIEF, ADDED: "THE INTELLECTUAL CLASS IN PARTICULAR HAS BEEN A SURPRISE TO US. BEFORE THE WAR IT WAS THE INTELLECTUALS, INCLUDING STUDENTS, WHO WERE MOST INSISTENT ON WAR. BUT WHEN THE WAR CAME, THESE PEOPLE DID NOT FLOCK TO THE DEFENSE OF THEIR COUNTRY IN SUCH NUMBERS AS WE HAD THE RIGHT TO EXPECT."

THE CHINESE CABINET MEMBER, WHO IS HIS COUNTRY'S DELEGATE IN THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, SAID CHINA'S LOCAL SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY, COUPLED WITH AN INADEQUATE TAX SYSTEM AND UNBALANCED GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES, HAD MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE NATION TO COMBAT INFLATION.

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(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, MONDAY, DEC. 13)

RW716PEW NM SSS

NEW YORK, DEC. 13-(AP)-THE ARRESTS OF ZENONE BENINI, FORMER FASCIST PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER IN ITALY, AND ONE GEN. ALESSANDRO TARABINI WERE REPORTED TONIGHT BY NAZI-DOMINATED RADIO ROME.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS, PROVIDED NO DETAILS, NOR DID IT FURTHER IDENTIFY TARABINI.

SW--OWI 47--916P

NEW YORK, DEC. 13-(AP)-FURTHER DETAILS ON THE RECENTLY ANNOUNCED REORGANIZATION OF MITSUI, JAPAN'S BIGGEST FINANCIAL-INDUSTRIAL COMBINE, WERE PROVIDED TONIGHT IN A TOKYO BROADCAST WHICH SAID THE SHAKEUP FOLLOWED AN "ECONOMIC DISTURBANCE INCIDENT."

THE BROADCAST, REPORTED BY THE OWI, DID NOT DISCUSS THE "INCIDENT" EXCEPT TO SAY IT HAD RESULTED FROM ACTS OF MITSUI'S MANAGER AT THE TAIYUAN, SHANSI PROVINCE, BRANCH.

OWI RECALLED THAT THE NAZI TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY ON SEPT. 19 REPORTED THAT THE JAPANESE MILITARY HAD EXPELLED MITSUI FROM SHANSI AND SENTENCED THE MANAGER TO 10 YEARS IN PRISON FOR VIOLATING [illegible] MEASURES."

M0123GAEW

NEW YORK, DEC 13-(AP)-"THERE ARE ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS THAT THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY MAY SOON LAUNCH A LARGE-SCALE ATTACK WITH FOCAL POINTS IN THE AREA OF MIGNANO OR THE LIRI VALLEY," THE GERMAN MILITARY CORRESPONDENT, LUDWIG SERTORIUS, SAID IN A BERLIN BROADCAST TODAY.

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AMERICAN FORCES, CONSIDERABLY REINFORCED THE LAST FEW DAYS, ARE WORKING DOWN THE NORTHERN SLOPES OF MT.CAMINO TO THE POINT WHERE THE LIRI RIVER FLOWS INTO THE GARIGLIANO, BUT THE MOUNTAIN PASS FROM MIGNANO TO CASSINO IS "STILL BARRED TO THE ENEMY," HE SAID.

(EDS: THE ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED IN NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS DATE, IF DESIRED.)

leicester, eng., dec. 13-(ap)-a u.s. court martial today sentenced private jerome gonsalves, a boston, mass., negro, to five years at hard labor and dishonorably discharged him upon conviction of assault with intent to commit a serious offence against a 17-year-old girl.

sullivans apl 01601/dcf/ 1130a

NEW YORK, DEC 13-(AP)-TWO LATIN-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND A UNITED STATES JOURNALIST AND BROADCASTER WILL RECEIVE TOMORROW COLUMBIA U IVERSITY'S MARIA MOORS CABOT PRIZES FOR SERVICE IN ADVANCING INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

RECIPIENTS WILL BE DR.PEDRO CUE, OWNER OF EL MUNDO OF HAVANA, CUBA; DR.RODRIGO DE LLANO, PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR GENERAL OF EXCELSIOR OF MEXICO CITY, AND EDWARD TOMLINSON, BLUE NETWORK, ANALYST SPECIALIZING ON INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THE PRIZES WERE ESTABLISHED BY DR.GODFREY LOWELL CABOT, BOSTON MANUFACTURER, AS A MEMORIAL TO HIS WIFE.

BZ1030AEW

DEC 14 1943

30.24—11001

Reds Open New Major Offensive In Northern Part of White Russia; Nazi Losses Are Heavy in Italy

CHERKASY FALLS TO RUSSIAN DRIVE IN MIDDLE DNIEPER

LONG

Ukraine City Is Recaptured in Wild Battle, Street by Street.

BERLIN ADMITS RETREAT

New German Gain in Smash Toward Kiev Is Reported by Moscow.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.—(AP) The Russians have captured Cherkasy, last major German bastion on the middle Dnieper and perhaps have opened a new major offensive in northern White Russia, but, Moscow announced today, they were forced back from Radomysl, 55 miles west of Kiev, by a fierce German drive to retake the Ukrainian capital.

More than 6,000 Germans were killed in the last days of the stubborn fighting for Cherkasy, a German strongpoint south of Kiev which guards important railway communications.

Bitter Fight for City

"Fighting raged for every street, every basement," said the Moscow midnight communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor from a broadcast. "Trying at all costs to hold Cherkasy, the enemy constantly brought up fresh reserves."

But German resistance melted under Russian pressure coming from two directions and the Germans were cleared from the town, leaving considerable war materials and prisoners in Russian hands. Guerrillas helped by preparing behind German lines landing fields for Soviet air-borne troops, a broadcast said.

Berlin radio reports, meanwhile, told of a new Russian drive far to the north near Nevel — about 70 miles from the Latvian border — where Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko, defender of Stalingrad, was on the move with six infantry divisions and two tank corps.

The Germans, indicating concern over this attack, admitted they had been forced to give up some positions. The Russians, who rarely announce an offensive until they have made important gains, made no mention of the area.

Russians Fall Back

But in the Kiev bulge, where Moscow dispatches made clear that the Germans were bringing up still more tanks from the deep rear and were in position to make a serious bid for Kiev, the Russians fell back from the highway junction of Radomysl to the east bank of the Eteerev river.

Southwest of Malin on this fighting front of about 25 miles the Germans attacked with four regiments of infantry and 160 tanks. After several hours' fighting they were flung back, losing 600 men and 18 tanks. Soviet aircraft were pounding German concentrations, destroying some tanks and about 200 German trucks.

Nevertheless, despite local Russian successes, Field Marshal Gen. Fritz von Mannstein's concentrations of almost 2,000 tanks and many divisions of infantry have rolled the Russians back 30 miles from the rail junctions of Korosten and Zhitomir.

Southeast of Kiev in the [illegible] bend a big and important [illegible] offensive was on the man[illegible] taking Cherkasy Gen. Ivan S. Konev's second Ukrainian army rolled the Germans back to the Tasmin river line guarding the rail junction of Smela and began to swing shut the escape door for the whole Nazi pocket in the area.

Some Russian columns captured several populated places as they advanced on Kirovograd south of Cherkasy, and others captured five more populated places as they worked northward to link the Cherkasy and Kirovograd areas.

Siege Army Takes Cherkasy

A powerful Russian siege army, including a division of air-borne troops, captured Cherkasy, overpowering stubborn German defenders who had held out for a month in an effort to stem the Russian tide from the strategic Nazi rail network of the southwest Ukraine. Cherkasy was the last important German bastion in the middle Dnieper.

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The victory, announced by Premier Marshal Stalin in a special order of the day, went to 22 divisions, brigades and other formations—perhaps 200,000 to 300,000 men—under Gen. Konev who first crossed the Dnieper just below Cherkasy on Nov. 19 and immediately fought their way to the outskirts of the city itself, only to be stopped cold by determined Germans fighting to protect as long as possible the large Nazi forces deployed below them.

Cherkasy had been made into one of the key bastions of the Germans' Dnieper river line, a stronghold of major importance shielding a vast rail network serving the entire Nazi southern front.

The final victory at Cherkasy was undoubtedly hastened by the approach of a second Konev army smashing its way westward today from the Krenenchug area and threatening to hit the Germans from the rear. This force on Monday pushed to within 15 miles of Russians who had expanded the Cherkasy bridgehead southward, advancing 20 miles in 24 hours and capturing the town of Grushevka, [illegible] miles south of Cherkasy.

Bridgeheads Being Joined

The Kremenchug and Cherkasy bridgeheads by tonight probably had been joined.

Gen. Konev's army, closing in on the iron ore city of Krivoi Rog and the industrial town of Kirovograd in their dash southward from Kremenchug, already was breaking up the big Nazi-held rail network of the southern Russian front, and the fall of Cherkasy accelerated this threat sharply, bringing into immediate peril the rail junction of Smela, 15 miles south of Cherkasy.

The Germans acknowledged the loss of Cherkasy, but declared they had retired from the city in order after destroying its installations.

Cherkasy is a town of 50,000 peacetime population situated 100 miles down the Dnieper from Kiev and 65 miles upriver from Kremenchug. Premier Stalin in his order of the day announcing its fall described Cherkasy as a "large economic center of the Ukraine" and "an important junction of German defenses" on the right bank of the Dnieper.

Northward in the gigantic tank and infantry battle west of Kiev, the Red army achieved strategic successes against heavy German mobile forces still determined to carry their counter-offensive back to Kiev and the Dnieper.

The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia in Moscow described the area of this fighting, as a region where complex terrain conditions had made the job of Russian artillery extremely difficult. This was obvious reference to the numerous rolling hills, ravines and gulleys making up this snow-covered and windswept front.

No matter what the eventual result of this fighting may be, Izvestia made it clear that the fight the Red army artillery was putting up would go down in history as one of the finest stands ever made by Soviet big guns.

If the tide of battle had turned, Russian artillery turned it, Izvestia indicated.

The Russian batteries appeared to be firmly established on commanding sites from which they were raking the rolling lands over which the German armored forces time and again attempted to charge.

Soviet dispatches from th[illegible]ront to Moscow frankly admi[illegible] difficulty of the task of [illegible] back these Nazi armore[illegible] especially when they were thrown into flank attacks as well as frontal charges against the Russian artillery positions.

The sector took on some stability over the week-end, Moscow dispatches noted, but added that it should be borne in mind that the Germans were shifting fresh and rested forces to this area for what might be another massive assault.

NAZI TANK DRIVE TAKES RADOMYSL

CASSIDY

DEC 15 1943

Reds Farther South Get Cherkasy, Menace Rail System

Moscow, Dec. 14 (AP)—German tank forces, after a brief rebuff in the Kiev salient, today pressed a fresh advance south of Malin.

The occupation of Radomysl, between the Korosten-Kiev and Zhitomir-Kiev roads, carried the Germans eastward to within fifty-five miles of the Ukraine capital.

Red army divisions, however, held firmly northwest of this point, where they previously had improved their positions and continued to inflict severe losses on the Germans.

Russ Take Vital River Port Of Cherkasy

BALL

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—Cherkasy, last remaining German stronghold on the middle Dnieper river between Kremenchug and Kiev, fell today to the charging Red army.

Marshal Joseph Stalin announced the victory in an order of the day broadcast by Moscow radio.

The new Soviet triumph of arms came as Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's first Ukrainian army turned the die against Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein in the bloody battle of the Kiev bulge.

Strategic River Port

Cherkasy is a strategic river port on the main railway linking Minsk and Gomel with Odessa on the Black Sea. Its capture paves the way for the junction of Russian forces operating out of the Kremenchug bridgehead with those on the southern edge of the Kiev salient.

The reluctance of the Germans to evacuate Cherkasy was emphasized by the desperate and extremely costly battle they fought to cling to this Dnieper port of 50,000 population, the outskirts of which were reached and by-passed on November 19 by the Red army.

"After several weeks of bitter fighting in the Cherkasy area, which was successfully sustained against many times superior tank and infantry formation, the German command last night withdrew German garrison forces from Cherkasy to shortened and more favorable positions," said a Berlin broadcast admitting evacuation of the city.

"Utterly Devastated"

"Evacuation of this town, which for a long time has been utterly devastated, was carried out in complete order and without any losses in men and material.

"It was only after several hours that Red army units in medium strength penetrated into the ruins of Cherkasy, which had been sown with mines. They suffered additional considerable losses during their entry into these ruins."

BRITISH ARTILLERY KNOCKS OUT TANKS ON ADRIATIC COAST

KENNEDY

Reserve Armored Force Used by Enemy in Desperate Attempt to Slow Drive.

CANADIANS ADVANCE

Capture of Ortona Will Crack German Fortified Line Below Pescara.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 14.—(AP) Throwing reserves of armor into a desperate counter-attack against Canadian troops fighting yard-by-yard toward the seaport of Pescara, the Germans have suffered heavy losses in tanks and men from the fire of Eighth army artillery concealed in the hills, it was announced today.

The Nazi command resorted to this costly measure in a futile effort to prevent the reinforced Canadians from closing in on the road junction of Ortona, 11 miles below Pescara on the Adriatic coast.

The result was the same as that experienced by both sides on previous occasions both in Africa and Italy when tanks ventured within range of well-placed heavy guns. Burning hulks of tanks marked the point where the enemy's armor came under pointblank fire.

Ortona Is Goal

Shaking off this and similarly fierce Nazi counter-assaults, the Canadians continued doggedly to win the heights overlooking Ortona. The whole current thrust of the Eighth army up the Adriatic coast hinges on the Canadians' success in taking Ortona.

The desperate nature of the enemy's resistance was emphasized by the fact that for nearly a week heavy fighting had been in progress on a two-mile-wide strip between the Moro river and a lateral road leading inland from Ortona 12 miles to Orsogna.

(British Foreign Secretary Eden disclosed in Commons Tuesday that Canadian troops engaged in the present crucial battle replaced the 78th British division which successfully stormed the enemy's Sangro river defenses.)

A New Zealand division was reported attacking Nazi positions on high ground on the left flank of the Canadians in an effort to relieve some enemy pressure in the coastal sector.

On snow-covered hills farther inland, where Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth army is pressing toward the provincial capital of Chieti, Indian troops broke into German positions for a limited advance and took 50 prisoners. The weather was overcast throughout the battle area.

Fifth's Front Quiet

Activity on Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army front again was limited to artillery duels and patrol movements. For some reason not yet apparent, German self-propelled artillery and mortars were extremely active in shelling Allied positions along the Liri valley northwest of Mignano.

Fifth army patrols jabbing deep into German positions in this area captured a number of prisoners who described Nazi losses in the recent fighting around Mignano as heavy.

Bad weather again kept the big bombers idle, but the tactical air-force ranged over the enemy's supply lines behind the battle front and knocked out a number of bridges. American Mitchells attacked a German oil depot at the Yugoslav port of Split and blasted warehouses at Sibenik, farther up the coast. Two Allied planes were missing.

This was the 102nd day of Allied operations on the Italian peninsula, and it found the invasion forces still some 90 miles from Rome at the closest point.

Since its landing at Reggio Calabria Sept. 3 the Eighth army has covered more than 400 miles up Italy's east coast. The Fifth army, which debarked a few days later at Salerno, has progressed only 80 miles toward Rome, but it has had stiff opposition every mile of the way.

tanks and inflicting casualties.

Activity of the Fifth Army front was confined to artillery duels and patrols, particularly in the Liri Valley, but Nazi prisoners taken by patrols said the German Tenth Army had suffered heavy losses in recent mountain fighting against American and British troops, which captured heights west of Mignano.

Tanks Knocked Out

Main ground fighting took place on the Eighth Army front. The Germans made a furious attempt to halt Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's offensive, which is proceeding methodically toward the strategic road junction of Ortona.

British guns knocked out a number of German tanks which tried to break through in counter-attacks and inflicted heavy casualties on the attackers. The Eighth then resumed its advance and broadened its bridgehead south and southwest of Ortona.

Weather was overcast and showery on both the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts.

Oil Depot Attacked

German self-propelled artillery and mortars were extremely active, shelling Allied positions along the Liri Valley. American big guns replied in a brisk artillery duel.

In the air war, American Mitchell bombers attacked a German oil depot at the Yugoslav port of Split and also blasted warehouses at Sibenik, farther up the coast.

In other air operations yesterday, fighter bombers and fighters smashed at German gun positions and communications and set fire to motor transport.

Two Allied planes failed to return.

Allies Repel Nazi Tank Blows

GALLAGHER

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 14 (AP)—Indian troops attacking in the center of the British Eighth Army front in Italy crashed through German defenses and captured a number of prisoners, headquarters announced today, while Canadians along the Adriatic coast hurled back Nazi armored attacks, wrecking enemy flying boat. One of the patrol aircraft was reported missing.

Raiders Have No Losses

The Mosquito night attack resembled the prelude to the big, pulverizing aerial campaign against Berlin, and the raiders returned without a loss.

The attacks by the speedy Mosquitos followed a heavy raid in daylight yesterday by U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators, which penetrated into northwestern Germany to drop their bomb loads. The heavy bombers were accompanied the entire distance by Lightning and Thunderbolt fighters.

The American targets were not identified, but DNB said the Mosquitos struck at targets in the Rhine and Westphalia.

The American heavy bombers downed 14 enemy fighter planes, while the escorting Thunderbolts and Lightning were credited with knocking down another. The 15 Nazi fighters destroyed yesterday brought the bag of the U. S. Eighth Air force so far this month to 187, probably nearly as many as the Germans are able to assemble for replacement in a two-week period.

The raid over northwestern Germany yesterday cost the Americans five big bombers. In other raids Monday Allied losses were two medium bombers and two fighter planes.

TYPHOONS BOMB NORTHERN FRANCE

Daylight Foray Follows Night Raid by R.A.F. Mosquitos.

LONDON, Dec. 14 — (AP) R.A.F. Typhoons bombed unspecified targets in northern France in daylight today, after R.A.F. Mosquitos had lunged through German defenses last night to blast western Germany for the fourth consecutive night.

While the Typhoons were out, coastal command Beaufighters patrolling off Norway smashed an

Germany Hit 4th Night In Row

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London, Dec. 14 (AP)—The RAF's fleet Mosquito bombers stabbed at western Germany last night for the fourth successive night, the Air Ministry announced today, skipping through the Nazi defenses to return to their bases without loss.

The raid followed up a daylight assault on unspecified objectives in western Germany yesterday by formations of United States Liberators and Flying Fortresses, during which American airmen shot down fifteen Nazi fighters, to bring to 187 the total number of German planes downed by the Eighth Air Force this month.

257 In 15 Missions

According to official figures, the heavy bombers have downed 257 enemy planes in their last fifteen missions since October 20.

Fourteen of the German fighters downed yesterday were bagged by the bomber gunners. The other was destroyed by the strong fighter escort of Thunderbolts and Lightnings, which made their longest round trip of the war in this theater.

Marauder medium bombers also went out yesterday for their first mission in eight days, blasting a Nazi fighter base at Schipol, near Amsterdam.

American losses in the day's operations were five heavy bombers, two medium bombers and two fighters.

Nazis Avoiding Fighters

One of the reasons why the Fortress and Liberator gunners have been able to claim the lion's share of the Nazi fighters shot down in recent raids was seen, meanwhile, in evidence of repeated efforts by the Germans to avoid the American fighters in order to get at the bombers.

Gunners aboard the bombers have destroyed almost twice as many enemy planes as the escorting fighters since October 14, when sixty Fortresses were lost on the Schweinfurt raid and the bombers began flying with heavier protection.

Compared with the 257 destroyed by the bombers in the last 15 missions, beginning with the October 20 raid on Duren, the fighters have accounted for 171 German planes. In addition, 65 kills have been recorded on unescorted missions or on those for which no separate credit was given in the communiques.

Armament Added

Although Eighth Air Force operations officers are reluctant to discuss anything concerning combat tactics, it is obvious that the bomber gunners have an enlarging target as the Nazi planes close in for an attack while the fighters generally have an evasive, diminishing target in flight.

Moreover, the bombers' new armament—two-gun "chin" turrets in the Flying Fortresses and two power turrets in the Liberators—permits the bombers to spread a deadly circle of steel about themselves, a veritable wall of bullets interlacing 200 to 300 yards out.

Military Plans Are Unified, Eden Reports to Commons

DEC 15

MASSOCK

LONDON, Dec. 14 — (AP) Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today brought the House of Commons a promise of the war's shortening and prospects of enduring big-power collaboration for lasting peace from the Middle East conferences of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill with President Chiang Kai-shek, Premier Stalin and President Inonu of Turkey.

In a "message of good cheer," he reported encouragement among Allied leaders at the outcome of their three conferences of "world significance," whose "value could hardly be exaggerated," yet he cautioned the cheering chamber against "easy optimism," for the very magnitude of the plans to beat Germany and Japan, he said, "will call for immense effort in the coming months from each and all of the United Nations."

Churchill Still Traveling

Speaking lengthily in the absence of Mr. Churchill, who still is engaged in important work in an undisclosed "sphere where he now is," Mr. Eden said "the war will be shortened" by "close co-ordination of all our military plans."

The foundations were laid at Teheran, he said, for the creation of an "international order firmer in strength and unity than any enemy could seek to challenge." Plans far more complete than were ever before formulated in war have been made for the defeat of Japan, against whose forces, Mr. Eden said, the British would fight "to the bitter end, whatever the cost, however long it takes."

The confidential discussions with Turkey at Cairo raised "good hopes that they will be found to have established a sound basis for future co-operation" between Turkey, Britain, the United States and Russia, he said.

Mr. Eden told Commons that continuous rain, swollen rivers and mud had slowed the advance of Allied armies in Italy, where American casualties up to Nov. 25 totalled 10,649 and British casualties 16,074.

France Will Rise Again

He said that the British government looks for France to rise again and that it does not wish to "impose a three-power will on Europe" but to liberate the German-occupied countries so they can take their places again in the European family. The British, he said, hope for a settlement of the "internal confusion and controversy" in Yugoslavia and Greece, as well as an adjustment of differences between the French and the Lebanese.

After having seen Prime Minister Churchill and President Chiang Kai-shek in a map room for hours "diving deep into war plans" with Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek and Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied commander-in-chief in the Asiatic theater, Mr. Eden said he felt that they "speak the same language of determination."

He renewed Britain's pledge to fight as a principal in the Far East because, he said, "to destroy Germany and then make a compromise peace with Japan would only sow the seeds of a third world war."

Will Help Smash Japs

The British, he said, would help deprive Japan of "opportunity for further mischief," because Japan is "just as great a menace to the security of the British commonwealth as to the security of either the United States or China."

Mr. Eden said that post-war collaboration between Britain and China "both in policy and commerce" were discussed at Cairo, and he expressed confidence that steady progress would be made in both spheres.

As to the Teheran meeting, he said that "any and every topic" were discussed by Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Stalin in four days and nights of informal talks that were carried on even during the luncheons and dinners.

"More than once before the Allies have stood together in war and fallen apart in peace," Mr. Eden said, adding that now he had hopes they could maintain "in the world orderly progress and continuing peace."

Without divulging Turkey's attitude toward the question of aiding the Allies with bases and the use of the Dardanelles, Mr. Eden said he regarded as encouraging the fact that Turkey's relations with the U. S. and Russia were almost as cordial as with Britain.

Speaking of the French, he said "We believe this great people, 40,000,000 strong and enriched by moral and international qualities which have been theirs throughout their history, will find the spirit to lift them up again from the heavy blows that have been dealt them the last four years."

Dealing with the Greeks and the Yugoslavs, Mr. Eden said Britain would exert any authority she had to ensure that those countries would be free to choose their own governments after they are liberated. He said that at Teheran he endorsed Russia's decision to send a military mission to Yugoslavia.

Both King Peter and Yugoslavia and Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), leader of Partisan forces inimical to Peter, have agreed to "lay down their portfolios" the moment war is over, Mr. Eden declared, and let the people choose the government they prefer.

Opening a two-day war debate in Commons, Arthur Greenwood, Laborite member, called Stalin perhaps the greatest realist in the world and said no man was less governed by ideologies.

"Four days of the closest contact between the three great leaders cannot at once sweep away a quarter-century of suspicion and misunderstanding between ourselves and the U.S.S.R.," Greenwood asserted, "nor can they sweep away some generations of misunderstanding

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The Germans vainly have sought to halt sabotage by invoking the death penalty for the first time in Danish history. Eight Danes have been executed and seven others condemned to death.

Teheran Accord Will Shorten War: Eden

GREEN

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, reporting to Commons on the Teheran-Cairo conferences, declared today that "the war will be shortened" by decisions reached with Premier Stalin, and again pledged Britain to battle to the final destruction of Japan.

He told the cheering House that Prime Minister Churchill has "still more work to do in the sphere where he is now." Churchill had stayed on in Cairo, meeting last week with leaders of smaller powers.

Quicker defeat of the Axis was insured by the "close cooperation of our military plans" at the Teheran meeting of President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Churchill, Eden declared.

Timing Agreed Upon

"Every plan is now agreed upon. The timing is now agreed upon, and in due course the decisions of Teheran will be unrolled on the field of battle."

"The military mission agreed in Cairo" at the British-American-Chinese meeting "on future military operations against Japan."

Eden termed Japan as much a menace to Britain as to the United States and China, and said Britain still was "a principal in the Far Eastern war" because "to destroy Germany and then make a compromise peace with Japan would only sow the seeds of a third World War."

Turkey Stand "Encouraging"

Other highlights of the Foreign Secretary's report:

TURKEY—The conference with President Ismet Inonu gave "good hopes" for a "sound basis for future cooperation between ourselves, Soviet Russia, America and Turkey," and was "encouraging. Further than that I cannot go today."

POST-WAR — Complete cooperation of Britain, Russia and the United States is assured. "We three can work together." Eden said "the recurrent threat of war can only be met if there is an international order firmer in strength and unity than any enemy could seek to challenge."

BALKANS—A British military mission has been with forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) in Yugoslavia since last spring and Britain is doing everything to supply them with munitions and other help. Politically the Allies are working to unite dissident groups in Yugoslavia and both King Peter and the Government of Tito have agreed to let the country choose its own form of government after the war.

"Easy Optimism" Assailed

OVERCONFIDENCE — Cautioning against "easy optimism," Eden said "the very magnitude of the plans to which we have set our hands will call for immense effort. We have set ourselves a hard task in the determination to achieve victory at the earliest possible moment. Great battles are impending, and for this we shall need all our strength, all our courage, all our unity in greater measure, perhaps, than ever before."

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ITALY—The campaign has been slow because of tremendous difficulties of terrain and weather, but "all the more important hill features are in our hands, and it seems the Germans may be forced to withdraw farther."

Opens Debate Period

Eden's speech opened two days of debate on progress of the war and foreign affairs.

At Teheran, he said, the foundation was laid among the three major powers for "close interplay in every move" against the Axis, and "we have not had that until now."

While he spoke guardedly of the conference with Turkey, he made it clear that Russia was included in the expressed hopes for four-power cooperation. The Soviet envoy, Andrei Vishinsky, had intended to be present at Cairo, but was visiting in Italy and could not get to Egypt until after the meeting with Inonu.

Crushing Of Japan Is Aim

As for Japan, Eden declared that ever since Pearl Harbor "we have been committed to the objectives now set out for the first time internationally in the Cairo agreement." Those objectives are to crush Japan and strip her of all her territorial gains of fifty years.

"We should be utterly unworthy of our heritage and our tradition if we did not at the earliest possible moment deploy all our resources for the purpose of establishing the security of the dominions on a firm basis," Eden continued. "For that we have to fight Japan to the bitter end whatever the cost, and however long it takes."

Chiang, Churchill Compared

"If we are compelled for the time being to devote the greater part of our human and material resources to the task of defeating Germany, we are still principals in the Far Eastern war," he asserted, adding that Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek "speak just the same language of determination."

Speaking of the peace, he said that "more than once before Allies have stood together in war, and fallen apart in peace. That certainly will be Germany's game once again. She will play it with all she knows from the moment the last shot is fired, and then prepare for the next challenge."

Given Ovation

Greeted by a loud ovation, Eden declared:

"We have spent three very strenuous weeks. Into that short time have been compressed three conferences of world significance. In the ordinary leisured time of diplomacy any one would have taken a full month."

The foreign Secretary said he never knew Churchill to work so indefatigably day and night as at Teheran and Cairo and added: "In spite of this I left him, though perhaps a little tired, in good health, stout heart and a most confident spirit."

Winant Praised

Eden paid tribute to United States Ambassador John G. Winant, who was sitting in the diplomatic gallery, and enumerated United States casualties in the fighting in Italy.

Other Ambassadors present included those from Russia, Turkey, Belgium, Spain and Portugal.

Mrs. Eden, sitting beside Mrs. Churchill, listened intently to the speech.

Eden Reports to Commons

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP).—Following is a partial text of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's report to Commons today, as issued by the Press Association, British agency:

The Secretary began by saying that he could not have taken part in debate earlier because it would not have been possible to participate in the recent Turkish conversations in Cairo and get back, despite the best efforts of the R. A. F., in time for debate last week. Prime Minister Churchill had asked him to express his regret to the House that he was unable to give an account of the three conferences in this debate, he added. Mr. Eden continued:

"There is still important work for him to do in the sphere where he now is, and I felt sure that the House would wish him to see that work through to the end.

"We have spent three very strenuous weeks. Into that short time have been compressed three conferences of world significance which in the ordinary leisured time of diplomacy any one would have taken a full month.

"But with rapid development of air communication, the methods of consultations have been transformed and so it was possible within a month of the meeting of the foreign secretaries in Moscow to open a still more authoritative conference of the heads of governments in Teheran.

Value of Talks Cited

"This meeting between the three men who bear the chief responsibility in their respective countries must be an event whose value could hardly be exaggerated.

"They had the considerable additional burden of those who travel. It is not so much the intensity of the work that has got to be done as the wide range of subjects from which the mind has to be moved from one to another which adds so heavily to the burden. And I do not believe even the Prime Minister, ardent as we know him to be for work, has ever devoted more hours of the day, and, alas, of the night, to unremitting labors than he has during these conferences.

"I am glad to be able to report that in spite of this I left him, though perhaps a little tired, in good health, stout of heart and most confident in spirit.

"Their work fell into three main easily defined chapters. First, the Cairo conference for prosecution of the war against Japan, then the Teheran conference for prosecution of the war against Germany, and finally, the second Cairo conference for discussion with the President and Foreign Secretary of Turkey.

"The greater part of the time of the first conference in Cairo and of the Teheran conference was taken up with military matters.

"It was possible for us to bring these matters to a state of completeness in collective preparation far exceeding anything that has hitherto been realized in this war."

Quotes Communique

Quoting the line in the communique about the scope and timing of operations to be undertaken from east, west and south, Mr. Eden remarked, "that is a message which it, as yet, has never been possible to give to the Allied peoples in this war."

Speaking of the meeting between Churchill, Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Madam Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Eden said it was a most memorable experience when Churchill took them as his guests into his map room where for some hours, they dived deep into war plans. Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten was there, too.

"It is difficult not to be deeply impressed by the Generalissimo even at first meeting," Mr. Eden said, "and that impression deepens as time goes on.

"Under the outward gentleness and gracefulness of this remarkable personality there is a core of supple steel. His is strength you feel that cannot be broken: it can only be bent and then it will strike back with even greater force. From what I have said the House will understand how readily the Generalissimo and our Prime Minister understood each other. They speak just the same language of determination.

"Madam Chiang Kai-shek was always there to help with sagacious counsel, her unrivaled experience of the East and the West, and her brilliant gifts as an interpreter.

Political Principles Listed

"The military mission agreed in Cairo on future military operations against Japan, but also thought it well to take the opportunity of setting out political principles for which we are fighting, and did so in the following words: 'The three great powers are fighting this war to resist and punish the aggression of Japan. They covet no gain for themselves and have no thought for territorial expansion.'

"Such being our purpose, it is our determined intention that Japan shall be deprived of the opportunity for future mischief," Mr. Eden added, "and that she shall be expelled from all territories, to whomsoever they may belong, which she has taken, and that reparation shall be made to China for wrongs that have been done to her. We thought it well, too, to take this opportunity to tell the people of Corea that we had not forgotten them, and that their country, too, in due course, should become free and independent again.

"There was in all this no new declaration of British policy. Even before Pearl Harbor the Prime Minister warned Japan that if she attacked the United States we would attack within an hour, and from that moment we have been committed to the objectives now set out for the first time internationally in the Cairo agreement.

"We are committed to them because we understand that to destroy Germany and then to make a compromise peace with Japan would only sow the seeds of a third world war.

Japan "a Menace"

"The war with Japan is not one in which we in this country are playing the part of benevolent assistance. Even if we are compelled for the time being to devote the greater part of our human and material resources to the task of defeating Germany we are still a principal in the Far Eastern war. Japan is just as great a menace to the security of the British Commonwealth as to the security of either the United States or China.

"Let them ask any one of the splendid fighting men of Canada, Australia or New Zealand in this country whether they had any doubt as to that, or whether they could contemplate any future for their countries unless the power of Japan was broken. They and thousands of their fellows came here in 1939 to help us and many were still here in spite of dangers to their own countries.

"We should be utterly unworthy of our heritage and of our tradition if we did not at the earliest possible moment deploy all our resources for the purpose of establishing their security on a firm basis. For that we have to fight Japan to the bitter end, whatever the cost and however long it takes."

Mr. Eden said he had no doubt that the meeting between the leaders of the three great powers on whom rests the heaviest share in the conduct of the war against Japan had been of the "greatest service to our cause in political as well as in the military sphere." There was a welcome absence of formality about the Teheran conference and the luncheons and dinners served for the further prosecution of business. The party at these meals never totaled more than eight, with the necessary addition of interpreters.

"Foundations Had Been Laid"

"When I came back from Moscow," Mr. Eden went on, "I gave the House a message that I was confident that the foundations had been laid for enduring collaboration between this country, the United States and the Soviet Union. I am many time more confident of this today. The work of Teheran began just where the work of Moscow left off. But the Teheran conference, being a conference of leaders, carries a still more stirring message to the world."

Summing up results of the Teheran conference, Mr. Eden said "as the first result, the war will be shortened. Close co-ordination of all our military plans which was reached at the conference will insure it.

"Clearly, we could do better when there was a close interplay in every move," Mr. Eden said. "We had not had that until now. The Teheran conference laid the plans to that end.

"Every plan is now agreed, and the timing is now agreed, and in due course decisions of the Teheran conference will be unrolled on field of battle."

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But even that was not all, because victory was a means to an end, Mr. Eden added, and that end was a peace that would last. More than once before Allies had stood together in war and fallen apart in peace, he pointed out. That certainly would be the Germans' game once again. She would play it with all she knew from the moment the last shot was fired. To sow confusion, doubt and division would be Germany's game and then prepare for the next challenge, Mr. Eden predicted.

World Order Called Possible

This concurrent threat of war could only be met if there was an international order firmer in strength and unity than any enemy could seek to challenge. Six months ago Mr. Eden said he could not have given any certain answer to the question whether there was any possibility of creating such an order and whether foundations existed. Today he could give an answer. It was an emphatic "yes."

The foundations of that understanding were laid by us in Moscow, Mr. Eden said. They have been strengthened and confirmed in Teheran. As an illustration that the three powers could work together Mr. Eden said the advisory council for Italy which was set up with representatives of Britain, the United States, Soviet Russia and France had been to Italy and had surveyed the position there, and he was told that the work was proceeding smoothly and well. Also the commission agreed to in Moscow which was to sit in London had now been completed by the nomination by the United States of their ambassador in London, "a most admirable choice." He disclosed that it was to have its first preliminary meeting tomorrow.

Turning to discussions with Turkey, Mr. Eden said that Andrei J. Vishinski was to have been the Russian representative, but he was away at the front in Italy and could not reach Cairo until after the discussions closed. Mr. Eden was, however, able to see Vishinski

before leaving Cairo and give him a full account of all that passed. These conversations were in the nature of fuller and more authoritative development of the earlier meeting he had had with Turkish Foreign Secretary Numan Menemencioglu in Cairo five weeks ago.

"Basis for Co-operation"

"I clearly cannot, at this stage, give details of these confidential discussions," he said; "too many people might be listening. But I can say that I have got good hopes that they will be found to have established a sound basis for future co-operation between four countries, ourselves, Soviet Russia, America and Turkey."

Since his return to Ankara the Turkish Foreign Minister had stated that the conversations in Cairo were so intimate and far-reaching that he could now say that Turkish relations with the United States and the Soviet Union were almost as cordial and strong as with Great Britain.

"Those who know the past history of this business will realize what an important statement that is, Mr. Eden said. "It augurs well for progressive development of the future relations between us four, and, were it on account of this development alone, I should feel justified in telling the House that we regard Cairo conference No. 2 as encouraging. Further than that I cannot go this morning."

Mr. Eden then spoke of the discussions in Cairo between the Prime Minister, himself, Harold Macmillan, the British Minister in Beirut and Minister of State in the Middle East. The House had already been informed of the development and conclusion of the crisis in Lebanon.

British Interests Twofold

"Our interests in this matter are twofold," he said. "We have deep sympathy with the national aspiration of the Arab world. We are the only country that has ever concluded a treaty and withdrawn from an independent Arab state. And yet, at the same time, the preservation of order and tranquillity in Lebanon is of great interest, for it closely affects the whole of our war effort in the Middle East.

"I understand that General Catroux is going back to Beirut very soon on behalf of the French Committee of National Liberation and he is to take part in negotiations to try to bring about a modus vivendi in the Lebanon state.

"No happier choice of a representative could have been made by our French friends and I am sure the House will share the earnest hope which we have expressed already, through diplomatic channels, that these negotiations will be conducted in a conciliatory spirit on both sides and that all the members of the United Nations share that view.

"Here let me say one word, which I hope the House will indorse, to the people of France. We are at the heart of the fifth winter in war. The suffering of the French people has been harsh and cruel. There has been a long ordeal which, perhaps but for the hazard of geography, the British people might have had to share. So we believe this great people, forty million strong, enriched by moral and intellectual qualities which have been theirs throughout their history, will find a spirit to lift them up again from the heavy blows that have been dealt them in the last four years.

"We believe in the gallantry of the French forces in Tunisia and Libya, of which I have heard from our own officers who served with them, and I believe in the heroic and ever-increasing resistance movement in France, some of whose representatives I have met within the last few years. I believe in these people we have the real soul of France. So I say at this time, despite all difficulties, we extend to France our sympathy and our confidence.

"What I have said applies not only to France, but to all those nations now under German occupation. What we are seeking and working for when we approach these matters in harmony with the United States and Russia is that we do not wish to impose the three-power will upon Europe.

"We seek to liberate these countries so each and all of them can take their place in the European family again because I am one of those who believe that Europe has still perhaps the greatest contribution of all to make to the future of mankind."

Speaking about Yugoslavia and Greece, Mr. Eden said "it would not be fair to ignore our troubles there." After three years of enemy occupation and guerrilla fighting there was no little internal confusion and controversy. German propaganda day and night was going to increase that confusion and spread false reports of our intentions and try to divide us from our Allies and play one off against the other, he warned.

Urges Restraint

"So I hope I may say to the House in approaching these matters in public discussion, we should use all possible restraint.

"I have laid down some time ago, with the assent of the Cabinet, three rules to guide us in this state of affairs. The first, to give all practical help in our power to those elements in those countries which are actively resisting the enemy. Secondly, to make clear that so far as we can exert any authority, it shall be used to insure that these countries shall be free to choose their own governments when they are liberated, and thirdly, to work in closest possible concert with our Allies.

"For many months past the head and front of resistance to the enemy in Yugoslavia have been Partisans under Chief General Tito. From all reports we have received, it is clear that these Partisans are containing and engaging a large number of German divisions and we are doing all we can to supply them with munitions and to support them in every possible way. Our action in this respect has, of course, been indorsed by our Allies.

"As the result of information we had, we decided as long ago as the spring of this year that we would ask General Tito to receive a British military mission. He consented and British officers have been with him ever since. Our mission has been and is under the leadership of a member of this House, Brigadier Maclean, who has established most excellent relations with General Tito.

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Soviet Mission Praised

"As the House would have learnt from newspapers this morning, the Soviet government has decided also to send a military mission to the Partisan commander in chief.

"I want to make it quite plain where we stand in this.

"Mr. Molotov was good enough to discuss this project with me both when I was in Moscow and more recently in Teheran.

"He said, 'You have a mission, and we are thinking of sending a mission, too.' The Prime Minister and I of course indorsed this proposal, and Mr. Molotov and I agreed that our two missions shall work together in close collaboration when the Soviet mission reaches that country."

Mr. Eden said there had been another development since he left Teheran in that a supreme legislative committee and an executive national committee of liberation had recently been set up under auspices of the commander in chief of Partisan forces.

"So far as I am aware, this national committee does not claim any authority outside the borders of the area in which it is operating, and it has certainly not claimed any form of recognition from His Majesty's Government.

"As I understand the position, the Partisans emphasize the provisional nature of this administration, and they hold that it is for Yugoslav people, as soon as their country is liberated, freely to choose the form of government they prefer.

"This, too, is the view of His Majesty's Government.

Says Peter Has Same Policy

"It is also, I know because he has told us so, the policy of King Peter and his government."

When there were some cries as Mr. Eden made this remark he added, "Yes, we must be fair in all this. The moment it is over they will lay down their portfolios. That is agreed by General Tito, the King and the Yugoslav government.

"I feel myself the greatest sympathy for this young King. He came to his responsibility at the most critical hour in his country's history. He did his best to rally his country to the Allied cause, and he is now faced with the most difficult problem of all young monarchs. We must try to be fair."

Mr. Eden said that he had been in consultation with other Allied governments, "and the Prime Minister and I devoted not a little time to it while in Cairo, and we, in conjunction with our allies, decided to do what we could to bring together those in Yugoslavia and outside it who want to fight against Germany, and I hope the House will make some contribution to that end.

"The position in Greece is not on all fours with that of Yugoslavia. There are warring bands, all of them in different degrees of hostility to the Germans, and there are also political controversies which cut right across the map. It is our aim there to unite almost all these bands in common action against the enemy. We have some hope that we may have some measure of success."

Mr. Eden said the recent publication by the King of the Hellenes of a letter written in November to his Cabinet shows very clearly that the King is anxious to make his contribution and that his position shall not be matter of controversy.

"I am not without hope," said Mr. Eden, "that we shall see some progress in the near future, but I don't pretend that the task is particularly easy."

Turning to the progress of fighting in Italy, Mr. Eden said:

"The advance of the Allied armies in Italy during the third fourth months of the campaign has not covered quite the spectacular distance we achieved in the first two months of the fighting. That is not in any sense due to a lack of initiative on the part of our armies.

"The truth is that we have now reached the narrowest part of the Italian peninsula. The Apennines stretch almost from coast to coast, and where they are not swollen rivers take over. That is the position which confronts us, and these natural facilities afford exceptional opportunity for skillful defense, and the Germans, as they are forced relentlessly back, are making extremely good use of these advantages.

"Added to this are heavy and persistent rains, which have swollen every river and turned every approach into a sea of mud. Here we have a fair picture of the background against which Italian events should be reviewed.

Airborne Attack Recalled

"On Nov. 8, after a surprise airborne attack on Termoli, the 8th Army pressed on and obtained a bridgehead over the River Trigno, while inland our left flank was working up through the Apennines. Meanwhile General Clark's Anglo-American 5th Army crossed the Volturno and fought their way slowly forward to the next great obstacle.

"By a lightning thrust, most characteristic of him, General Montgomery swept the Germans back across the Sangro River. The whole of the rest of his line moved forward at the same time, while the 5th Army kept pace in the western Apennines.

"It was just then, when as I know that our commanders felt the campaign to be developing as they wished it, there was another deluge and steadily worsening weather conditions, which caused a halt along the whole group of armies. That time was spent building up supplies, preparing bridges and roads and getting ready for the next offensive.

"General Montgomery was waiting for a spell of fine weather. At last it came. On the night of Nov. 27 the 8th Army, further strengthened by the arrival of the 2d New Zealand Division—that most gallant veteran of this war—were able to launch their main assault.

"It preceded the attack, as has become almost a custom now—by a familiar and shattering bombardment—and with full support of the R. A. F.

Indian Divisions Advanced

"The 78th and 8th Indian Divisions—both of them also veterans in fighting—advanced. Down came rain again. Still our troops fought grimly on to the line of the Moro and beyond. On the left Canadians have relieved the 78th Division and they are pressing on the attack toward Ortona.

"Inland the New Zealand Division is trying to gain high ground which will help the Canadians further in their advance.

"Meanwhile, on the west the Anglo-American 5th Army began a battle for Mignano Gap. There was a struggle for these mountain features and the enemy had plenty of time to prepare formidable defenses.

"Thanks to the gallantry of Allied infantry, all the more important hill features are now in our hands, and it seems that the Germans may be forced to withdraw farther to positions covering Cassino.

"It would be unjust to refer to the fighting in Italy without paying tribute to the Royal Engineers and administration services. Theirs has been an immense task to keep communications open. Throughout this fighting the Army has never lacked for a moment supplies, shelter and food of any kind.

"It is my duty to give the House casualties up to date. These, on the 23d of November for British, were 3,212 killed, 9,709 wounded, and 3,153 missing. These were in Italy from the moment of the landing on the mainland. The total was 16,074.

U. S. Casualties 10,649

"American casualties up to Nov. 25 were 1,603 killed, 6,361 wounded and 2,685 missing, a total of 10,649.

Up to the most recent counting, German prisoners taken by the Allies total just over 6,000.

"Let me sum up my impressions of these few weeks. The Prime Minister and I were greatly encouraged by the outcome of our three conferences, and so, I believe, were all our Allied colleagues.

"To that extent I bring this House a message of good cheer.

"But these events, of course, give no cause for easy optimism. Far from that. If I wished to do that I would give my message falsely. The truth is on the contrary.

"The very magnitude of the plans to which we have set our hands, to which the leaders of the governments have given their approval, will call for immense effort in the coming months from each and all of the United Nations.

"Plans, however good, can only yield results if the forces of all citizens in all lands are behind us. We have set ourselves a hard task in our determination to achieve victory at the earliest possible date.

"Some great battles are impending. For this effort we shall need all our strength, all our courage, all our unity in greater measure, perhaps, than ever before.

"So I ask this House to give a pledge that for our part that effort will be forthcoming."

Slavs 'To Choose Own Rule'

AGNEW

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—Yugoslavia will have a chance to choose its own government after the war, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons today. He said both King Peter II and Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), who recently formed a government of his own, have agreed to lay down their portfolios the moment the war is over and permit the country to choose how it wishes to be ruled.

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However, the "Free Yugoslav" radio announced that Tito had formulated plans for a government on a six-unit federal basis after the war. The six units named in the federal plan were Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Sanjak-Macedonia.

Meanwhile, a broadcast communique from the "Free Yugoslav" radio said Tito's Partisans now were engaged in the heaviest defensive fighting since they began their activities against the Germans.

Nazis Lose Heavily

The Nazis, heavily reinforced and using planes and tanks, are trying to crush Partisan resistance and have driven forward in some sectors, but only at tremendous cost, the communique indicated.

The Partisans claimed more than 1,500 Germans killed and the capture of large quantities of war materials. They said that the center of the fighting was in eastern Bosnia and Dalmatia and that in eastern Bosnia alone the Germans are using six divisions.

Eden, in his discussion of the Balkan situation, said "the Partisans are engaging a large number of German divisions and we are doing all we can to supply them and to support them in every possible way." He added Britain had had a military mission with Tito since last spring.

Four-Pronged Attack

Tito's communique said the Nazis in eastern Bosnia were attacking with tanks and motorized troops from four sides—from the directions of Sarajevo, from Tulza and Zvornik, across the river Drina and from Serbia.

In the Tuzla sector one German column of 2,000 men was defeated and 350 officers and men were killed, the announcement said. Many

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more were wounded and a considerable amount of booty taken.

Another bitter skirmish in the Brcko sector cost the Germans 370 dead.

Column Destroyed

The Germans captured the town of Plevlje, but in this sector an enemy column of 800 men was destroyed. The enemy also took the towns of Duvno, Grahovo and Livno, but the Partisans said they brought up reinforcements and recaptured Livno.

A dispatch from Budapest to the newspaper *Social Demokraten* in Stockholm reported two Bulgarian army battalions had deserted in the last month and joined the Partisans.

Allied Advisory Group Begins Meetings Today

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons today the United Nations Advisory Commission, which was decided upon at the Moscow conference of foreign secretaries of the United States, Britain and Russia, would hold its first meeting here tomorrow.

Members of the commission are John G. Winant, United States Ambassador; William Strang, Under Secretary of State in the British Foreign Office, and Feodor Tarsovich Gusev, Soviet Ambassador to Britain.

The commission was set up to advise the three governments on European problems as the war progresses.

News Leak Laid To Chinese Newsman

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—An authentic account of the Reuters dispatch from Lisbon which reported conclusion of the Cairo conference a day before the news was released officially and which has been the subject of controversy ever since became available here today.

The information appears to have originated with Thomas Chao, Chungking manager for Reuters, the British news agency. Chao was en route to London for several months' leave in Britain. He was traveling on a plane carrying a Chinese good-will mission to England, but he had no connection with it.

Evidence Visible

When he landed in Cairo, Chao heard that the conference was in progress and saw visible evidences of it. He was not accredited to the Cairo conference and was under no obligations as to information he picked up.

The next stop of the plane was Lisbon, where the Chinese party remained from November 29 to December 2. When he arrived there, Chao called on Douglas Brown, Reuters' Lisbon correspondent, and told him what he had heard of the Cairo meeting. Brown filed the story to London.

Banned In Britain

(The Reuters dispatch, which was published November 30 outside Britain but was banned for publication in Britain by British censorship, said "it is known here (Lisbon) definitely" that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and President Chiang Kai-shek had completed a long conference in Cairo and had left for Iran to meet Premier Marshal Stalin.)

Reuters officials declined to discuss the incident beyond emphasizing that Chao was traveling as a newspaperman and was not connected in any way with the Chinese mission or the Cairo conference. They added that he simply landed on the right spot at the right moment and did what any newsman would have done.

Chao is not discussing the case.

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Chinese Ask Probe

Chungking, Dec. 14 (AP)—Dr. Hollington K. Tong, Vice-Minister of Information, announced today that he had telegraphed Elmer Davis, head of the OWI, and Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information, urging them to make an official investigation of a London dispatch dated December 10 which connected a Chinese newspaperman with premature publication of news of the Cairo conference.

Tong insisted that the dispatch (by the North American Newspaper Alliance) indicated that the party of President Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek "was in some way responsible for the premature publication of news of the Cairo conference."

He added that the generalissimo was "greatly disappointed" by this alleged implication and that with Chiang's knowledge he was pressing the American and British information chiefs to investigate and "place the blame where it belongs."

Elmer Davis Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 — Elmer Davis issued this statement today:

"I have not yet received Dr. Tong's message, but do not see what this office can do to investigate the actions of a British agency in London. The Office of War Information has, of course, no responsibility for the dispatches of a private news agency, nor have we any information beyond press reports that the leak on the story was of Chinese origin. All we know is that of the many newspaper men of various nationalities who knew about the Cairo conference, Reuters' Lisbon correspondent was the one who actually broke it."

'FOX' MAY HEAD GERMAN ARMY

R-BUNNELLE

Rommel Reported Slated By Hitler For High Command

DEC 15 1943

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, sent to northwest Europe as a kind of anti-invasion chief, may be given supreme command of the German army by his Fuehrer in an effort to forestall an anti-Hitler peace plot by Junker generals, refugee leaders with close underground contacts in Germany said tonight.

There have been repeated hints of such a move, along with indications that Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt is slated for removal from command of western defenses, which he has held since April, 1942. Von Rundstedt is senior among German military aristocrats recurrently reported waiting for a strategic moment to attempt an anti-Hitler coup combined with a "merciful peace" bid to the Allies.

Reported Set To Rebel

That group is reported to have offered to depose Hitler in return for guarantees that Germany would not be occupied by Russian forces, that Germany could retain enough of an army to insure against civil war, and that she could have the right of economic rehabilitation—all of which might leave enough German militarism to form the nucleus of a new attempt at world conquest.

There have been persistent reports that Rundstedt and some of his Junker colleagues have warned Hitler the war is lost and that the Nazis should get out quickly to give Germany a chance for an easier peace.

Little Heard Of Rundstedt

Little has been heard of Rundstedt since early November, when it was rumored that he had sent an aide to Lisbon to fly peace balloons—which were promptly punctured.

Germans in London point out that elevation of Rommel to supreme command would be a dangerous expedient. Rommel is strictly a Nazi general and a successful one by any standards, but while his advancement might force greater allegiance to the party from some, simply through his personality and the symbolic command, it also might widen the breach between Hitler and many of his old Junker generals.

Would Resent Promotion

The Junkers, already dissatisfied with the way the Nazis are conducting the war and with Hitler's intuition, would resent the promotion of a junior they probably regard as of an origin inferior to their own—regardless of his ability.

London refugees from Germany say also that their information indicates the Germans are convinced there will be an Allied attack upon Denmark, Norway and down through the Skagerrak and Kattegat almost any day. That, they say, is one reason Rommel was sent first to Denmark and then to Norway to inspect defenses.

Hitler has one big thing on his side in staving off the Prussian-Junker peace plot, and that is the refusal of the United Nations to depart from terms of unconditional surrender for any German party.

The Prussians and Junkers on the other hand have dropped hints through neutrals that if they are not offered the prospect of an easy peace they will fight to the end.

SIX NAZI DIVISIONS HIT PARTISANS IN YUGOSLAVIA FIGHT

WHITE

LONDON, Dec. 14—(AP) Yugoslavia flamed tonight into a major battlefield as the Germans hurled six divisions (perhaps 90,000 men) into one sector alone, and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden disclosed that Britain was helping the Yugoslav Army of Liberation "in every possible way," with the Russians also going to its aid.

Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) declared in a broadcast communique that 1,500 Nazis had been killed as his Partisan troops threw back assaults in eastern Bosnia, where the bulletin said the Germans had concentrated six divisions for a great battle against the Partisans' Third corps.

More Nazis in Balkans

The Berlin radio, said "Important German reinforcements have reached the Balkans. They are to go into action immediately. All indications point to operations on a large scale aiming at thorough mopping up of the Balkans."

On the political side, Mr. Eden declared that both the provisional government of Tito and government-in-exile of King Peter would give the Yugoslav people free choice of leadership after the war, while Tito's radio announced plans to reconstitute the country on a six-nation federal basis.

Saluting Moscow's decision to send a military mission to Tito's new government, Mr. Eden told the House of Commons that a British mission had been in Yugoslavia since last spring, and would work as a team with the Russians.

He disclosed this joint action had been agreed to as far back as the first Moscow meeting of the tri-power foreign ministers, but did not touch upon Russia's open attack on Gen. Draja Mihailovic, Chetnik leader and war minister under King Peter.

He added that the British hoped not only to strengthen the Yugoslav war against the Nazis, but also to unite "almost all" the rival Greek bands against the Germans.

On the battlefront, the action was heaviest in Bosnia where the Germans struck furiously to secure the approaches to the main railway running the length of Yugoslavia through Belgrade, but it also was erupting in the Montenegro-Serbia border area of Sanjak and in Dalmatia.

"Heavy fighting is going on," Tito's radio said, listing four battle areas where 1,500 Germans were killed and many more wounded. One German tank-supported column captured Plevlje in combat in Sanjak, it added.

Three towns—Duvno, Li——— Grahovo—were lost in heav. ...ing on the Dalmatian-Bosnian bor...der, the communique said, but Livno was recaptured by the Partisans in a counterblow.

Allied Air Force Aids

Lending air support, Northwest African Air Force planes yesterday bombed Split—first port of Yugoslavia — and Sebenik, Dalmatian coast port which has large shipping facilities and railway yards.

Tito's federal plan of reconstitution of Yugoslavia was described in a free Yugoslav broadcast ... a sequel to his nine-point cor...tion. It said the federal plan ... be adopted "in order to realiz... sovereignty of all the Yug... nations and to prevent Yugos... from again becoming an aren... the machinations of various reactionary influences."

The six proposed units are Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro-Sanjak and Macedonia.

Elsewhere in the Balkans, one report said the opposition forces in Bulgaria had demanded that the pro-Nazi Government take the country out of war or resign.

Another said the Rumanian Government soon would move from Bucharest to Brassov, near the Hungarian frontier.

NEW PATTON POST REPORTED SLATED

J. KING

General's Presence In Cairo Stirs Talk Of Balkan Drive

DEC 15 1943

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—The open appearance of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., in Cairo touched off speculation here tonight that he is slated for a new command.

Activities of his United States Seventh Army have been kept secret since the Sicilian campaign.

The American general's presence in Cairo so soon after the heads-of-state conferences enlivened reports that the next Allied blow might come in the Balkans, where Bulgaria appeared to be heading for a showdown with Russia over whether to cut loose from the Germans.

Another Straw In Wind

Departure of James M. Landis, American economic and supply specialist in the Middle East, from Cairo for Washington today also might have a bearing on some Balkan move.

A German Transocean News Agency report said the Germans had rushed strong forces to the Balkans, apparently in an intensified attempt to wipe out guerrilla warriors and be in a better position to hold the wavering satellite states in line.

Inside Bulgaria the Government was trying desperately to hold the pro-Russian masses down. Cabinet Ministers were stumping the country, but a Budapest broadcast said there was no sign of the tension lessening. It said the Bulgarian Premier, Dobri Bojilov, was "establishing contact with leading politicians to elucidate the situation."

Crisis Heightens

The crisis was heightened by the fact that emergency powers under which the Bulgarian Government has been operating expire December 28.

DNB, Germans news agency, said all Jews had been ordered to leave Sofia by December 20.

A Budapest dispatch to the Stockholm newspaper *Social Demokraten* reported two Bulgarian army battalions in the last month had deserted to the forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) in Yugoslavia, and that Tito had so many Bulgarians he was forming an entirely new group with them.

A rumor cropped up in Ankara that a Bulgarian commission would arrive in Turkey soon to seek Turkish aid in getting Bulgaria out of her alliance with Germany.

A Budapest broadcast for home consumption said the Hungarian Parliament was debating requests for money to increase the army.

Hungarian Rumors

The Hungarian MTI agency broadcast a dispatch that Count Anton Sigray "invoked Providence in securing an honorable peace" in an address before the Hungarian Parliament. The leader of an unofficial Royalist movement, the count was quoted as stressing "that the Hungarian state has always been based on democratic principles and has always pursued a democratic policy in the best meaning of the word." He was reported to have been cheered.

The whirligig of reports brought one from Rumania, too—a Reuters dispatch from Zurich, quoting the *Gazette de Lausanne* as saying the Rumanian Government will move shortly from Bucharest to Brassov, near the Hungarian frontier.

Patton's Cairo Visit Linked To Talk Of New Moves

Cairo, Dec. 14 (AP)—The arrival in Cairo of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commander of the United States Seventh Army, accompanied by various members of his staff, stirred speculation today about new developments which may be brewing in the Middle East.

Patton's unexplained appearance here yesterday came at a time when possible solidification of the Mediterranean and Middle East commands has been a topic of discussion.

No Attempt At Secrecy

No attempt was made to keep his arrival a secret. After debarking from his plane he rode about the city in a staff car bearing his three-star flag. Inasmuch as there is no other Allied officer of equal rank

to confer with them on a possible invasion of the Balkans.

(Patton, it was disclosed yesterday, saw President Roosevelt recently in Sicily, where they might have discussed such an operation.)

Patton was described officially as the guest of the British.

Congress May Step Aside

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—Because the high command doesn't want to lose the services of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., Congressional leaders indicated today that unless some new development arises there will be no serious objections to retaining him as head of the Seventh Army.

Secretary Stimson made the general's staff's view clear in a supplemental report on the Patton soldier- cuffing incident to the Senate yesterday, in which he said that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower felt the serious aspects of the case lay in Cairo, the flag attracted immediate attention.

(Since the Greek and Yugoslav governments-in-exile make their headquarters in Cairo, it is conceivable that Patton might be there

"in the danger that the army will lose the services of a battle-tested army commander."

Standing Is Unaffected

Stimson said Eisenhower had stressed that three instances in which Patton unduly had upbraided enlisted men "have not affected General Patton's standing as a tactical leader, one who successfully concluded, in record time, a complicated and important military campaign and one whom his officers and men would again be willing to follow into battle."

This assurance was regarded by some members of the Senate Military Committee, which has been investigating the case, as indicating that the army has more jobs cut out for Patton, who led a victorious dash from Gila to Messina in the Sicilian campaign.

Ought Not To Interfere

The general viewpoint of committee members seemed to be that if it is Eisenhower's considered judgment that Patton has the confidence of his troops and is needed for further operations of the same type, the committee ought not to interfere.

Thus the expectation was that the committee would take no further action, although it probably will continue to hold in abeyance President Roosevelt's nomination of fourteen generals, including Patton, for advancement in permanent army rank.

Marshall Successor Issue

Those nominations are being held up until committeemen also find out who is going to succeed Gen. George C. Marshall as chief of staff, if the latter becomes European Allied commander.

The whereabouts of Patton's Seventh Army has been a matter of wide conjecture in Congress, although some of its units obviously were fused with the Fifth Army for the Salerno landing and subsequent fighting in Italy.

The supposition has been that the Seventh will be used in further invasion attempts in Italy, France or elsewhere.

British Calm in Face of Threat Of Nazis' Secret Rocket Gun

LONDON, Dec. 14. — (AP) German-inspired reports that Adolf Hitler has a long-range rocket gun as a secret weapon were read by ordinary Britons today with sober realization of the many possibilities of war by terror—but they were far from panicky or alarmed.

The general attitude is: "What's Hitler waiting for? And even if he has a secret weapon it won't save Germany."

British newspapers have given prominent play to rocket gun stories and the average reader is slow to laugh them off.

Officials are silent, but some military commentators are willing to concede that the Nazis may have some such long-range gun they will eventually try.

The home front defense force — largely civilian — has been kept alert and is on its toes even after four years of war, but naturally there has been no publication of specific precautions against any enemy secret weapon.

One report heard here was that the Germans tested rockets a few weeks ago along the Baltic coast and a gun expected to hurl the projectiles 250 miles proved a miserable failure. At the same time there were reports that a recent destructive shelling of Leningrad might have been a test for some long-range rocket projectile for later use across the strait of Dover. Guesses as to the size of the rockets which the Germans would seek to develop have ranged as high as 120 tons.

The Germans have been using a "Big Bertha" type of long-range cannon on railway and other movable mounts in the Calais-Boulogne area since a short time after they took over that sector of the French coast.

Those guns drop shells in the Dover-Folkestone area but so far there is no indication that the guns have been replaced with a new type for firing rockets.

Any effective shelling of a specific target as far inland as London — about 80 miles from the French coast—is virtually ruled out by most unofficial commentators on grounds of extreme inaccuracy at such a range.

Ultimatum Is Reported

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—The French radio at Algiers said today a Bulgarian opposition party has presented an ultimatum to the Government—to take Bulgaria out of the war or resign.

11 Executed For Aiding Flyers

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Germans have announced the execution of nine Belgians and two Frenchmen for sheltering Allied airmen, the Belgian news agency said today.

Ten Belgians were hanged at Antwerp on charges of sabotage and assault with explosives and firearms.

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'Turkey Really An Ally'

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Ankara radio quoted the semi-official Turkish newspaper *Ulus* today as saying that Turkey "is in reality one of the United Nations, contributing her share to winning this struggle for humanity and civilization in the best possible way."

Turkey's position, in this respect, *Ulus* added, was "further accentuated" by President Inonu's recent talks with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in Cairo.

"Turkey is not a neutral country. She never has been during this war. Her neutrality exists only in a legal sense, which means that she is not participating actively in the war."

Bracken Under Knife

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, underwent an operation of an undisclosed nature last night. His condition was reported satisfactory today.

Hitchcock Back In England

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—Movie Director Alfred Hitchcock has arrived in Britain to direct a series of Ministry of Information foreign-language films for eventual showing in Europe.

British Food Minister Home

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP).—Colonel J. J. Llewellin, Food Minister, returned to Britain today from the United States, where he had passed eleven months. He was the British delegate to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration conference at Atlantic City.

Sir Malcolm Campbell Faces Spring-Gun Trial

Held After Trap for Trespassers Cripples an Employee

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP).—Sir Malcolm Campbell, automobile racing driver, pleaded innocent today to a charge of setting spring guns calculated to injure trespassers near three bridges of his estate. The court ordered him to stand trial.

The prosecution said several guns, of Sir Malcolm's own design, were placed to fire cartridges loaded with red ochre to show on trespassers' clothing. However, one of Sir Malcolm's employees accidentally tripped the trigger of one gun and was injured so severely his leg had to be amputated, it was charged.

Sir Malcolm's attorney said the guns were intended only for the detection, not the injury, of trespassers, and that warning signs had been set up near all the guns.

SOLDIERS TO BROADCAST MESSAGES TO HOMEFOLK

LONDON, Dec. 14 — (AP) Statements by U. S. Army and Navy commanders in the European theater of operations, as well as messages from soldiers to their folk, will be included in the British portion of a Christmas Day broadcast from all war theaters to the United States.

The world-wide program is scheduled to run from 10 a.m., to 11:30 a.m., with 15 minutes allotted to the European theater.

This portion will include statements of Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commanding general; Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, U. S. Eighth Army Air Force commander; and Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of U. S. naval forces in the European theater.

U. S. Negro Soldier Hanged In England

London, Dec. 14 (AP)—Lee A. Davis, Temple, Texas, Negro private in the United States Army who had been convicted of murder, was hanged early today at an army disciplinary center in Britain.

Davis was convicted of the murder of a Marlborough, Wiltshire, girl and the criminal assault of her companion.

The court-martial verdict was confirmed by all army reviewing authorities, the European theater of operations of the United States Army announced.

Wac Sergeant in London Married to Englishman

Jane Freytag, of Utica, Bride of Charles Nicol Thompson

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP).—Sergeant Jane Freytag, W. A. C., of Utica, N. Y., and Mr. Thomas Charles Nicol Thompson, of Great Yarmouth, were married here today. They met shortly after the American girl arrived in England.

The bridegroom is the son of Commander T. C. Thompson and grandson of Lady Harbord and the late Sir Arthur Harbord, a former member of Parliament from Yarmouth.

Sergeant Freytag was a secretary in civilian life. The bridegroom is employed by the War Ministry.

FOUR DANES HELD AS NAZI HOSTAGES

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 14 — (AP) Four prominent Danes, one the husband of an American woman, were reported under arrest today as the Nazis discarded all pretense of a "kid glove" administration in turbulent Denmark.

The arrests were disclosed in Nazi-censored dispatches from Copenhagen. No reasons were announced, but there was a possibility the four were taken as hostages in a German attempt to halt the violent opposition to their authority.

Sven Aage Lund, chief editor of The Berlingske Tidende, one of Denmark's most influential newspapers, was among those reported jailed. His wife, who still is in Copenhagen, is a native of Boston.

The others were K. A. I. Mogensen, business manager of the newspaper Politiken; Harold H. Lund, writer for the Berlingsk Tidende, and Erlin G. Foss, industrialist and one of Denmark's foremost civil engineers.

They are the latest of more than 300 persons who have been arrested by the Germans since they ousted the Danish government and established a dictatorship over the country Aug. 29.

The Germans vainly have sought to halt sabotage by invoking the death penalty for the first time in Danish history. Eight Danes have been executed and seven others condemned to death.

Stratosphere Rocket Nazi 'Secret Weapon'

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Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 14 (AP)—Germany's "secret weapon," according to stories circulating here, is a stratosphere rocket employing some new explosive of great destructive power.

There have been rumors that the rocket can shoot up to 200 miles, but it appears any such rocket-fired weapon would be too big for mass production, or for use on a large scale.

French Students Sent to Reich

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 14 (AP).—A dispatch to the "Tribune de Geneve" said today that several hundred Alsatian students and professors at University of Clermont-Ferrand near Vichy were shiped in a group to Germany following the slaying of a German soldier.

Journal Of Paris Staff Joins Hitler Armed S S

Barcelona, Spain, Dec. 14 (AP)—The studio staff of the radio Journal of Paris, noted chiefly for its violent attacks against the BBC and the OWI, has resigned and enlisted in a body in Hitler's armed SS for service on the Russian front, it was learned today.

The Paris *Press*, which announced the resignations, did not mention border reports that all eight members of the staff had received small coffins sent by registered mail by members of the French underground.

Must Turn In A Cork To Get Bottle Champagne

Madrid, Dec. 14 (AP)—The German civilian who still wishes to take home a bottle of champagne now must first turn in a cork to the retailer.

The *Koelnische Zeitung*, Nazi labor front organ, announced the order, saying it was due to the cork shortage.

Grippe Epidemic In Reich, Report

Madrid, Dec. 14 (AP)—Germany is being swept by an epidemic of influenza and grippe "comparable to or greater than that prevalent in Britain," according to a neutral physician who recently arrived here from Berlin.

The physician said that cases of the disease are particularly numerous in the Rhineland and in Prussia, and that Berlin authorities are preparing to meet a spread of the epidemic to that city, already demoralized by Allied bombings.

Student Political Meetings Ended by A.M.G. at Naples

University Rector Rebuked for Saturday's Clash

NAPLES, Italy, Dec. 14 (AP).—The Allied Military Government cracked down hard today on Italian political parties and on student groups from the Naples University who clashed with Italian police Saturday.

Formally banning all political meetings at the university, Lieutenant Colonel Carl Kraege, of A. M. G., reprimanded Dr. Rodolfo Omodeo, rector, for Saturday's incidents and warned him not to use his position as head of the university nor the university premises for political campaigning.

Lieutenant Colonel Walter Doherty, head of A. M. G.'s public security section, reminded Neapolitans of the Allied proclamation which provides for a forty-eight-hour notification of political meetings along with the names of speakers and subjects of their addresses.

Following Saturday's incidents, the students and the Italian Committee of National Liberation, made up of six political parties, protested to A. M. G. authorities and informally announced another meeting on university grounds next Saturday.

Doherty said the police were instructed to break up and disperse any unauthorized gatherings.

30.24 — 11007

ARABS TO RECEIVE FULL CITIZENSHIP

DYNAN

ALGIERS, Dec. 14 — (AP) The French National committee decided today to grant full French citizenship to Algerian Arabs who can read and write French and propounded a series of reforms which would answer most of the Arabs' insistent demands for political and economic equality in Algeria.

France's policy toward French Moslems in Algeria "should tend progressively and continuously to elevate their political, social and economic condition to the level of non-Moslem French," the committee's announcement said.

It added that on recommendation of George Catroux, commissioner of state responsible for Moslem affairs, the committee believed these four steps necessary:

1—To confer French citizenship on Moslem "elites," without delay and without abandonment of their personal Koranic status.

2—To increase the Moslem representation in the Algerian deliberate assemblies and to broaden the Moslem rights of suffrage.

3—To make a larger number of administrative posts accessible to Moslems.

4—To execute a complete program of social improvement, to finance such a program and to fix the ultimate date for its execution.

The committee charged Catroux with drawing up proposals for the execution of these decisions with the help of a special commission composed of high-ranking civil service officials and an equal number of Moslem and non-Moslem members. The committee must report to Catroux before Dec. 31.

Arabs In Algeria Get Citizenship

DYNAN

Algiers, Dec. 14 (AP)—The French Committee of National Liberation today decreed French citizenship immediately for all Arabs in Algeria who can read and write French, thus carrying out the first of the pledges made Sunday by Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Citizenship will be extended without forcing the Arabs to renounce the Koranic law, as previously required.

Greater Assembly Votes

The committee also voted to increase the size of Arab representation on provincial, departmental and municipal assemblies. This fulfilled another de Gaulle pledge.

The committee is preparing steps to give citizenship to other Arab groups not covered by the term "intellectuals," which was defined as meaning persons literate in French.

Could Gain Control

It was pointed out earlier that if all Arabs became citizens, they could easily control politically all of the three departments of Algiers.

The action came on the eve of Gen. Georges Catroux's departure for Lebanon to resume negotiations with Syrian and Lebanese leaders to extend greater self-government and to grant ultimate independence, as pledged in 1941 and again in the recent parleys which reinstalled the Lebanese President and Premier. The action was seen as putting the French in a more favorable position in dealing with Lebanese, Syrian and British leaders.

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20,000-30,000 Affected

An Arab leader estimated that 20,000 to 30,000 Moslems would acquire voting privileges by today's order.

The committee said its policy toward French Moslems in Algiers should "tend progressively and continuously to elevate their political, social and economic condition to the level of non-Moslems."

More Administrative Posts

Other steps contemplated would make more administrative posts available to Moslems and fix a complete program for their social improvement. A special commission will draw up these proposals before December 31.

The action does not affect Arabs in Tunisia and Morocco.

Smuts Predicts Early Jap Defeat

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, Dec. 14 (AP)—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts told a press conference today that the military and diplomatic picture was ever brightening for the Allies and predicted the defeat of Japan "sooner than some people think."

The South African Prime Minister, referring to the Allied plan to dispose of Hitler first, said when their power was turned against Japan "her weakness in shipping, in which she had suffered severely," would tell. He added, however, that he doubted Japan's downfall would "be brought about entirely by island hopping."

Smuts called the American-British air offensive "one of the mightiest developments in human history" which possibly would render the German fighting forces desperate and impotent if their arms supply sources were knocked out.

U-boat crews, Smuts said, are suffering from a "strange malaise" and, though as many U-boats are operating in the Atlantic as ever, they are becoming fight shy.

"I met Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt at Cairo," Smuts concluded, "and had long conversations with Roosevelt on fundamental problems. We Dutchmen got on well together."

Americans Raid Aegean Shipping

CAIRO, Dec. 14 (AP)—American medium bombers harassed enemy shipping in the Aegean Sea in daylight yesterday, sinking a sailing ship, setting a large coastal vessel afire and scoring a direct hit on a motor ship, the Middle East Air Command announced today.

The night before, Royal Air Force heavy bombers struck at the German-held harbor at Suda Bay, Crete.

New Bulgar Peace Rumor

Ankara, Dec. 14 (AP)—Reports were current here today that a Bulgarian mission will arrive soon to seek Turkish aid in extricating Bulgaria from her alliance with Germany.

(There have been widespread reports recently that Bulgaria, traditionally friendly with Russia and worried over a possible Allied invasion of the Balkans as well as the threat of greater air raids, has been seeking "a way out.")

Minister Reported Out

This rumor came as a German broadcast said that all Bulgarian Cabinet Ministers had left bomb-scarred Sofia, the capital, for different parts of the nation to try to explain the Government's policy to the people.

A reliable informant said, however, that Foreign Minister Chichmanov stayed in Sofia to remain in contact with foreign governments. He conferred with the German Ambassador and the Bulgarian Minister to Berlin yesterday, it was said.

(There have been persistent, though unconfirmed, reports recently that Chichmanov had resigned.)

JAP RAIDERS SHOT DOWN

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14 — (AP) A press communique said tonight that U. S. ground defenses and fighter planes definitely destroyed two Japanese bombers and five Japanese fighters Monday when an escorted bomber formation raided a U. S. base in northern Assam. Damage to American installations was described as "extremely slight."

Chinese Score Major Victory In Rice Bowl

Chungking, Dec. 14 (AP)—Smashing Chinese successes in the nation's Rice Bowl region were claimed today by the high command which announced the recapture of the important highway town of Linli, twenty-five miles north of Changteh, and a number of villages.

Earlier press dispatches which said the Chinese had retaken Shihmen, forty miles northwest of Changteh, were confirmed and the communique added that a Japanese detachment south of Shihmen was being surrounded "and its liquidation is merely a matter of course."

"In Hot Pursuit"

The Chinese forces, "in hot pursuit of the beaten foe," were pressing forward against the enemy forces with the evident intention of trapping all Japanese troops south of the Li river, which runs into Lake Tungting.

Battlefront dispatches said the Japanese garrison of Shihmen was retreating in a northeasterly direction.

With the new advances, the scene of major fighting in China's "rice bowl" was shifting to the area between Shihmen and Linli, with the Chinese trying to smash their way eastward to cut the highway which twists northwestward from Linli to the Yangtze river port of Shasi.

Heavy Casualties

Chinese field dispatches said the Japanese were suffering heavy casualties.

Liberators of the United States Fourteenth Air Force hammered the Japanese airbase at Hankow for the second successive night Sunday, scoring many direct hits on the target, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

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Japs Strike Back

Another formation of Liberators, operating with a fighter escort, swept into French Indo-China by daylight Sunday to hammer the railway yards at Hanoi, the announcement said.

The Japanese struck back by attacking an advanced American base, the bulletin disclosed, but were intercepted by Lightnings, which shot down two of the escorting enemy fighters and probably destroyed two more.

(A Japanese broadcast recorded by the United States Government monitors said six American P-40 fighters had attacked Hanoi again this morning.)

Enemy Suffers Casualties

By Sunday morning the enemy was completely routed and the Chinese were inflicting innumerable casualties and regaining strategic centers which had been lost during the Japanese march into the "rice bowl" more than a month ago.

Carried on by this momentum, the Chinese troops were surging near even more important goals—Lihsien, the Japanese stronghold on the Lin river, and Ansiang, Nanhsien and Thingshih, all north of Tungting lake.

The High command said "Enemy units lurking in the environs of Changteh have been completely liquidated" and that other remnants north of Shihmen also have been destroyed. One enemy detachment still fighting to the south of Shihmen was being surrounded, it added, and its "liquidation is only a matter of course." Successful diversionary action north of the Yangtze also was reported.

Bearing out the picture given by the High command was a Japanese broadcast which said the Chinese had thrown tens of thousands of reinforcements into the battle in central China.

The Chinese airforce participated in the drive with daylight raids on Saturday and Sunday, bombing and strafing enemy bases and communications.

The 14th U.S. airforce also was in action over Japanese lines.

Says Letters Hurt Morale

Rabbi Tells Families Not to Write of Things Boys Can't Alter

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 14 (AP). —Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, of Cleveland, an official of the National Jewish Welfare Board, said today: "The people in the United States are damaging the morale of the boys at the fronts a great deal by things they say in letters. The families shouldn't write to the boys of things about which the boys can do nothing."

On a tour of battlefronts at President Roosevelt's request, the rabbi visited troops in Central and South America and Africa before coming here. He told a press conference the men are chiefly concerned whether America is changing so fast it won't be the same when they return, whether plans are being made to incorporate them in post-war economic life, and why they are not returned home after eighteen months or more service abroad.

CHINESE AIR FORCE AIDS IN DEFEAT OF JAPS AT CHANGTEH

CHUNGKING, Dec. 14 — (AP) Powerful Chinese forces supported by aircraft have turned the retreat of the Japanese from Changteh into a rout, it was stated today by the High command, and have recaptured Shihmen, Linli and a succession of other towns which the invaders had occupied.

The tone of the Chinese communique was triumphant in telling of sweeping successes of the troops carrying on a great encircling maneuver against the Japanese between the Lin and Yangtze rivers, and of the help given by China's own airforce in bombing and strafing the enemy's bases.

LANDIS RETURNING TO U. S.

CAIRO, Dec. 14 — (AP) James M. Landis, director of economic operations in the Middle East with the rank of minister, left today for Washington for three weeks of consultations.

GASMATA BLASTED IN RECORD ATTACK BY ALLIED PLANES

DUSH

248 Tons of Bombs Smash Jap Supply Point on New Britain.

RABAUL AIRPORT HIT

Large Fires Left Burning in Dispersal Area—No U.S. Planes Lost.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Wednesday, Dec. 15—(AP) The rising strength of Allied air power in the southwest Pacific has struck again at New Britain, this time with a new record weight of bombs.

General Douglas MacArthur's communique today said the full fury of the blows landed Sunday on both shores of the huge island, and to the tons of bombs were added thousands of machine-gun bullets.

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100 Liberators in Raid

The Gasmata area, on the south central coast, bore the brunt of an assault by more than 100 Liberator heavy and Mitchell medium bombers which, under cover of Lightning fighters, dropped 248 tons of bombs in wave after wave of a midday attack.

Of all the enemy centers on the island, only Rabaul, oft-smacked Japanese base on the northeast tip, has received a greater pounding in a single raid. Last Oct. 12 that place was hammered with 350 tons of bombs dropped by 177 Allied planes.

Airdrome Pounded

Lakunai airdrome at Rabaul also was hit Sunday by medium bombers which left large fires visible for 50 miles burning in dispersal areas.

Gasmata, a peace-time small population center which the Japanese have converted into a concentration point, has felt the destructive power of more than 650 tons of bombs in the past few weeks. The previous high tonnage was 142 dropped during one raid in a series late last month, when a total of 400 tons smashed air fields and installations in that area.

This center, which might figure as an invasion point should General MacArthur's forces move eastward from the Huon peninsula, New Guinea, also was the target of Vice Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid's destroyers Nov. 29, in the first seaborne Allied attack on the island.

Ring Ring plantation bordering on Gasmata itself and Lindenhafen, five miles east, both important enemy supply dumps, were the chief targets in this latest raid, as they were in many of the for-

mer assaults.

19 Japs Challenge Raiders

For nearly three hours, the bombers poured it on from a minimum altitude, strafing with machine-guns as well as blasting with bombs. Previous raids had been notable for the absence of enemy fighter interception, but in this one, 19 Japanese planes rose to dispute the air. Two of them were shot down. All our planes returned.

Simultaneous aerial blows also were dealt Cape Hoskins on the north coast of the island, and at Wide bay on the southeast coast. Australian Beaufort medium bombers, Beaufighters and Douglas attack planes carried the brunt of these attacks.

Air patrols also raided the Cape Gloucester area, on the western tip of New Britain, hitting lightly the airdromes which have been struck with varying force daily for two weeks.

Three strong pre-dawn counter-attacks against Australian troops in the Ramu valley, above the Huon peninsula, New Guinea, were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy, the communique said. The Australians here are aiming at the enemy supply base at Madang on the coast.

Another Australian force was reported closing in on the enemy's supply base at Lakona, on the Huon peninsula coast, 12 miles north of Finschhafen.

Along the Huon coast Allied air patrols wrecked 10 enemy barges and Allied light naval units in a night attack sank three barges near Sanga river and nine off Reiss point.

TWO AIR ATTACKS HIT WOTJE, JALUIT

Army, Navy Heavy Bombers Raid Jap Outposts in Marshalls.

PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 14—(AP) Two new attacks on Japanese bases in the mid-Pacific Marshalls—at Wotje and Jaluit — by Army and Navy heavy bombers were announced today by Pacific fleet headquarters.

Seventh Army Air force four-engined bombers delivered an attack yesterday on Wotje, the principal fortified base of the enemy in the more than 20 Marshall atolls. One raider was damaged by anti-aircraft fire but none of the crew was injured.

Two Navy fleet Airwing Liberators went in at low altitude Sunday at dusk to hit Jaluit. This attack was made on the same day as another against Jaluit by Seventh A.A.F. bombers.

One pilot was wounded and both planes sustained damage from machinegun fire.

These raids 300 miles north of the American-won Gilberts continued a series now moving into the second month.

Jaluit, one of the most frequent targets, is an enemy air base on the southern rim of the Marshalls. Wotje, which has a deep anchorage for ships in Christmas harbor, is near the center of the group.

Fleet headquarters also reported light night attacks by enemy planes Saturday and Sunday on Tarawa, the main Gilbert base where United States Marines last month wiped out a force of 4,000 Japanese and won possession after suffering heavy losses. Headquarters said the raiders caused no casualties and no damage to installations, which include the fine Tarawa airfield, now used by American planes.

Sinking Carriers' Men Gave Lives In Rescues

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BURNS

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 14 (AP)—When the USS Liscome Bay, escort aircraft carrier, sank November 24 in a mass of flames off Makin Island, the torpedoed vessel carried down many men who ransomed the lives of their shipments with their own.

The Japanese submarine's torpedo struck on the starboard side around 5.13 A. M., said Capt. John G. Crommelin, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala., who told the story of the final twenty minutes of the carrier's career.

"Left Part Of My Hide"

Crommelin, chief of staff of Rear Admiral Henry M. Mullinix, who was lost with the ship, dived from the flight deck with even less on that a new-born babe, because "I left part of my hide behind."

Coming from a shower bath and wearing only a bath towel when the torpedo exploded, Crommelin joined officers and enlisted men in efforts to save lives.

"The lights went out, but flames lighted the ship's interior instantly," he added.

Soles Of Feet Seared

The gasoline and oil-fed flames burned off Crommelin's hair, seared his right side, shoulder, legs and the soles of his feet.

"The first men topside were a flight squadron leader, Lieut. Com. Marshall Beebe, of Anaheim, Cal., and a young pilot named Helms, who were half carrying, half dragging a seaman who had a broken leg," Crommelin said.

Seemed To Be Dying

The seaman seemed to be dying, but Beebe and Helms put a life jacket on him and the ship's doctor, Lieut. Com. J. B. Rowe, of Milford, Mich., gave the man some morphine.

"They threw him overboard, and I'll be damned if the [illegible] didn't live and was picked up.

"I had difficulty walking because my burned feet were [illegible] and the catwalks were piled high with sharp debris. I could do little but direct the men."

Unselfish Heroism

Crommelin cited Lieut. Com. Buzz Carroll, of Long Island, N. Y., an enlisted man in the last war, for unselfish heroism.

Carroll was cut across the stomach from shoulder to hip, but he went below decks to help trapped men free themselves and lugged wounded men to escape hatches.

"Finally one enlisted man said, 'Mr. Carroll, you wait here and I'll get you a life jacket,' and started into a burning compartment," Crommelin related.

Knocked Down By Flames

"When Carroll saw the enlisted man was determined to go into the raging fires, he relented and promised he'd work his way topside. But halfway up flames hit him and knocked him down, and he slipped into the water when the young enlisted man ordered him to."

Dr. Rowe, who was in the water swimming from one man to another to give first aid, found Carroll with his head hanging down. Carroll failed to respond to the doctor's ministrations, and Rowe said later the man had lost too much blood while helping others.

Admiral Exhausted

Crommelin said he believed Admiral Mullinnix, of Attica, Ind., failed to escape the ship because of exhaustion. He had been on the job day and night during the Gilbert Islands invasion because "he wanted to do his best for his flyers."

Capt. Irving D. Wiltsie, of Riverdale, N. Y., the carrier's skipper who also was lost, was on the bridge when the torpedo struck, Crommelin said.

"Deliberately, calmly, Wiltsie lowered himself to the hangar deck which was burning fiercely. He conferred with the executive officer, then went into the flaming sectors to make a careful inspection, refusing to walk off his ship."

175 Sorties On Jap Outposts In A Day

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 14 (AP)—Latest war reports along a 1,700-mile Pacific chain of outpost Japanese defenses told today of new air blows against the enemy in the Marshalls and Solomons and slow, steady progress of Australian soldiers in the jungles of New Guinea's Huon peninsula.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported a fifty-ton bombing by Liberators of the American Army Air Force of a Japanese cargo ship and shore installations at Emidj in Jaluit atoll of the mid-Pacific Marshalls Saturday. The damage done was not stated.

Attacks On Bougainville

Admiral William F. Halsey reported that his Solomons' air force made 175 sorties the same day as the Jaluit raid on Bougainville Island in the northern Solomons. These were the first in four days but, despite the opportunity afforded by bad weather, Japanese engineers had not succeeded in restoring a single one of Bougainville's bombed-out air fields and the new raids heaped on more damage. Americans hold a beachhead at Empress Augusta Bay, on Bougainville's west-central coast, and now have a bomber-fighter field in operation there.

On Huon peninsula Australian soldiers were reported by Gen. Douglas MacArthur to have advanced to a point nearly twelve miles north of Finschhafen, which was captured last October 2. The Aussies are still less than halfway up the sixty-mile peninsula shore.

Nazi Spy Ring Smashed In Rio

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 14 (AP)—State police announced the smashing of a pro-German spy ring today with the arrest of eight men and four women, including two Brazilians, for activities involving aerial pictures of strategic sites.

Authorities said all twelve, in depositions, expressed loyalty to Germany. One of the women was reported to have received personal instructions from Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister in Austria before the war.

The ring was said to have been headed by an Austrian-born naturalized Brazilian who once headed the air-photo department of a formerly German-owned air line in this country, now nationalized. He had been in Brazil more than twenty years.

A two-way short-wave radio set and some Nazi propaganda bulletins were reported found in possession of one of those arrested.

Radio Men Honored

Ciudad, Trujillo, Dominican Republic, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Government awarded the heraldic Order of Christopher Columbus today to Walter Lemmon, president of the World-Wide Broadcasting Foundation; Niles Trammel, president of NBC, and Eli (Buck) Canel, who has charge of NBC's Latin-American programs.

Honolulu Has Air Raid Scare

Honolulu, Dec. 13 (AP—Delayed)—Honolulu was alerted tonight by an air-raid alarm from 10.02 to 10.20 P. M.

Unidentified planes which caused the alarm later proved to be friendly. The army said the city's blackout was extremely effective.

The last previous alert, in mid-October, was caused by a submarine-launched reconnaissance plane.

BERMUDA CUTS RAID STAFF

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 14.—(AP) Reduction of air raid precaution forces to a skeleton staff of key wardens was announced today by ARP controller Col. R. C. Earl on the grounds of "the decreasing possibility" of an attack on Bermuda. Col. Earl said the skeleton staff could be expanded quickly on short notice.

Finnish Peace Backer Reported To Be Jailed

New York, Dec. 14 (AP) — Hella Wuolijoiki, Finnish writer and dramatist, has been imprisoned in Helsinki by the Nazi-controlled Finnish Government, Manuel Komroff, American author, announced here today after he said he received a cable from George Branting, member of the Swedish Parliament.

Miss Wuolijoiki, a leader of the Democratic element in Finland, has suggested that her country make peace with Russia, Komroff said, adding that she aided in negotiations which ended the first Finnish-Russian war.

German Soldiers Spurred To Sire Children In Norway

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New York, Dec. 14 (AP) — How German soldiers in Norway are spurred by a Nazi organization to sire "the most children possible with Norwegian women, irrespective of marriage" has been told by the Stockholm newspaper *Dagens Nyheter*, the OWI said tonight.

The Swedish newspaper said the workings of the "Spring of Life Association" were outlined in a book, "For Teutonic Sword and Cradle," by Gen. Wilhelm Rediess, Gestapo chief in Norway, of which only twenty copies were printed.

The basis of the plan and its functions—2,610 "cases" were said to have been handled up to January 1, 1943—were explained in the book and quoted by the newspaper.

According To German Views

The Germans found in Norway a population not corresponding with the "Germanic Viking ideal they had read about in school." An "Anglo-Saxon parlor Bolshevik spirit predominated, but the population was, nevertheless, Germanic, and education, especially the education of children and youth, should make the Norwegians a Nordic people," according to the German conception."

Therefore, German soldiers "were allowed only in special cases to marry Norwegian women, but it was expressly desirable that German soldiers produce the most children possible with Norwegian women, irrespective of marriage.

The association stands all maternity expenses "with money printed by and requisitioned from the Bank of Norway," cares for mothers in luxurious homes taken from rich Norwegians and decides "whether the father will be allowed to legitimize the child by marriage."

Decisive Marriage Factor

The decisive factor concerning the soldier's right to marry a Norwegian woman "is not only her Nordic appearance, but also her own and her family's attitude and way of living."

The mother has no right to the child, even if the father has a wife in Germany. In such cases, the problem often is solved through the soldier's adopting the child into his own family.

Of the 2,610 instances mentioned, German paternity was recognized in 1,469, while only 139 Germans married the Norwegian mothers.

Laval Visits Paris, Women Mad, Is Said

New York, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Nazi-controlled Paris radio said today Pierre Laval had returned to Vichy from Paris, where he conferred with municipal authorities on "certain economic problems" and again met Otto Abetz, the German Ambassador.

The broadcast was recorded by United States Government monitors.

The broadcast did not enlarge upon the "certain economic problems," but a dispatch from Madrid today said French housewives, enraged by food shortages and soaring prices, had begun demonstrating in provincial cities of both the Vichy zone and the area in which the Germans are directly responsible for supplying the civilian population.

A score of women were arrested last week in Bordeaux for attacking a pair of German soldiers who tried to help French policemen keep a crowd in order before a butcher shop whose meat had been seized for the army, the dispatch said.

Tokyo Concedes Tarawa Loss

New York, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Tokyo radio indirectly acknowledged the loss of Tarawa today in a broadcast reporting that Japanese planes had attacked the American air base there yesterday.

The broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, was the first Japanese admission that the tiny island in the Gilberts no longer is in Japanese hands. Previous Tokyo broadcasts had spoken of a Japanese "victory" in fighting at Tarawa.

JAPS WARNED OF HARD BLOWS

Knox Dares Nippon Fleet To Come Out And Fight

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—The United States Navy has grown so confident of its mastery in the Pacific that Secretary Knox might

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just as well have said today, "Tojo, here we come!"

"We are getting ready to drive home some hard blows," Knox said, a statement that would not have been heard for military security reasons a year ago.

Now, Knox had no hestiation in saying that "the preliminaries are over."

Wishes Jap Fleet Would Fight

Knox persistently expresses wishes these days that the Japanese fleet would "come out and fight." Instead, the enemy has used only comparatively small units in support of outposts throughout the Pacific.

Those little fleets have been smashed systematically—sent to the bottom or forced to turn back to their bases badly crippled in engagements which Knox said are a clear part of "the whole strategy."

"It is perfectly obvious," he said, "that what seemed to be only nibbling was carried on with the express purpose of decimating the enemy's strength. He has contributed by sending down only small task forces which have been regularly overwhelmed."

Sees Foe's Fleet Weakening

Such a war of attrition, Knox continued, has "enabled us to nip off important elements of the Japanese fleet piecemeal." As a result, he said, "we are getting stronger and stronger," while the Japanese strength is weakening.

"One of the most striking things" in the entire picture, the Navy Secretary believes, is that the Japanese are relying more and more on self-propelled barges for transport.

Cargo Ships Rarely Seen

He reported transports and cargo ships are seen rarely at Japanese-held bases, probably because of severe losses inflicted by American submarine, air and surface forces.

Torpedo boats are taking a heavy toll of the barges, Knox declared:

"Hundreds of these barges have been sunk and a great many thousands of Japanese soldiers have been lost in efforts to get relief to beleagured garrisons."

said tonight that carrier based planes would constitute the spearhead of America's westward drive in the central Pacific.

"Through the use of carriers in large numbers we can concentrate in any given area an overwhelming air superiority," he said in a speech prepared for delivery to the Illinois Manufacturers association.

"The possibility always exists that the Japanese carriers will challenge our advance, but the sooner we cna force a decisive engagement with them the better. We can afford to lose ship for ship and they can't."

Admiral Ramsey, who formerly commanded the carrier Saratoga and later a carrier task force in the Pacific, said the aircraft carrier had "completely revolutionized naval strategic thinking and naval tactics."

"I do not mean to suggest that the battleship has been relegated to the discard—far from it—it merely has had its primary role changed. As a unit in a tactical disposition composed of aircraft carriers and other necessary supporting cruisers and destroyers, it is capable of dealing effectively with the heaviest enemy ships in a night action, during low visibility or under other conditions in which air operations cannot be conducted with maximum effectiveness."

He said American forces, now that they have gained a firm foothold on Bougainville, can, in concert with General MacArthur's men in New Guinea, exert "relentless pressure" on Rabaul.

"Once this Jap position in New Britain becomes untenable, their nearest refuge is their central Pacific power house at Truk in the Carolines and when this strategic outpost is threatened, I feel sure that the Japanese will be drawn into action which, of course, is our paramount objective."

He said it was "not conceivable in my mind" that sufficient pressure could be brought to defeat the Japanese until "the defeat of Germany, which comes first on the priority list."

on a sight-seeing trip he paused beside a signboard at a waterfall and was amazed to see scratched on it the name of "Tute" Tangway, well known to Hearn and to many a barn dance enthusiast, as "the red-bearded fiddler in Benny Benson's orchestra" of Washington, Conn. Hearn had no idea that Tangway was in the same part of the world.

CARRIER PLANES TO LEAD DRIVE IN CENTRAL PACIFIC

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 — (AP) Rear Admiral Dewitt C. Ramsey, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics,

'TUDE' TANGWAY NOW LOOSE AGAINST JAPS

WASHINGTON, Conn., Dec. 14—(AP) Staff Sergeant Alan Hearn told his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hearn of this town, in a letter they received today from somewhere in the South Pacific of an experience in which he "pretty nearly passed out," but it had nothing to do with enemy action.

Sergeant Hearn wrote that while

NAZI LOSSES BY AIR CITED

60% Of "Primary Targets" Reported As Destroyed

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Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—About sixty per cent. of Germany's primary industrial targets already have been destroyed by the combined American and British air fleets, it was reliably reported today.

The "primary targets" are fifty industrial centers considered essential to the German war machine, informed persons here said.

If the figures used recently by Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris—forty "vital" centers instead of fifty—are used as a basis for estimating damage, the percentage perhaps would be even more impressive.

90 Cities On List

However, Harris classed another fifty industrial targets as "considerably important" to the German war machine, a total of ninety cities within the Reich marked for the kind of destruction visited upon Hamburg, Cologne, Berlin, Schweinfurt and Emden.

The destroyed facilities cannot be considered as jobs done once and for all—the Germans usually begin immediate rebuilding of essential factories, and the Anglo-American airmen try to pay them a return visit just about the time they are ready to produce again.

85 Per Cent. Destruction In '43

The mounting air offensive is indicated also by an estimate that eighty-five per cent. of all bomb damage within Germany has been inflicted in 1943. The United States Eighth Air Force particularly is sending progressively larger fleets of heavy bombers over Europe.

In sharp contrast with conditions a year ago, when the Eighth Bomber Command was hardly more than a token force, the Americans in their daylight operations are now dispatching greater fleets of planes than the RAF in its night attacks.

An increasing number of American heavy bombers is accompanied by mounting long-range fighter strength, and the fighters are escorting the bombers on deeper penetrations into Germany.

New Fighters Almost Ready

New and advanced fighter types are said to be almost ready to make their appearance in the European theater—a report yesterday from London said "there is every prospect of new American fighters joining the established groups"—and the escort range probably will go beyond the 800-mile round trip that is the longest yet reported.

The mounting strength of Anglo-American air power might be said to be "pyramiding" since German air strength, is declining both because of destroyed or damaged plane factories and because of attrition in air battles.

Nazis Now Have To Guess

This declining strength already is reflected in the inability of the *Luftwaffe* to keep its air defense ring intact. In the near future, the Germans probably will find it impossible to disperse their air strength. They will have to "guess" the targets of Allied bombers, and concentrate their fighters on the basis of their guesses.

Occasionally they will guess right, and heavy losses can be expected. Just as often, however, they will guess wrong, and the bomber losses will be light—as they have been on one or two recent occasions.

Rocket Fighter Discounted

The much-discussed rocket bombing of American bomber formations by specially equipped German fighter planes is not regarded as a formidable obstacle for fighter-escorted missions. There even are indications that it may have become a liability for the Germans. Planes equipped with rocket gear lose much of their speed and maneuverability, and American fighters are reported to have inflicted heavy losses on them on several occasions.

FINNS RESUME PAYMENT ON DEBT OF FIRST WAR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 — (AP) Finland today paid the United States $233,915.06 as another installment on money borrowed from this country after the first World war.

The payment represented $84,000 in principal, a semi-annual interest payment of $136,220 on the outstanding aggregate debt of approximately $9,000,000 and $136,695.06 due on the payment which was postponed by Congress on June 12, 1941.

BUTLER'S CHARGE DISPUTED BY HULL

Labels Report That U. S. Is 'Sucker' for Latin America as Unfair, Unfounded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 — (AP) Secretary of State Hull tonight labelled "unfair and unfounded" a charge by Senator Butler (R.-Neb.) that the United States is being played for a profligate sucker in Latin America.

Secretary Hull declared that the charge was "calculated to injure" the whole good neighbor policy.

In a hotly-worded reply to criticisms voiced by Senator Butler after a 20,000-mile tour of Central and South America, Secretary Hull praised the Latin republics for their contributions to the Allied war effort and declared:

Distressed by Statement

"It is distressing that at a time when the nation is engaged in a gigantic effort to defeat the assassins of civilization a wholly indefensible attack should be leveled at a policy so universally acclaimed.

"It is a tribute to the good sense of the people of the Americas, who have now had ten years of experience with the good-neighbor policy, that these gross misrepresentations were not generally believed."

Secretary Hull's 1,000-word statement followed by a day a reply to the Nebraska senator made on the Senate floor yesterday by Senator McKellar (D.-Tenn.)

McKellar took up on an item-by-item basis Senator Butler's assertion that the United States government was lavishing $6,000,000,000 on Latin American republics in an effort to buy their friendship. To support his case Senator McKellar called on Secretary Hull and others for information.

Criticizes Butler

The statement tonight, therefore appeared as a summary of the Administration's reaction to Senator Butler's complaints. Secretary Hull declared at the outset that he believed Senator McKellar had demonstrated "to the satisfaction off everybody the inaccuracies, the fallacies, the misstatements of Senator Butler's unfortunae allegations".

Acknowledging the possibility of "errors of judgment" in programs carried out under pressure of war, Secretary Hull said nevertheless the main question now is whether we shall forget the broad essential nature of our co-operative activities in the other American republics and turn to a controversy over a limited number of items of wartime expenditure."

"Senator McKellar ably and effectively presented the matter in this light," Secretary Hull added.

He emphasized that "we in the United States are proud of our membership in the inter-American system through which the 20 American republics have so decisively met the challange of our times."

He noted that 13 of these countries are at war with the Axis, that six others have broken diplomatic relations with the Axis, and that Argentina alone has failed to act.

He said that the co-operating countries had opened their ports to United States ships, welcomed United States troops and devoted their minds, force and fields to the production of war materials.

"They rounded up Axis spies and saboteurs," Secretary Hull continued, "and they shut off trade of benefit to the Axis. They co-operated in the defense of the Panama Canal and in the suppression of the submarine menace."

"The plain truth is," Secretary Hull declared," that without this co-operation the course of the war in highly essential strategic areas might have been different.

Army Pays Honor To Rear Admiral

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—The army has awarded its Distinguished Service Medal to Rear Admiral Arthur S. Carpender for exceptionally meritorious service in the Southwest Pacific, the War Department announced today.

Commander of Allied naval forces in the Southwest Pacific from September 11, 1942, to November 23, 1943, Admiral Carpender coordinated all naval activities of the Allied forces "utilizing to the utmost advantage the limited resources available," the citation stated.

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The navy forces under Admiral Carpender engaged in the initial containing operations in the Southwest Pacific, and later in both naval and amphibious offensive operations.

Admiral Carpender was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1884. His wife, Mrs. Helena Neilson Carpender, lives at Washington, D. C.

Thousands of Deferment Cases Reopened by Local Draft Boards

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 — (AP) The cases of thousands of draft registrants who have been deferred because of their jobs were ordered reopened today.

In accordance with recent amendments to the draft law, Selective Service issued instructions for reviewing the occupational deferments of all registrants whose principal places of employment and local boards are in different appeal board areas. The reviews will be made by appeals boards having jurisdiction over the registrant's place of employment.

For example, if a man works in Washington and lives in Virginia or Maryland and has been granted deferment in his home area, his case must be reviewed by the appeal board of the District of Columbia. Fifty thousand such cases will be reviewed by the District of Columbia board alone.

The regulation is designed to provide a tighter check on deferments. For instance, a man registered in Texas and working in New York might obtain a deferment by mail and have it upheld by a Texas appeals board, by mail also. Under the new plan, the appeals board in New York has the authority to check that man's actual essentiality on the scene.

The regulation does not require review when the principal place of employment and the local board are in the same appeal area.

Selective Service officials emphasize that appeals are still to be filed through the local board with which a man is registered. The board will forward the deferment plea to the proper appeal body.

Social Security Tax Held at Current Rate

Senate Finance Committee Votes No Change in One Per Cent Payroll Levy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—(AP) With Social Security tax receipts outstripping benefit payments by a ratio of more than six to one, the Senate Finance committee voted today to hold payroll contributions by employes and employers at the current rate of one per cent each throughout 1944.

The proviso, championed by Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) for the third sucessive year, was tacked onto the tax bill, now calculated to add about $1,922,000,000 annually to existing revenues. In the absence of congressional action, the Social Security levy would advance automatically to two per cent Jan. 1.

Board Head Favored Increase

A. J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security board, favored the automatic increase. Senator Vandenberg, insisted though that Mr. Altmeyer's own figures showed a reserve of $4,268,000,000 in the fund last June 30, and that contributions during the past fiscal year totaled $1,130,000,000 while expenditures ran only $176,000,000. Under the law, a prudent reserve must be kept, equal to three times the highest annual expenditures anticipated during the five ensuing years.

Mustering greater strength than in a 9-9 tie vote yesterday, the Finance ommittee decided by a tally of 11 to 10 to retain a House provision requiring labor unions and other non-profit organizations, now tax exempt, to file returns on their financing with the government.

Labor leaders have opposed the clause as "an entering wedge" to Federal taxation of unions.

Virtually completing action on corporate tax changes, the committee endorsed the House plan to increase the excess profits rate to 95 per cent, retaining the existing 80 per cent overall ceiling with respect to corporate normal, surtax and excess profits taxes.

The committee also approved the House action in reducing from seven to six per cent the invested capital credit allowed corporations in computing the excess profits tax, for corporations with $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 invested capital. Above $10,000,000, the Senators voted to cut the credit from six to five per cent, but declined to go along with the House in a further reduction to four per cent in the case of firms with more than $200,000,000 invested capital.

Delayed Until Today

Controversial adjustments in the individual income tax law were postponed until tomorrow, to give the Treasury time to answer charges that it had made "an unfair and unwarranted attack" upon a House-approved device for integrating the victory tax with the regular income levy. The charge was leveled by Colin F. Stam, chief of staff of the joint committee on taxation.

The House provided a minimum victory tax, the rate to be not less than three per cent of the net income after special exemptions amounting to $500 for single persons and $700 for married persons, with $100 for each dependent.

The Treasury suggested merely lowering the credit for dependents from $350 to $300, and the married exemption from $1,200 to $1,100, leaving the $500 single person's exemption untouched. Stam contended that under the Treasury plan, "only 2,000,000 of the 11,000,000 victory tax payers are left upon the tax rolls."

"The Treasury," he declared, "apparently preferred to defeat the minimum tax than to make it workable in their estimation."

The committee declined to remove the Federal tax of 1 cents a pound on colored oleomargarine, voted to repeal a controversial "windfall" provision of the pay-as-you-go tax law, and set a limit on the deductions which the owner of a consistently losing business can check off against his income tax.

Opposed by Dairy States

The oleomargarine amendment, introduced by Senator Maybank (D-SC), lost by a vote of "about 14 to 6," Chairman George reported. It was opposed by senators from dairy states.

The rejected windfall provision was designed to recapture part of sudden income rises which might be attributed to the war. However, it led to complications which some senators criticized as unjust. Under the provision, the taxpayer was required to compare his income for 1942 or 1943, whichever was higher, with his income for any one of the base years 1937 through 1940. If his 1942 or 1943 income exceeded that of the base year by more than $20,000, the difference was subject to a surtax.

Senator George said revenue losses by repeal of the provisions would be slight.

If an individual (but not a corporation) loses money in a business for five consecutive years, the Senate committee provided in an amendment that he must recompute his income tax for each of the five years, taking as an allowable deduction in each case only the gross income from the business plus $20,000.

The committee voted to permit corporations to deduct from taxable income contributions made to veterans' organizations, under the over-all charitable limit of five per cent of the firm's net income.

The chairman said no estimates were available of the net revenue change resulting from today's decisions.

NEW SUBSIDY APPEAL MADE

DEC 15 1943

Davis Tells Congress Ban Means Wage-Price Race

Washington, Dec. 14 (AP)—William H. Davis, chairman of the War Labor Board, appealed to Congress today to continue food subsidies, declaring that passage of a bill to ban them would "inevitably renew the tragic race between wages and prices."

"If the Congress should now desert the policy . . . as to the control of prices, it would, in my opinion, be making a decision that would disastrously affect the daily life of every American," Davis wrote in a letter to Chairman Wagner (D., N. Y.) of the Senate Banking Committee.

Davis said there was a growing fear among wage earners that Congress is about to abandon cost-of-living controls and that this already had precipitated a wave of demands for wage increases in basic industries.

Urges Renewed Stand

The WLB head added:

"Congress can restore the confidence of these citizens in the future by reaffirming the position it took a little more than a year ago when it . . . directed that prices, including the price of labor, were to be stabilized so far as practicable as of September 15, 1942."

Meanwhile, Senator Bankhead (D., Ala.), leader of Senate forces backing a bill to outlaw food subsidies, declared the Banking Committee is "dilly-dallying" on the issue and, as a result, Congress is heading into a year-end legislative jam.

Bankhead made his accusation after a three-member subcommittee of which he is a member failed to hold a tentatively scheduled meeting to attempt to work out a compromise.

Occupied With Hearing

Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.), the subcommittee chairman, and Senator Taft (R., Ohio), the other member, were occupied with Finance Committee hearings on the tax bill and Barkley's office said no date had been fixed for the first subsidy truce conference.

When the subcommittee was created yesterday, it was announced that its report might be made to the full committee Wednesday. Today's occurrence made it increasingly doubtful that the House-approved bill extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation and carrying the subsidy repeal clause can be disposed of before the holidays. Congress now plans to recess, shortly before Christmas, until the new year.

The CCC expires December 31 unless some extension is accorded by law.

ELECTION INTEREST GROWS IN CAPITAL AS '44 DRAWS NEAR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. — (AP) Brickbats and bouquets for Presidential possibilities flew around town today in such measure and such heat that it seemed more like the height, rather than the start, of the 1944 campaign.

Democratic talk centered around President Roosevelt and Senator Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia. Republicans named in exchanges were New York's Governor Thomas E. Dewey and Ohio's Governor John W. Bricker.

Brief Clash in House

Representative Lynch (D., N. Y.) unleashed a torrid if brief duel in the House when he said that Gov. Dewey had been recommended by the New York News because he "is handsome in a masculine way" and would attract the women's vote.

"Shades of Abraham Lincoln!" cried Mr. Lynch, whereupon Representative Gifford (R., Mass.) leaped to his feet, and countered:

"The gentleman is one of the most handsome men in the House. I am amazed that he should criticize anyone on that ground."

Majority Leader McCormack of Massachusetts issued a statement blasting Governor Bricker in particular and other Republicans in general for "playing politics" while Mr. Roosevelt "is brilliantly and courageously performing his grave task of winning the war."

Mr. McCormack said Gov. Bricker's speech to the Pennsylvania Society of New York "shows he has only one policy—attack everything President Roosevelt has done."

Furthermore, he said, "that is the only policy, outside of Mr. Willkie, that all actual and prospective candidates for the Republican nomination have."

Byrd's Backer Arrives

Meanwhile, John U. Barr, New Orleans rope manufacturer, arriving in the capital on business, reported optimistically on the Presidential chances of Senator Byrd, who has been boosted by southern elements to succeed Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Barr, temporary chairman of a Byrd-for-President committee, said spadework is underway in at least 11 Southern states.

Democratic senators at the same time continued to face the problem of whom to choose as their 1944 campaign manager if Senator Guffey (D., Pa.) resigns. Southern members demanded the resignation after Senator Guffey charged that they teamed up with Republicans in "an unholy alliance" to defeat the Federal soldier vote bill. Senator Hatch (D., N. M.), most frequently mentioned as a possible successor, said flatly that he would not take the campaign chairmanship though he appreciated the honor.

OUTPUT OF WAR GOODS SETS NEW U.S. RECORD

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—(AP) American war industries set a new monthly production record in November despite a scheduled cutback in the output of small arms ammunition, Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production board announced today.

The index of production reached 665 points, an 18-point gain over October, the previous record month. The index is figured with November, 1941, production as the base of 100.

The WPB report said optimistically that most major production problems even including manpower, are either licked or well on their way to being solved.

F.D.R., Willkie On Church Aims

New York, Dec. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie tonight defined what they believed to be the functions of the Christian Church in the world today.

Their statements, in response to an inquiry by the Rt. Rev. Walter H. Gray, Suffragan Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut and president of the Church Congress, were made public by the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The statements, in part:

President Roosevelt—"In these days of struggle which try every soul and every institution and every tradition, we are all in desperate need of a light that is not of man. May God grant that the church will not fail in providing the light in our spiritual darkness. For if we lack spiritual guidance for our immediate problems and set our feet in consequence upon obscure ways, our children shall wander for long years in a moral wilderness."

Willkie—"I am convinced this is the time for the church to rediscover, reassess and reaffirm its ideals and convictions. I believe that now we must make a deliberate choice—whether we will translate our verbal declarations of faith into tangible deeds of action or whether we are content to forfeit our right to keep faith with the future."

Russian War Relief To Seek $21,000,000

New York, Dec. 14 (AP)—Directors of Russian War Relief today adopted a 1944 relief program of $21,000,000, approximately one third greater than the 1943 program.

Tentative reports showed that goods valued at close to $10,250,000 were shipped to the Soviet in the first ten months of 1943, with the total for the year expected to reach $16,000,000.

Jencks Going To Puerto Rico

Canton, N. Y., Dec. 14 (AP)—St. Lawrence University's president, Millard H. Jencks, has been granted a leave of absence for January, during which he will survey educational problems in Puerto Rico, it was announced today. He has been appointed a special field representative of the office of the Secretary of Interior.

1,000TH BOMBER BUILT IN TRENTON

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 14—(AP) The 1,000th deadly Avenger torpedo bomber rolled off the assembly line of the Eastern Aircraft division of General Motors corporation here today, but a Navy spokesman cautioned that the accomplishments of the plant should not be a cause of over-optimism.

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Rear Admiral Frank D. Wagner, assistant to the Navy's deputy chief of naval operations for air, accepted the plane for the Navy and said:

"Anytime that any of us gets over-optimistic, we should make a chart and figure the distance from where we are now in the south Pacific to where we have to go. Any map of Europe shows that a tremendous amount of real estate is still in the hands of the Nazis. We have a slow, hard, bloody job to do."

He credited the Avenger bombers with winning the battle of Midway and playing important roles in other American victories in the Pacific.

Screen actress Jean Parker smashed a bottle of champagne over the nose of the torpedo bomber, the 1,000th to leave the landing strip of the plant's field since November 11, 1942. Stage and screen actress Kitty Carlisle, who opened the program by singing the Star Spangled banner, scrawled across the fuselage, "Destination Tokyo."

STRIKE HAMPERS WAR PRODUCTION IN BALTIMORE AREA

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14 — (AP) Army and Navy officers conferred tonight separately with union representatives and the management of the Western Electric company in an attempt to iron out difficulties which the company said resulted in a strike of approximately one half of the 8,000 to 9,000 employes at five Baltimore plants.

Neither the company nor the

30.24—11011

union, the Point Breeze Employes' association, would discuss the conferences, but the labor group declared the strike would continue, indicating that no basis for agreement had been reached.

The walkout came quickly last night following the War Labor board's refusal in Washington of the union's demand that separate toilet facilities be established for Negro and white employes.

Late today, the WLB announced that the strike had been considered, and that "by unanimous vote of the board, all striking employes" were ordered back to work immediately.

"If this order is not complied with at once," the WLB declared, "the board will initiate all possible action x x x in order to restore normal production."

Vernon L. Dorsey, director of organization for the union, said the WLB ultimatum had been received but that the situation was unchanged and the strike would continue.

The WLB telegram acknowledged that the strike "is substantially interferring with production of vital war materials x x x"

Meanwhile, picket lines remained at gates of the plants, and the company estimated that "40 to 50 per cent of the 8,000 to 9,000 workers did not report" for the day shift. The strike spread throughout the day, with many Negroes later joining in the walkout, which earlier had been confined principally to white employes. Union spokesmen said the strike was 90 per cent effective.

18 Navy Men Missing On Patrol Flight at Sea

Connecticut, Jersey and Two New York Flyers Aboard

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 14 (AP).—Four naval officers and fourteen enlisted men are missing in a Navy patrol plane which failed to return yesterday from a routine training flight at sea, the 5th Naval District announced today.

The crew for whom an extensive search is continuing was listed as including Ensign Charles I. Briggs, mother, Mrs. Magdalene Briggs, 377 North Arlington Avenue, Orange, N. J., and Ensign Warren Gruber, mother, Mrs. Marian Gruber, of 100 Brookside Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Enlisted personnel included Charles H. Hayden, father, Gordon M. Hayden, of Greenland, N. H.; Joseph Barriuso, mother, Mrs. Cihila Basiova, 146 North Washington Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., and Walter Kozme, father, Andrew Kozme, Lackawanna, N. Y.

DipsPlaneWingToScoop Jap Pilot Out Of Seat

Tecumseh, Neb., Dec. 14 (AP)—Speaking of pulling out of tight spots, Lieut. Col. Robert Morrissey, Tecumseh, Neb., today told this one:

Morrissey and other members of a flight of American fighters in the Southwest Pacific shot down six Zeros and a bomber without a loss. Then a Zero got on Morrissey's tail.

Capt. A. T. House, of California, dove at the Zero, although he was out of ammunition. He dipped the wing of his ship and scooped the Jap pilot out of his seat.

Firm Plans To Build 34 Troop Transports

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Wilmington, Cal., Dec. 14 (AP)—The California Shipbuilding Corporation announced today that thirty-four of the eighty-four Victory type ships for which it holds construction contracts will be built as heavily armed troop transports, each with soldier accommodations for substantially more than 1,000 men.

The company also disclosed, with approval of the Maritime Commission, that the transports will be provided with firepower sufficient to engage air and surface attackers, and each will have accommodations for about 400 operating crew members.

Construction will be started April 1 and delivery of the thirty-four will be made by December 31, 1944, a spokesman stated. Ships of similar type also wiill be started about April 1 at Portland, Ore.; Richmond, Cal., and Vancouver, Wash., he said.

RE IS DEMANDED FOR CASUALTIES

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14—(AP) Immediate, adequate care for the casualties of the war was demanded today by Warren H. Atherton, national commander of the American Legion, in a nationwide radio address.

"All America was shocked when the American Legion reported Dec. 1 that a survey of 1,535 battle casualty cases in 34 states disclosed that many of them had been forced to subsist on charity or their own resources for four to seven months after they were released from hospitals," Commander Atherton asserted.

"Death and disability are the harvest of war. As night follows day, so the long lines of laden stretchers follow every engagement; hospitals, vocational training and aid and assistance to the wounded are as much a part of war as the guns and the ammunition.

"Though many thousands of men who have returned from battle fields with medals on their chests have been forced to wait months for their compensation, until now they have not failed of a hospital bed and the finest of medical attention.

"We are lavishly expending billions to win this war. Let us be generous in expending a small part of those huge sums in bringing solace and happiness and success to those whose sacrifices can only be partially compensated for by the gratitude of a grateful people."

LONDON--FIRST ADD EDEN (~~WHICH MAKE RUNNING~~) X X X ~~THE MEMBERS~~.
(GREENE) SPEECH

OPENING A TWO-DAY DEBATE ON THE WAR SITUATION AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS, EDEN SAID THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL HAD ASKED HIM TO EXPRESS REGRETS TO THE HOUSE FOR HIS ABSENCE. THERE STILL WAS NO OFFICIAL INKLING OF CHURCHILL'S WHEREABOUTS.

DEALING FIRST WITH THE CAIRO CONFERENCE RELATING TO THE WAR IN THE FAR PACIFIC, EDEN TOLD COMMONS:

"GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND CHURCHILL SPEAK JUST THE SAME LANGUAGE OF DETERMINATION.

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"IF WE ARE COMPELLED FOR THE TIME BEING TO DEVOTE THE GREATER PART OF OUR HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES TO THE TASK OF DEFEATING GERMANY, WE STILL ARE PRINCIPALS IN THE FAR EASTERN WAR. JAPAN IS JUST AS GREAT A MENACE TO THE SECURITY OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AS SHE IS TO THE SECURITY OF EITHER THE UNITED STATES OR CHINA."

EDEN SAID THAT SIX MONTHS AGO HE COULD NOT HAVE GIVEN ASSURANCE OF COMPLETE POST-WAR COOPERATION AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS, BUT IF ASKED THE QUESTION TODAY HE COULD REPLY EMPHATICALLY, "YES, WE THREE CAN WORK TOGETHER." HE APPARENTLY REFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND BRITAIN.

FORECASTING A QUICKER DEFEAT FOR THE AXIS THAN HITHERTO ENVISAGED, EDEN DECLARED, "CLOSE COOPERATION OF OUR MILITARY PLANS AT TEHERAN WILL INSURE THAT."

TURNING TO THE VITALLY IMPORTANT PHASE OF THE MIDDLE EAST PARLEYS, EDEN SAID HE HAD "GOOD HOPES" THE CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT ISMET

KNOWN OF TURKEY WOULD RESULT IN "A SOUND BASIS FOR FUTURE COOPERATION BETWEEN OURSELVES, SOVIET RUSSIA, AMERICA AND TURKEY.

"WE REGARD THIS CONFERENCE AS ENCOURAGING. FURTHER THAN THAT I CANNOT GO TODAY."

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY SAID THE SOVIET ENVOY SERGEI VISHINSKY INTENDED TO BE PRESENT AT CAIRO BUT WAS VISITING IN ITALY AND COULD NOT GET TO EGYPT UNTIL THE CONFERENCE WAS OVER.

"THE MILITARY MISSION AGREED IN CAIRO ON FUTURE MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST JAPAN," EDEN SAID AMID RENEWED CHEERS.

RECALLING THAT CHURCHILL HAD WARNED JAPAN BEFORE PEARL HARBOR THAT IF SHE ATTACKED THE UNITED STATES BRITAIN WOULD ATTACK HER WITHIN THE HOUR, EDEN DECLARED:

"FROM THAT MOMENT WE HAVE BEEN COMMITTED TO THE OBJECTIVES NOW SET OUT FOR THE FIRST TIME INTERNATIONALLY IN THE CAIRO AGREEMENT.

"WE ARE COMMITTED TO THEM BECAUSE WE UNDERSTAND THAT TO DESTROY GERMANY AND THEN MAKE A COMPROMISE PEACE WITH JAPAN WOULD ONLY SOW THE SEEDS OF A THIRD WORLD WAR.

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"WE SHOULD BE UTTERLY UNWORTHY OF OUR HERITAGE AND OUR TRADITION IF WE DID NOT AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT DEPLOY ALL OUR RESOURCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING THE SECURITY OF THE DOMINIONS ON A FIRM BASIS. FOR THAT WE HAVE TO FIGHT JAPAN TO THE BITTER END, WHATEVER THE COST, HOWEVER LONG IT TAKES."

THE TEHERAN CONFERENCE, HE SAID, LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR "CLOSE INTERPLAY IN EVERY MOVE" AGAINST THE AXIS.

"WE HAVE NOT HAD THAT UNTIL NOW," HE CONTINUED. "EVERY PLAN IS NOW AGREED. THE TIMING IS NOW AGREED ON AND IN DUE COURSE THE DECISIONS OF TEHERAN WILL BE UNROLLED ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE."

TURNING TO POST-WAR PLANS, EDEN SAID:

"MORE THAN ONCE BEFORE ALLIES HAVE STOOD TOGETHER IN WAR AND FALLEN APART IN PEACE. THAT CERTAINLY WILL BE GERMANY'S GAME ONCE AGAIN. SHE WILL PLAY IT WITH ALL SHE KNOWS FROM THE MOMENT THE LAST SHOT IS FIRED X X X AND THEN PREPARE FOR THE NEXT CHALLENGE.

"THIS RECURRENT THREAT OF WAR CAN ONLY BE MET IF THERE IS AN INTER-NATIONAL ORDER, FIRMER IN STRENGTH AND UNITY THAN ANY ENEMY COULD SEEK TO CHALLENGE."

COMMENTING ON THE BATTLE OF ITALY, EDEN SAID:

"THE ADVANCE OF THE ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY DURING THE THIRD AND FOURTH MONTHS OF THE CAMPAIGN HAS NOT COVERED QUITE THE SPECTACULAR DISTANCE WE ACHIEVED IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF FIGHTING."

THE SLOW PROGRESS, HE EXPLAINED, "IS NOT IN ANY SENSE DUE TO LACK OF INITIATIVE ON THE PART OF OUR ARMIES," BUT RATHER TO THE DIFFICULT TERRAIN AT THE NARROWEST PART OF THE ITALIAN PENINSULA AND THE ADDITIONAL HANDICAPS OF RAIN, SWOLLEN RIVERS AND DEEP MUD.

"BUT ALL THE MORE IMPORTANT HILL FEATURES ARE IN OUR HANDS," HE ADDED, "AND IT SEEMS THE GERMANS MAY BE FORCED TO WITHDRAW FURTHER."

JJ921AEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN (~~ORIGINAL~~)

X X X MASSIVE ASSAULT. DEC 15 1943 LONG

THE GERMANS SAID THAT IN ONE WEEK ENDING MONDAY THE RUSSIANS IN THE KIEV BULGE AREA LOST 927 GUNS CAPTURED OR DESTROYED, 4,400 PRISONERS, 11,000 MEN KILLED AND 254 TANKS DESTROYED. THEY ALSO SAID THEY HAD CLEARED THE WEST BANK OF THE TETEREV RIVER, WHICH FLOWS FROM SOUTH OF KITOMIR NORTHEAST INTO THE DNIEPER ABOVE KIEV.

ONE BERLIN BROADCAST SAID THAT IN THE LAST TWO DAYS ALONE THE GERMANS TOOK 1,500 PRISONERS AND DESTROYED OR CAPTURED 14 RUSSIAN TANKS AND 115 ARTILLERY WEAPONS.

THE BROADCAST SAID GERMAN BOMBERS AND DIVE-BOMBERS AS WELL AS FIGHTERS HAD JOINED THE BATTLE SWEEPING THROUGH THE SNOW-COVERED ROLLING HILLS AND RAVINES OF THE AREA.

TWO BRIDGES ACROSS THE TETEREV WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED BY GERMAN AIR ATTACKS, THE REPORT SAID, INTERFERING WITH RUSSIAN COMMUNICATIONS.

CAPT. LUDWIG SERTORIUS, GERMAN RADIO COMMENTATOR, INDICATED

30.24 — 11013

THE GERMAN ATTACK WAS MEETING FORMIDABLE RUSSIAN OPPOSITION.

"BACK OF THE TETEREV RIVER DEEPLY STAGGERED MASSES OF RUSSIAN BATTERIES ARE VISIBLE WHICH WILL NOT MAKE FORCING OF THIS SECTION AN EASY TASK," HE SAID.

BUT THE BERLIN RADIO DEVOTED CONSIDERABLE TIME TO DISCUSSING THE NEW RUSSIAN MOVE IN THE NEVEL SECTOR, INDICATING IT WAS LARGE ENOUGH TO CAUSE CONSIDERABLE WORRY IN BERLIN.

SERTORIUS SAID IT WAS STILL TOO EARLY TO TELL WHETHER YEREMENKO'S PUSH WAS ONLY A MANEUVER TO BIND GERMAN TROOPS OR WAS THE BEGINNING OF A MAJOR OFFENSIVE. HE EXPLAINED, HOWEVER, THAT IF THE ATTACK FOLLOWS USUAL RUSSIAN TACTICS IT IS NOT A LOCAL PUSH BUT WILL SPREAD TO ADJACENT REGIONS, POSSIBLY THE HIGHWAY FROM SMOLENSK TO MINSK OR THE SECTION FURTHER NORTH AS SOON AS PROPER FROSTS HARDEN GROUND MADE SOGGY BY LATE RAINS AND THAWS.

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ANOTHER BERLIN BROADCAST GAVE THIS ACCOUNT:

"A LARGE SCALE ATTACK STARTED SOUTH OF NEVEL. ALL ALONG THE OFFENSIVE FRONT HEAVY BATTLES RAGED YESTERDAY. THE GERMAN SALIENT WAS ATTACKED CONCURRENTLY FROM THREE SIDES AND GERMAN TROOPS OFTEN HAD TO FIGHT ON REVERSED FRONTS.

"THE RUSSIANS TEMPORARILY SUCCEEDED IN BREAKING INTO GERMAN POSITIONS, BUT WERE THROWN BACK AGAIN BY COUNTER-ATTACKS. GERMAN POSITIONS ON THE EASTERN WING OF THIS FRONT HAD TO BE TEMPORARILY EVACUATED UNDER THE PRESSURE OF A VIOLENT RUSSIAN ARTILLERY BARRAGE.

"DURING THE NIGHT THE BATTLES LOST LITTLE OF THEIR FEROCITY AND EARLY THIS MORNING THEY FLARED UP AGAIN WITH MIGHT AND MAIN. REPORTS SO FAR ARE INCOMPLETE."

BERLIN ALSO SAID THAT IN THIS BATTLE SO FAR 32 SOVIET TANKS WERE DESTROYED.

WM639PEW

ADD LONDON (WHITE) xx FRONTIER

TITO'S FEDERAL PLAN OF RECONSTITUTION YUGOSLAVIA WAS DESCRIBED IN A FREE YUGOSLAV BROADCAST AS A SEQUEL TO HIS NINE-POINT CONSTITUTION. IT SAID THE FEDERAL PLAN WOULD BE ADOPTED "IN ORDER TO REALIZE THE SOVEREIGNTY OF ALL THE YUGOSLAV NATIONS AND TO PREVENT YUGOSLAVIA FROM AGAIN BECOMING AN ARENA FOR THE MACHINATIONS OF VARIOUS REACTIONARY INFLUENCES." THE SIX PROPOSED UNITS ARE SERBIA, CROATIA, SLOVENIA, BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA, MONTENEGRO-SANJAK, AND MACEDONIA.

TA410PEW

BY W.W.HERCHER

LONDON, DEC. 14-(AP)-THE BRITISH WORKERS WHO MADE THE FIRST BODY ARMOR FOR AMERICAN FLIERS RECEIVED PERSONAL THANKS TODAY FROM SEVERAL MEN WHOSE LIVES IT HAD SAVED.

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THE AIRMEN TRAVELLED FROM THEIR BOMBER BASES TO THE WORKS OF THE WILKINSON SWORD COMPANY, LTD., ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF LONDON WHERE THEY ROUSED THE EMPLOYES TO CHEERS WITH ACCOUNTS OF BULLETS STOPPED BY THEIR "ARMORED WAISTCOATS," AS THEY CALL THE FLAK SUITS.

"YOU HAVE GIVEN US SOMETHING WHICH WILL HELP US BRING BACK OUR CREWS FROM THE OTHER SIDE," SAID BRIG.LEON W.JOHNSON, WASHINGTON LEADER OF THE LIBERATORS ON THE FAMOUS PLOESTI, RUMANIA, OIL FIELD RAID AND A RECENT RECIPIENT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR FOR THE FEAT.

"THESE BOYS ARE THE CREAM OF OUR COUNTRY--NECESSARY IN WAR AND PEACE WE CANNOT AFFORD TO LOSE THEM."

THE WILKINSONS MADE THE FAMOUS "STALINGRAD" SWORD PRESENTED BY

WINSTON CHURCHILL TO JOSEPH STALIN AT THE TEHERAN CONFERENCE IN COMMEMORATION OF THE BRAVE STAND OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERY DURING THE SIEGE OF STALINGRAD IN 1942. THE COMPANY NOW MANUFACTURES BAYONETS, FIGHTING KNIVES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT WHILE UNITED STATES FIRMS HAVE TAKEN OVER THE BULK OF FLAK SUIT PRODUCTION.

ONE OF THE FLIERS WHO THANKED THE WORKERS FOR SAVING HIS LIFE WAS STAFF SGT.EARL CRAWFORD,JR., 243 GRANT ST., FRANKLIN, PA. HE BROUGHT ALONG A HUNK OF FLAK WHICH STRUCK HIM IN THE ABDOMEN DURING THE DEC. 11 RAID OVER GERMANY.

"IF I HADN'T BEEN WEARING THE FLAK SUIT I WOULDN'T BE HERE," CRAWFORD SAID. "I'D SWEAR TO THE EFFICIENCY OF FLAK SUITS ON A FOUR-FOOT STACK OF BIBLES."

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THE BODY ARMOR--OVERLAPPING SHEETS OF STEEL SEWED IN STOUT CLOTH TO PROTECT THE VITAL AREAS OF THE TRUNK--ARE SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THEY CAN BE DOFFED QUICKLY IF IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE WEARER TO BAIL OUT.

STAFF SGT.JOSEPH T.CONVONE, 933 BELIGH ST., PHILADELPHIA, RECOUNTED HOW HE WAS HIT IN THE BACK WITH TWO 20 MILLIMETER SHELLS OVER MUENSTER NOV. 11 BUT WAS WOUNDED ONLY SUPERFICIALLY THANKS TO THE ARMOR.

THE PROTECTION WAS DEVELOPED BY BRIG.GEN.MALCOLM C.GROVE, RFD 2, ANNAPOLIS, MD., CHIEF SURGEON OF THE EIGHTH AIRFORCE, WHO WAS PRESENT TO TELL HOW HE DISCOVERED 75 PER CENT OF THE WOUNDS SUFFERED BY THE AIRMEN WERE CAUSED BY LOW VELOCITY BULLETS WHICH COULD BE TURNED ASIDE BY BODY ARMOR.

R0422PEW

LONDON, DEC 14-(AP)-KING GEORGE VI, RECOVERING FROM INFLUENZA, SPENT HIS 48TH BIRTHDAY QUIETLY WITH THE QUEEN AND PRINCESSES TODAY. CONGRATULATIONS POURED IN FROM ALL PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THANKING THE CITIZENS OF LONDON FOR THEIR GOOD WISHES, THE KING EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE "COMING YEAR MAY GIVE THE PEOPLE OF LONDON AN EVEN CLEARER PROSPECT OF THE BLESSINGS OF PEACE WHICH THEIR COURAGE AND ENDURANCE SO WELL EARNED."

THE OFFICIAL CELEBRATION OF HIS BIRTHDAY WILL TAKE PLACE NEXT JUNE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ROYAL CUSTOM. THE KING WILL DELIVER THE USUAL ADDRESS TO THE EMPIRE CHRISTMAS DAY.

MK758AEW

LONDON, DEC. 14--(AP)--THE GERMAN OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY SAID IN A BROADCAST TODAY THAT "IMPORTANT GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS HAVE REACHED THE BALKANS. THEY ARE TO GO INTO ACTION IMMEDIATELY. ALL INDICATIONS POINT TO OPERATIONS ON A LARGE SCALE AIMING AT A THOROUGH MOPPING UP OF THE BALKANS."

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LONDON, DEC. 14--(AP)--FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF AN ORDER OF THE DAY BY MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN, ADDRESSED TO GEN. IVAN S. KONEV, AS BROADCAST BY MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

OUR TROOPS OF THE SECOND UKRAINIAN FRONT, CONTINUING THEIR

30.24 -11015

SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE, TODAY, DEC. 14, AS THE RESULT OF FIERCE FIGHTING, CAPTURED THE LARGE ECONOMIC CENTER OF THE UKRAINE, THE TOWN OF XXXX CHERKASV, IMPORTANT JUNCTION OF GERMAN DEFENSES ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE DNIEPER.

IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE TOWN OF CHERKASV DISTINCTION WAS WON BY THE TROOPS COMMANDED BY LT. GEN KARATVEV AND AIRMEN COMMANDED BY LT. GEN OF AVIATION GORVUNOV. DEC 15 1943

TO COMMEMORATE THE VICTORY, THE FORMATIONS AND UNITS WHICH DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE TOWN OF CHERKASV ARE TO BEAR THE NAME OF CHERKASV.

AMONG THE TROOPS WHICH PARTICULARLV DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES ARE 22 DIVISIONS, BRIGADES AND OTHER FORMATIONS, INCLUDING ONE AIRBORNE XXXXXXXX DIVISION.

THE UNITS WHICH DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES FOR THE SECOND TIME IN THE FIGHTING AGAINST THE GERMAN INVADERS ARE TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR THE AWARD OF THE ORDER OF THE RED BANNER.

XXXXXXXX TODAV, DEC. 14 AT SIX P. M., MOSCOW TIME, THE CAPITAL OF OUR MOTHERLAND, MOSCOW, IN THE NAME OF OUR MOTHERLAND, WILL SALUTE WITH 12 ARTILLERV SALVOS FROM 124 GUNS OUR GALLANT TROOPS WHICH LIBERATED THE TOWN OF CHERKASV.

FOR THESE EXCELLENT MILITARV OPERATIONS I EXPRESS MV THANKS TO ALL TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE FIGHTING FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE TOWN OF CHERKASV.

ETERNAL GLORV TO THE HEROES XXXXXX WHO FELL IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR MOTHERLAND. DEATH TO THE GERMAN INVADERS. DEC 15 1943

(END)

AW-APL1537THROUGHSEVENTH--1106A

A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, DEC. 14-(AP)-AFTER EIGHT MEMBERS OF THE CREW HAD BAILED OUT OVER ENEMY TERRITORY, THE PILOT AND BOMBARDIER OF THE CRIPPLED FORTRESS "PENNY'S THUNDERHEAD" BROUGHT THE SHIP SAFELV BACK TO A SUCCESSFUL EMERGENCY LANDINGON AN RAF FIELD ON THE ENGLISH COAST FOLLOWING A RECENT RAID, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

THE BOMBARDIER, LT.ROBERT G.FITZGERALD, 163 SUFFOLK ROAD, CHESTNUT HILL,MASS., HAD JUST RELEASED THE BOMBS WHEN A TREMENDOUS ANTI-AIRCRAFT BURST STAGGERED THE PLANE, DISABLING THE NUMBER THREE ENGINE.

WHILE THE PILOT, LT.RICHARD H.KAUFMAN, ANTIGO, WIS., WAS TRYING TO

GET THE SHIP UNDER CONTROL, THREE MORE BURSTS HIT THE NOSE, THE BOMB-BAY DOOR AND THE NUMBER ONE ENGINE WHICH CAUGHT FIRE.

UNABLE TO LEVEL THE SHIP OFF, KAUFMAN ORBERED THE CREW TO ABANDON SHIP. EIGHT OF THEM BALED OUT, ONE BY ONE. AS FITZGERALB STEPPED TO THE ESCAPE HATCH, HE WAS HALTED BY KAUFMAN'S SHOUT, "THE FIRE IS OUT IN NUMBER THREE ENGINE; IT HAS STARTED TO FREEZE ALREABY."

SO FITZGERALB CHANGED HIS MINB. AT THE SAME TIME, THREE GERMAN FIGHTERS ON THE FORTRESS' TAIL QUIT THE FIGHT EVIBENTLY THINKING THE ENTIRE CREW HAB JUMPED.

ALTHOUGH THE PLANE HAB LOST 10,0000 FEET ALTITUBE AND WAS GOING BOWN RAPIBLY, FITZGRALB AND KA

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ALTHOUGH THE PLANE HAB LOST 10,000 FEET ALTITUBE AND WAS GOING BOWN RAPIBLY, FITZGRALB AND KAUFMAN BECIBED TO GAMBLE ON GETTING IT BACK TO ENGLAND ON THE TWO REMAINING ENINGES. THEY WON.

90126PEW

STOCKHOLM, DEC 14-(AP)-A DISPATCH FROM BRUSSELS TO THE NEWSPAPER SOCIAL BEMOKRATEN SAID TODAY THAT GEN.BARON ALEXANDER VON FALKENHAUSE HAS SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION AS COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION FORCES IN BELGIUM. THE BISPATCH ADBED THAT HE WOULD BE SUCCEEBED BY SS (ELITE CORPS) GEN.RICHARB JAUNGKLAUS, SAID TO BE A CLOSE COLLABORATOR OF HEINRICH HIMMLER, CHIEF OF THE GESTAPO.

MK635AEW

BY HENRY C.CASSIBY

MOSCOW, BEC 14-(AP)-GEN.NIKOLAI VATUTINS FIRST UKRAINIAN ARMY CONTINUED TO MAKE STEABY PROGRESS WEST OF KIEV YESTERBAY, CRUSHING REPEATED GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS AND IMPROVING ITS POSITIONS SOUTH OF MALIN, A MOSCOW WAR BULLETIN ANNOUNCED TODAY.

WHILE VATUTIN THUS HAMMERED OUT SMALL GAINS FOR THE THIRD STRAIGHT BAY IN THE BATTLE OF THE KIEV BULGE, ANOTHER RUSSIAN ARMY UNBER GEN. IVAN S. KONEV STRUCK OUT FROM KREMENCHUG, 200 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST, IN A BRIVE APPARENTLY AIMED AT RELIEVING SOVIET FORCES HOLBING THE CHERKASY BRIBGEHEAB. KONEV'S TROOPS SMASHED WESTWARB THROUGH SEVERAL STRONGLY FORTIFIED TOWNS, INCLUBING GRUSHEVKA, 25 MILES SOUTH OF CHERKASY.

FRONT BISPATCHES INBICATED THAT THESE UNITS WERE WITHIN 15 MILES OF THE NEAREST CHERKASY BRIBGEHEAB FORCES.

(THE BERLIN RABIO SAID YESTERBAY THAT RUSSIAN TROOPS ALREABY WERE FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF CHERKASY, WHICH HAB BEEN BY-PASSED BY THE RED ARMY IN ITS FIRST CROSSING OF THE BNIEPER RIVER.)

OTHER RED ARMY FORCES CONTINUED TO ABVANCE TOWARB THE IMPORTANT GERMAN-HELB BASE OF KIROVOGRAB, BEATING OFF FIERCE TANK ASSAULTS, CAPTURING SEVERAL TOWNS AND KILLING 600 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN, THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID.

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POWERFUL RUSSIAN GUERRILLA FORCES OPERATING BEHINB THE GERMAN LINES IN THE KIEV BULGE HAVE CAPTURED TWO RAILWAY STATIONS NEAR ZHITOMIR, 40 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE MALIN SECTOR, THE BULLETIN BECLARED. THE GUERRILLAS ALSO BESTROYED FOUR GERMAN MILITARY TRAINS LOABED WITH TROOPS AND SUPPLIES, PRESUMABLY RESERVES FOR MARSHAL FRITZ VON MANNSTEIN'S ARMY, AND KILLED MORE THAN 400 NAZI TROOPS. THE GUERRILLAS ARE STILL HOLBING THE STATIONS, THE BULLETIN ADBED.

FIELB BISPATCHES SAID THE RUSSIANS WERE HOLBING THE INITIATIVE AT VIRTUALLY EVERY POINT ALONG THE 200-MILE-LONG KIEV-KREMENCHUG FRONT AND GERMAN COUNTER BLOWS IN THE KIEV BULGE APPARENTLY WERE WEAKENING.

30.24—11017

VON MANNSTEIN REPORTEDLY HAD HURLED AS MANY AS 2,000 TANKS INTO THE BATTLE FOR THE KIEV BULGE, AND IN LESS THAN FOUR WEEKS HE HAD DRIVEN MORE THAN 30 MILES FROM KOROSTEN TO WITHIN 55 MILES OF KIEV ITSELF. VATUTIN'S LINES HELD, HOWEVER, AND SATURDAY HE LAUNCHED HIS COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

FRONT DISPATCHES TO THE NEWSPAPER PRAVDA INDICATED THAT SOVIET STORMOVIK BOMBERS, IN THE AIR AGAIN AFTER WEEKS OF BAD WEATHER, WERE PLAYING A DECISIVE PART IN TURNING THE TIDE IN FAVOR OF VATUTIN'S ARMY.

MK325AEW

CANADIAN FORCES IN ITALY, DEC. 13 (DELAYED)-(AP)--CANADIAN TROOPS ARE FIGHTING THEIR MOST BITTER ENGAGEMENT OF THE WHOLE WAR SOUTH OF THE ADRIATIC SEACOAST TOWN OF ORTONA, SUPPORTED BY TANKS AND A GREAT WEIGHT OF ARTILLERY.

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IN A BATTLE BEGINNING A WEEK AGO, THEY DROVE THE GERMANS BACK FROM A STRONG LINE ON THE NORTHWESTERN HEIGHTS OF THE MORO VALLEY, AND NOW ARE FIGHTING ALONG A LATERAL ROAD K RUNNING 15 MILES WNWSW INLAND FROM THE ADRIATIC TOWARDS GUARDIAGRELE

SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN, DEC.14-(AP)-TWO SPECIAL TRAINS CARRYING 1,040 SPANIARDS OF THE BLUE LEGION WHICH HAS BEEN FIGHTING AGAINST RUSSIA CROSSED THE FRONTIER INTO SPAIN TODAY. ONE TRAIN CARRIED 230 WOUNDED AND SICK.

THE ARRIVALS BROUGHT TO 11,164 THE TOTAL OF SPANIARDS WHO HAVE RETURNED FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT SINCE LAST OCT.29.

WM1204AEW

BARCELONA, DEC 14-(AP)-THE VICHY GOVERNMENT, THROUGH A COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED IN NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT FRANCE, HAS URGED FRENCH WORKERS TO IGNORE UNDERGROUND AND ALLIED RADIO APPEALS FOR A GENERAL STRIKE, WHICH CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT PIERRE LAVAL APPARENTLY FEARS MIGHT PRECIPITATE A NATIONAL CRISIS.

THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED STRIKES IN FRANCE ARE ILLEGAL AND HINTED THEY WOULD BE SUPPRESSED BY FORCE IF NECESSARY.

AT THE SAME TIME FRENCH NEWSPAPERS CARRIED AN ACCOUNT OF THE ASSASSINATION OF JEAN LIBORE, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF POLICE IN LIMOGES, WHO HAD BEEN DIRECTING A CAMPAIGN AGAINST GUERRILLAS OPERATING IN THE LIMOUSIN MOUNTAINS.

ALSO REPORTED ASSASSINATED WERE PIERRE ARNAUD, ~~";" ;03;43 -4,-73~~, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE MINERS' FEDERATION IN THE LOIRE DEPARTMENT, AND LOUIS FAURE PULGUELY, PRESIDENT-JUDGE OF THE LYON COURT OF APPEALS. BOTH MEN WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN PRO-GERMAN COLLABORATIONISTS.

THE ASSASSINATED OFFICIALS WERE AMONG SCORES OF COLLABORATIONISTS AND LEADERS OF VARIOUS PRO-NAZI POLITICAL PARTIES SAID TO HAVE BEEN SLAIN IN THE PAST FEW DAYS.

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THE NEWSPAPER ACTION FRANCAISE SAID THAT 2,799 "TERRORISTS" HAD BEEN ARRESTED THROUGHOUT FRANCE IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS IN AN ATTEMPT TO HALT THE WAVE OF KILLINGS.

MK453AEW

ADD NEW DELHI XX ABROAD

"IF THE MEN KNEW THEY COULD RETURN AFTER A CERTAIN PERIOD ABROAD," BRICKNER CONTINUED, "MORALE WOULD BE GREATLY IMPROVED IMMEDIATELY. HOWEVER, THE MORALE IS SURPRISINGLY HIGH, CONSIDERING THE MEN HAVE TO SERVE IN INACTIVE THEATERS."

HE REPORTED THAT A MUCH LARGER PERCENTAGE OF THE TROOPS ARE ATTENDING RELIGIOUS SERVICES THAN THEY DID IN CIVILIAN LIFE.

AFTER VISITING CHINA, BRICKNER PLANS TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES IN FEBRUARY AND THEN HEAD INTO THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

"FROM WHAT I HAVE SEEN, EVERYTHING POSSIBLE IS BEING DONE TO RETURN THE BOYS PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY SOUND," HE CONCLUDED.

WM232PEW

ADD CHUNGKING XX BELONGS

TODAY TONG MADE THIS STATEMENT TO A SPECIALLY SUMMONED PRESS CONFERENCE:

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"I HAVE NOW BEEN SHOWN A TELEGRAM FROM AN AMERICAN NEWS AGENCY WHICH TELLS OF A REPORT THAT THE PREMATURE STORY WAS GIVEN TO REUTER OFFICE AT LISBON BY TOMMY CHAO, WHO WAS 'ACCOMPANYING A CHINESE GOODWILL AND MILITARY MISSION EN ROUTE TO ENGLAND.'

"CHAO HAS BEEN THE REPRESENTATIVE IN CHINA OF REUTERS, WHICH IS A BRITISH NEWS SERVICE, FOR MORE THAN TEN YEARS.

"HE HAS NOT THE SLIGHTEST CONNECTION WITH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT. HE WAS NOT 'ATTACHED' TO THE CHINESE GOODWILL MISSION IN ANY CAPACITY AND OF COURSE THERE WAS NO 'GOODWILL AND MILITARY MISSION.' HE MERELY WAS TRAVELLING ON THE SAME PLANE AS MEMBERS OF THE MISSION WHILE ON THE WAY TO LONDON TO CONFER WITH HIS SUPERIORS.

"IT IS NOT UNUSUAL IN ENGLAND OR AMERICA OR ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD FOR NEWSPAPERMEN TO USE THE SAME TRANSPORTATION AS GOVERNMEN OFFICIALS.

"I HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF WHAT THE REUTERS REPRESENTATIVE DID IN CONNECTION WITH THE CAIRO STORY, BUT IT SEEMS CLEAR THAT THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LEAK WAS NOT THAT OF ANY INDIVIDUAL REPORTER.

"SCORES OF REPORTERS OF MANY NATIONALITIES KNEW ABOUT THE CAIRO CONFERENCE.

"THE REAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LEAK RESTS ON THE NEWS SERVICE EDITORS OR PUBLIC OFFICIALS WHO PERMITTED THE PREMATURE RELEASE.

"IN VIEW OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES, AND PARTICULARLY OF THE ATTEMPT TO BLAME CHINESE OFFICIALS WHO KEPT THE SECRET OF THE CONFERENCE LONGER THAN ANYONE, I WILL PRESS MY PROPOSAL THAT ELMER DAVIS OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION IN AMERICA AND BRENDAN BRACKEN, BRITISH MINISTER OF INFORMATION, MAKE AN OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION AND PLACE THE BLAME WHERE IT BELONGS."

DR.TONG SAID HE ALREADY HAD WIRED DAVIS AND BRACKEN.

CHAO IS 39 YEARS OLD, STUDIED JOURNALISM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI AND COLUMBIA AND JOINED REUTERS AS CORRESPONDENT AT NANKING IN 1928. HE FOLLOWED THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO HANKOW IN 1937 AND THEN TO CHUNGKING THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

JJ1153AEW

BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH

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WITH CHINESE FORCES IN NORTHERN HUNAN PROVINCE, DEC.12-(DELAYED) -(AP)-WHILE JAPANESE PLANES DRUMMED IN THE DISTANCE THROUGH HUNAN'S SUNNY HAZE, A GROUNDLING CORPORAL OF THE JAPANESE ARMY, NOW A PRISONER OF WAR, TOLD VISITING ALLIED MILITARY ATTACHES AND CORRESPONDENTS TODAY THAT JAPANESE FORCES CERTAINLY EXPECT WAR WITH THE SOVIET UNION.

AMONG THE INTERROGATORS AND LISTENERS CLUSTERED ABOUT THE PRISONER, HANDILY NEAR THE MOUTH OF A HILLSIDE AIR RAID SHELTER, WAS LT. COL. VORONIN, ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN CHUNGKING. RUSSIAN, BRITISH, FIGHTING FRENCH AND AMERICAN MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES ARE TOURING THE HUNAN FRONT WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

THE JAPANESE CORPORAL WAS MASAKASU FUNABASHI, 25, WHO WAS A FARM HAND NEAR OSAKA BEFORE THE WAR AND A MEMBER OF THE 217TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, 34TH DIVISION, BEFORE CHINESE PLAINCLOTHESMEN CAPTURED HIM NEAR HSINKIEN, KIANGSI PROVINCE, TWO MONTHS AGO. HE BLANDLY SAID THAT WAR WITH THE SOVIET UNION WAS A GENERAL EXPECTATION BY HIS OLD COMRADES, FRIENDS AND RELATIVES.

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THE BUCK-TOOTHED LITTLE CORPORAL SMILINGLY RESPONDED TO A CORRESPONDENT'S QUESTION AS TO WHAT HE THOUGHT OF THE SOVIET UNION BY SAYING THE JAPANESE WERE RUSHING PREPARATIONS IN MANCHURIA FOR WAR. HE SAID MANY JAPANESE TROOPS WERE BEING MOVED THERE.

"THE FINAL RESULT WILL BE WAR WITH RUSSIA," FUNABASHI SAID.

FUNABASHI WAS ONE OF A GROUP OF 11 PRISONERS INCLUDING THREE KOREANS WHO WERE WAITING IN A LITTLE TEA SHOP NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION WHERE OUR FRONT-BOUND PARTY SPENT THE NIGHT. THE PRISONERS EVIDENTLY HAD BEEN BROUGHT FROM A NEARBY CAMP. ONE OF THEM WAS FEVERISH WITH PNEUMONIA AND WAS BEING GIVEN MEDICAL ATTENTION.

TWO CORRESPONDENTS CONTRIBUTED SULFATHIAZOL TABLETS.

THE QUESTIONING, AT THE TEA SHOP WHERE THE PRISONERS WERE UNDER GUARD OF CHINESE SOLDIERS WITH HAND GRENADES AND BAYONETED RIFLES, WAS INTERRUPTED BY WORD OF AN AIR RAID ALERT. THE QUESTIONERS, WITH TWO PRISONERS--FUNABASHI AND SERGEANT SHIROSE OKASKI, 25, A JAPANESE ARMY ENGINEER--MOVED OVER TO THE BROW OF A HILL BY THE MOUTH OF A SHELTER, WHERE THE INTERVIEW CONTINUED.

THE PRISONERS ALL WORE THIN ROPES BOUND LOOSELY ABOUT THEIR SHOULDERS AND UNDER THE ARMPITS AND KNOTTED IN THE BACK. THESE WERE INTENDED NOT AS RESTRAINT BUT AS A MARK OF PRISONERS SINCE THEY WERE WEARING CHINESE UNIFORMS, IT WAS EXPLAINED. CHINESE CRIMINALS ARE SIMILARLY ROPED WHEN THEY ARE TAKEN OUT OF CONFINEMENT, IT WAS SAID.

FUNABASHI SEEMED CHEERFUL ENOUGH AND MADE NO COMPLAINTS, EXCEPT TO SAY HE WAS UNUSED TO THE TASTE OF CHINESE RATIONS. HE SAID OTHER JAPANESE SOLDIERS WERE GETTING A BIT TIRED OF THE WAR. HE ADDED THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO GO BACK TO JAPAN SOMETIME, BUT PREFERRED NOT TO HAVE IT KNOWN THAT HE HAD BEEN TAKEN PRISONER BECAUSE OF THE LOSS OF FACE.

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CHINESE INTELLIGENCE EXPERTS MADE NO ATTEMPT TO STEER THE CORRESPONDENTS' QUESTIONS, EXCEPT TO ASK THAT THEY BE RELATED TO MILITARY AFFAIRS. ONE CORRESPONDENT WISHED TO KNOW WHETHER FUNABASHI WAS IN FAVOR OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DEMOCRATIC REGIME IN JAPAN AFTER THE WAR, BUT THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY COULD NOT GRASP THE IDEA.

SERGEANT OKASKI WAS DECIDEDLY LESS COMMUNICATIVE. HE WAS A GRADUATE OF A TECHNICAL SCHOOL, BETTER EDUCATED AND MORE SOPHISTICATED THAN FUNABASHI. HE DID SAY, HOWEVER THAT, DESPITE VARYING OPINIONS AND INTERESTS AMONG THE JAPANESE PEOPLE, THEY GENERALLY DID NOT LIKE WAR.

QUESTIONS WERE PUT TO THE PRISONERS THROUGH MAJ. GEN. NIUNSIEH-MING OF THE CHINESE BOARD OF MILITARY OPERATIONS, AT 32 ONE OF THE RANKING CHINESE EXPERTS ON JAPANESE AFFAIRS. HE IS THE CHIEF CONDUCTING OFFICER FOR CORRESPONDENTS AND ATTACHES ON THE PRESENT TRIP.

WM1128PEW

NORTHEAST INDIA AIRBASE, NOV 21-(BY MAIL)-(AP)-THREE ENLISTED MEN OF THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS WERE AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND 18 ENLISTED MEN AND ONE OFFICER OF THE SAME CORPS WERE AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL TODAY FOR SHOWERING MANNA FROM HEAVEN UPON ADVANCE ALLIED TROOPS FIGHTING IN THE BURMA JUNGLE.

THE AWARD OF AIR SERVICE MEDALS TO GROUND TROOPS USUALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE JOB OF HANDING OUT EXTRA PAIRS OF PANTS AND SPARE PARTS FOR AUTOMOBILES WAS MADE AT A CEREMONY ARRANGED BY BRIG. GEN. HOWARD DAVIDSON, COMMANDER OF THE TENTH AIRFORCE. THE AWARDS WERE DELIVERED TO THE MEN BY BRIG. GEN. J.A. VARDEN, COMMANDING THE SOS IN THE CAL[illegible] AREA.

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GENERAL DAVIDSON SAID IN THE CITATION:

"THESE MEN HAVE FLOWN ON MANY MISSIONS AND, THROUGH MEANS OF PARACHUTE DROPPING, HAVE PROVIDED FOOD, CLOTHING, MAIL, MEDICINAL SUPPLIES AND MATERIEL TO OUR FORWARD ELEMENTS, AND TO THOSE OF OUR INDIAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE ALLIES IN THE NAGA HILLS AND MOUNTAINS OF UPPER BURMA.

"THE SUCCESS OF THESE FLIGHTS, FURTHER IMPERILED BY MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN AND MOSOON WEATHER, HAS BEEN MARKED BY OUTSTANDING COOPERATI[illegible] BETWEEN THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS OF THE SERVICES OF SUPPLY AND THE AIR CORPS. ALL INDIVIDUALS ENGAGED IN THESE OPERATIONS HAVE WITH COURAGE AND FORTITUDE ACCOMPLISHED THEIR ASSIGNMENTS, AND BROUGHT M[illegible] CREDIT UPON THEMSELVES AND THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES."

THOSE RECEIVING THE AWARDS WERE NOT PILOTS OR PLANE CREW MEMBE[illegible] BUT THE MEN ASSIGNED TO THE HAZARDOUS JOB OF TOSSING BUNDLES OUT OF THE OPEN DOOR OF A PLANE FLYING SO LOW THAT PARACHUTES WOULD BE USELESS.

THE PILOT AND FOOD DROPPING CREWS HAVE BECOME SO ACCURATE IN DROPPING FOOD TO PLACES MARKED ON THE GROUND BY THE TROOPS BELOW THAT RECOVERY OF THE SUPPLIES, EVEN IN HEAVY JUNGLE, IS NOW ABOUT 97 PERCENT. WHEN THE JOB STARTED MONTHS AGO IT WAS CONSIDERED A GOOD JOB WHEN 75 PERCENT WAS RECOVERED. SUCH FOOD AS RICE AND NON-BREAKABLES IS DROPPED WITHOUT PARACHUTE. THIS METHOD IS EVEN MORE ACCURATE.

"WE NOT ONLY HIT THE SPOT, BUT WE CAN STACK THE RICE," ONE OF THE DROPPERS ASSERTED. ##

SOUTH PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-NINE NEW YORK STATE MEN HAVE BEEN DECORATED BY LT. GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, FOR AERIAL EXPLOITS IN THIS THEATER.

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES WERE AWARDED TO MAJ. HERBERT WALDMAN, 29-11 36 AVE., LONG ISLAND CITY AND PVT. JOHN R. OWENS, 6263 ELWELL CREST, FOREST HILLS, L.I.

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THEIR CITATION SAID THEY DEMONSTRATED "HEROISM IN FLIGHT AND EXCEPTIONAL AND OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENT IN THE FACE OF GREAT DANGER" IN MORE THAN 50 MISSIONS DURING WHICH THEY DROPPED SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTED TROOPS TO ADVANCED POSITIONS. THEY OFTEN HAD TO LAND WITHIN A FEW MILES OF ENEMY POSITIONS.

AN AIR MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO S/SGT. MATTHEW E. WILLIAMS, 316 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, JOHNSON CITY, "FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AN AERIAL FLIGHT OVER THE AROE AND KAI ISLANDS IN SEPTEMBER, 1943."

SGT. PHILIP ABRAMS, 66 HERZL ST., BROOKLYN, AND S/SGT. JACK L.WEINMANN, 1185 ST. MARK'S AVE., BROOKLYN, RECEIVED AIR MEDALS FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" WHILE PARTICIPATING IN 25 MILLIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, DURING WHICH THEY DROPPED SUPPLIES AND

30.24—11021

BROUGHT TROOPS TO ADVANCED POSITIONS. "THROUGHOUT THESE FLIGHTS OUTSTANDING COURAGE, ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY WERE DEMONSTRATED," SAID THE CITATION.

AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER, IN LIEU OF AN ADDITIONAL AWARD OF THE AIR MEDAL, WENT TO S/SGT. ARTHUR J. FIRMBACH, 94-22 PLATTWOOD AVE., OZONE PARK, FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AN AERIAL FLIGHT OVER DOBO AND LANGGOER IN SEPTEMBER, 1943."

S/SGT. JOHN P. ARNETH, 1813 MENAHAN ST., RIDGEWOOD, WAS AWARDED AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEUT OF ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR "HEROISM IN FLIGHT AND EXCEPTIONAL AND OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENT" IN MORE THAN 50 MISSIONS WHICH INCLUDED DROPPING SUPPLIES AND BRINGING TROOPS TO ADVANCED POSITIONS. IT WAS HIS SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

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M/SGT. CORNELIUS J. MURPHY, 457 BRAINBRIDGE ST., BROOKLYN, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR "HEROISM IN FLIGHT AND EXCEPTIONAL AND OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENT" IN MORE THAN 50 SIMILAR MISSIONS.

AN AIR MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO S/SGT. VINCENT AREAN, 67-80 FLEET STREET, FOREST HILLS, FOR "OUTSTANDING COURAGE, ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY" IN 25 FLIGHT MISSIONS WHICH ALSO INCLUDED DROPPING SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTING TROOPS TO ADVANCED POSITIONS.

M352AEW

BY BOB EUNSON

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, DEC. 2-(BY MAIL) (AP)-LT.HARRY BUNHAM, A LITTLE GUY WITH A GREAT BIG HEART, IS DEAD.

BUNHAM, A FORMER PATHE NEWSREEL CAMERAMAN WHO USED TO CALL CINCINNATI HOME, OPERATED AN AERIAL TAXI SERVICE FOR AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS WHO NEEDED QUICK TRANSPORTATION FROM ONE END OF THE NEW GUINEA FRONT TO THE OTHER AND PROBABLY HAD MADE MORE FLIGHTS UP AND DOWN THE MARKHAM VALLEY THAN ANY OTHER PILOT.

HE LANDED THE FIRST PLANE TO TOUCH THE AIRSTRIP AT FINSCHHAFEN ONLY A MATTER OF HOURS AFTER IT FELL TO THE AUSTRALIANS. WITH HIM THAT DAY WAS CAPT.WILLIAM W.HOLST OF 1315 KING AVE., PITTSBURGH.

ONE MORNING AN AUSTRALIAN OFFICER HAD TO BE FLOWN INTO THE RAMU RIVER REGION. "LET'S GET GOING," BUNHAM SAID. "THE WEATHER IS CLOSING IN OVER THE MOUNTAINS, BUT, HECK, I'VE FLOWN THROUGH WORSE SOUP THAN THAT."

HE DIDN'T COME BACK, BUT FELLOW PILOTS OF THE 5TH U.S.AIRFORCE REFUSED TO BELIEVE HIM DEAD UNTIL HIS BODY WAS FOUND SOMETIME LATER.

SHORT, WIRY, WITH HIS BLOND HAIR CUT CREW STYLE, BUNHAM WAS 33 YEARS OLD AND GEARED FOR ACTION. HE HAD SEEN A LOT OF IT.

--DASH--

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BUNHAM WAS BORN IN CINCINNATI, THE SON OF DR.AND MRS.KENNON BUNHAM. HE ATTENDED CULVER MILITARY ACADEMY AND WAS GRADUATED FROM PRINCETON IN 1933. AFTERWARD HE TOOK UP NEWSREEL PHOTOGRAPHY.

IN 1937 HE WAS THE FIRST FOREIGN PHOTOGRAPHER TO VISIT THE COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED SHENSI PROVINCE IN NORTHERN CHINA. A YEAR LATER HE WENT TO FRANCE AND SPAIN TO COVER THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR. LATER HE SERVED AS ASSISTANT NEWS EDITOR OF PATHE IN NEW YORK, WHERE HIS WIDOW, MARIAN CHASE BUNHAM, SURVIVES.

HE HAD HELD A RESERVE COMMISSION AS SECOND LIEUTENANT AND IN 1941 WENT ON ACTIVE DUTY AS AN INSTRUCTOR IN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AT CHANUTE FIELD, ILL. LATER HE SERVED AT RANDOLPH FIELD, TEX., AND PITTSBURG, KAS., BEFORE GOING TO THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, LAST APRIL.

R0112SAEW

BY MURLIN SPENCER

AN ADVANCED NAVAL BASE SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,DEC.12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A HANDFUL OF PT-BOAT MEN, THE "EXPENDABLES" WHO WERE FIRST IN ACTION WITH THEIR BOATS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, RECEIVED RECOGNITION FROM A GRATEFUL GOVERNMENT TODAY.

THESE MEN WHO TOOK PART IN MORE THAN 30 LONG AND ARDUOUS MISSIONS IN REEF-STUDDED ENEMY WATERS, INCLUDED SEAMAN 2ND CLASS DANIEL V.WALKER OF MARSEILLES,ILL., WHO WON THE NAVY CROSS FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM.

THEY ALSO INCLUDED LT.CMDR.BARRY K.ATKINS OF OLD LYME, CONN.; LIEUTS. (JG) FRANCIS H.MCADOO,JR., GREENWICH,CONN.; EDWARD R.BERGIN,JR., DERBY,CONN.; JOHN L.CAREY, SEATTLE; JAMES W.EMMONS, LAWRENCEVILLE,ILL., AND RUSSEL E.HAMACHEK, MANITOWOC,WIS., AND LT.JOHN S.BAYLIS,JR., UPPER MONTCLAIR,N.J., ALL OF WHOM RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR FOR "GALLANTRY AND INTREPEDITY IN ACTION AGAINST THE ENEMY."

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MANY OF THESE MEN WILL BE RETURNING HOME SOON, HAVING BEEN DETACHED FROM PT SERVICE.

OTHERS WHO TOOK PART IN EARLY PT OPERATIONS AND ARE DETACHED NOW, OR SOON WILL BE, INCLUDED:

LIEUTS. (JG) WALTER S.ROBBINS, MILTON,MASS.; RICHARD M. MONAHON, WELLSLEY,MASS.; FRANK H.DEAN,JR., WYNWOOD,PA.; CARLTON L.BYRD, NORFOLK,VA.; ROBERT F.LYNCH, NEW YORK CITY, AND JOHN H.PEARCE, NORFOLK,VA.

BESIDES WINNING THE NAVY CROSS, WALKER ALSO WAS CITED BY REAR ADM.ARTHUR S.CARPENDER FOR THE PURPLE HEART.

HIS NAVY CROSS CITATION SAID THAT WALKER, BOW GUNNER DURING AN ENGAGEMENT IN WHICH HIS PT BOAT ATTACKED FOUR TROOP-LADEN JAPANESE LANDING CRAFT, LEFT HIS GUN AFTER IT RAN OUT OF AMMUNITION AND CRAWLED TO THE FORECASTLE GUN WHICH HAD JAMMED, BUT WHICH STILL HAD AMMUNITION. ON HIS WAY HE WAS KNOCKED DOWN BY A BULLET WHICH STRUCK HIM IN THE CHEST, BUT HE CONTINUED TO HIS OWN GUN, REOPENED FIRE AND CONTINUED UNTIL ANOTHER BULLET STRUCK HIM IN THE ARM.

"AS A RESULT OF YOUR RESOLUTE ACTION THE ENEMY FIRE SLACKENED," THE CITATION SAID.

ATKINS' CITATION PRAISED HIM FOR MAKING DETAILED PLANS FOR NIGHTLY MISSIONS WHICH SUCCESSFULLY SLOWED THE RE-SUPPLY OF ENEMY POSITIONS, AND FOR LEADING HIS BOATS INTO ENEMY FIREON TWO OCCASIONS WHICH RESULTED IN THE SINKING OF A TOTAL OF 11 ENEMY BARGES.

THE OTHER MEN WERE CITED FOR PARTICIPATING IN A VARYING NUMBER OF DANGEROUS MISSIONS, AND FOR LEADERSHIP AND DISPLAY OF EXCELLENT SEAMANSHIP. EAC MISSION RUNS FROM 10 TO 12 OR MORE HOURS.

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MCADOO HAD PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 30 MISSIONS; BERGIN IN MORE THAN 50; CAREY, EMMONS AND HAMACHEK IN NORE THAN 30 EACH, AND BAYLIS IN MORE THAN 40. ALL OF THEM WERE AGAINST BARGE TRAFFIC WHEN THE JAPANESE WERE MAKING FRANTIC BUT FUTILE EFFORTS TO REINFORCE HARD-PRESSED GARRISONS IN NEW GUINEA.

JW1208PCW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY BY SGT.FRANK DEVINE, 114 WEST 13TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

BOUGAINVILLE (DELAYED)--FIFTEEN JAPS WRIGGLED THROUGH THE JUNGLE AND DOWN TO THE BANKS OF THE PIVA RIVER DURING A BITTER DAY'S

30.24 —11023

FIGHTING ON BOUGAINVILLE. THEY HAD FOUND A SMALL GAP IN THE MARINE LINES AND APPARENTLY PLANNED TO ATTACK THEM FROM BEHIND.

WHAT THEY DIDN'T KNOW WAS THAT 20 FEET ACROSS THE STREAM, WELL HIDDEN BY THE DENSE JUNGLE UNDERGROWTH, A MARINE SQUAD UNDER CPL. EDWIN MITCHAM, 23, 2401 WEST 17TH AVE., PINE BLUFF, ARK., WAS WATCHING AND WAITING.

WHEN ALL THE JAPS WERE IN RANGE, MITCHAM AND HIS MEN CUT LOOSE. EVERY JAP WAS KILLED. MITCHAM GAVE A LOT OF THE CREDIT TO A "FELLOW NAMED JOE," WHO DEALT OUT THE DAMAGE WITH A LIGHT MACHINE GUN.

DEC 15 1943

"THE FELLOW NAMED JOE" IS PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOSEPH LIS, 20, SON OF MRS.JOSEPHINE LIS, 1142 WARREN ST., ROSEDALE, N.J.

AB116PEW

PEARL HARBOR,DEC.14-(AP)-LIBERATOR BOMBERS OF THE AMERICAN 7TH ARMY AIR FORCE ARE ROUNDING OUT THEIR FIRST MONTH OF CONCENTRATED RAIDS ON THE STRATEGIC MARSHALL ISLANDS, APPARENTLY IN A CAMPAIGN TO SOFTEN THE DEFENSES OF THAT ENEMY OUTPOST FOR AMERICAN INVASION.

SINCE THEIR FIRST ASSAULT A MONTH AGO ON THAT MID-PACIFIC TERRITORY, MANDATED TO JAPAN BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, THE LIBERATORS HAVE MADE PROBABLY A DOZEN ATTACKS. THESE HAVE BEEN DIRECTED CHIEFLY AT THE ATOLLS AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE CHAIN, NEAREST TO THE AMERICAN-HELD GILBERT ISLANDS.

STARTING A WEEK PRIOR TO INVASION OF THE GI

BERTS, THE RAIDS TOOK ON A DIVERSIONARY ASPECT DURING THAT OPERATION. AFTER THE GILBERTS HAD BEEN WRESTED FROM THE NIPPONESE LATE IN NOVEMBER, HOWEVER, THE ASSAULTS CONTINUED.

NAVY CARRIER PLANES JOINED WITH THE ARMY PLANES FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE RAIDS OF NOVEMBER 17-18. THEN ON DECEMBER 4 STRONG UNITED STATES CARRIER TASK FORCES STRUCK THE MARSHALLS A TERRIFIC BLOW. SINCE THEN THE TEMPO OF THE AIR ATTACKS HAS BEEN RISING.

THE MOST RECENT POUNDING, AGAIN BY THE 7TH AAF, WAS AIMED AT EMIDJ ISLET OF JALUIT ATOLL, ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY. A CARGO SHIP IN THE LAGOON AND SHORE INSTALLATIONS WERE THE TARGETS. THERE WAS NO AIR INTERCEPTION AND DAMAGE TO THE BOMBERS BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS REPORTED AS NEGLIGIBLE.

TO THE FAR SOUTHWEST ON NEW GUINEA, WHICH A MONTH AGO RECEIVED ITS HEAVIEST AIR ATTACK UP TO THAT TIME, AUSTRALIAN FORCES SLOWLY PUSHED THE ENEMY BACK ON THE HUON PENINSULA, IN ANOTHER POTENTIAL INVASION AREA. ONCE THE JAPANESE ARE CLEARED FROM THE PENINSULA, IT WOULD BE AVAILABLE AS THE SPRINGBOARD FOR AN INVASION OF NEW BRITAIN, EASTWARD ACROSS THE VITIAZ STRAIT. FORWARD UNITS OF THE AUSTRAILIANS ARE NEARING LAKONA, ON THE HUON COAST, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED.

DEC 15 1943

POSSIBLY SIGNIFICANT NEWS CAME FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC, WHERE A SPOKESMAN AT ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S HEADQUARTERS SAID ENEMY AIRFIELDS ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND REMAINED INOPERATIVE, DESPITE A RESPITE OF FOUR DAYS IN ALLIED AIR ATTACKS DUE TO STORMY WEATHER. IT HAD BEEN THOUGHT THE ENEMY WOULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS PERIOD TO REPAIR THE OFT-BOMBED AIR STRIPS AND USE THEM FOR RAIDS ON THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD AT EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY.

FAILURE TO RECONSTRUCT THE FIELDS MAY INDICATE A JAPANESE INTENTION TO PULL OUT OF THE ISLAND, OR IT MAY MEAN THEY HAVE BEEN BOMBED BEYOND REPAIR.

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPAN HAS ADDED A FEE OF 20 PER CENT TO THE PRICE OF ALL NON-ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES AND TO THE ADMISSION FOR SPORTS AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENT, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY.

DEC 15 1943

BERLIN ALSO SAID THE JAPANESE MUSICAL CULTURE ASSOCIATION HAS PASSED A RESOLUTION FORBIDDING ITS MEMBERS TO PLAY IN COMPANY WITH MUSICIANS FROM COUNTRIES NOT BELONGING TO THE AXIS.

JJ1022AEW

Russians Roll Back Nazis Near Cherkasy and Kiev; U.S. Planes Raid Greece

Reds Beyond Cherkasy, Combine With Forces in Kremenchug Area

LONG

Again Surge Ahead In Kiev Bulge Fight

Germans Report Soviets Press a Double Drive in White Russia Zone

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 16 (Thursday).—The Russians announced early today that they had linked their Cherkasy and Kremenchug bridgeheads on the west bank of the middle Dnieper, completely clearing the Germans from a sixty-five-mile stretch of vital territory.

"Southeast of Cherkasy our troops, continuing the offensive, captured several populated places and joined hands with groups operating west of the town of Kremenchug," said the Moscow midnight communique. "Thus the right bank of the River Dnieper, from Kremenchug to Cherkasy has been completely cleared of the German Fascist invaders."

The Germans announced yesterday two powerful Russian drives launched in White Russia—possible harbingers of a winter offensive toward the Baltic and a link with the Allies in the west—while Moscow told of sixteen more towns captured in the Ukraine, where the Soviet tide rolled from captured Cherkasy to Byelozere, within five miles of Smela an important communications hub on the north-south railway in the Dnieper [illegible].

DEC 16 1943

Russians Gain Near Kiev

New details of the violent battle fifty-five miles west of Kiev, where the Germans were driving near the Teterev River, south of Malin, indicated the Russians, in rolling them back, had won a defensive battle in the last twenty-four hours. Forty-eight Ge[illegible]an tanks were wrecked, ninety-s[illegible] destroyed and several [illegible] places recaptured by the Russians, relying heavily on concentrations of artillery.

In one sector the Germans attacked several times with about 4,000 men and 100 tanks, but were beaten back by gunners who waited until they came within open sights. Soviet airmen also played a major role in the battle, a Moscow bulletin said.

Southward in the Kirovograd area, where the Russians reported improved positions, 1,400 Germans were killed and forty-six tanks wrecked in fierce engagements.

On the northern front, for the second day the Russians attacked with perhaps 60,000 men and three tank brigades in the area south of Nevel, where the Red Army was only seventy miles from the Latvian border, a Nazi broadcast said. The Germans admitted sixteen waves of attack in one sector and conceded some breaches were made in their lines.

Thrust in White Russia

The second Soviet attack reported by the Germans was in southern White Russia, where the Red Army forces which captured Gomel were reported to have begun a thrust with 100,000 infantrymen and two tank brigades toward the rail junction of Zhlobin, ten miles west of advanced Russian positions. The Germans claimed a "full-defense success" on the first day of this drive.

On these German reports the Russians maintained silence—their customary procedure at the beginning of any drive. But the Moscow radio, in a broadcast to the Red Army, made an ominous promise.

"This winter will see a Soviet offensive on a larger scale than ever before," it said. "Winter is a most convenient time for Red Army operations, as the last two war winters have shown. It is the best time for outflanking movement, surprise raids, encirclement and annihilation of the enemy."

Berlin radio and Stockholm dispatches said the Germans viewed the Russian offensive south of Nevel as a preliminary to a tremendous winter offensive on the northern front below Leningrad in an effort to drive a wedge through to the Baltic.

"Activity is increasing hourly in this area," Berlin said, and it quoted some military circles as seeing an effort to lay the groundwork for other offensive thrusts by American and British troops into northern Europe.

The Germans were said to be mobilizing in Estonia and Latvia to meet the expected drive and it was admitted a successful Soviet advance would influence their position in Finland by giving the Soviets a stronger position on the Baltic Sea. Even supply lines to Norway might be endangered.

The Moscow radio noted an increase in Soviet air activity at Leningrad, where Russian bombers soared out to wreck German ammunition dumps, artillery batteries and fortifications.

The renewed Soviet drive toward Zhlobin, on the railroad from Gomel to Minsk, came from the southwest. Berlin said forty Russian tanks were destroyed, but admitted "temporary Russian penetrations."

In the fight for Kiev there were indications, mostly from the Germans, that the Russians intended to make their strongest fight for the Ukrainian capital on the present line—the Teterev River in the vicinity of Radomysl, fifty-five miles west of Kiev. The Germans emphasized powerful defenses had been emplaced by the Russians and made clear that a crossing of the river would be a perilous and difficult operation.

The seesaw battle is raging up and down the valley of the Teterev, with the Russians and the Germans both holding positions on either side of the waterway, Moscow dispatches said.

Although the Nazis are bringing up more tanks, and violent attacks are expected, General Nikolai F. Vatutin's line has at no place been cracked.

Tank activity has slackened following snowstorms and a sudden drop in the temperature. The fighting has been so violent west of Kiev that the Germans have had little chance to prepare their armored divisions for winter.

Farther south, however, the Germans are using tanks in fair strength to hold open an exit from Kirovograd, but the Russians are in a position to give the city a solid blow almost at will.

Stockholm reports said the Germans hope to hold the Dnieper River line and prevent a Soviet break-through into Rumania, keeping forces in the Crimea as long as possible to flank any Russian amphibious attack through the Black Sea against Rumania and Bulgaria.

Moscow, *Thursday*, Dec. 16 (AP)—The German armored line west of Kiev swayed back today under Red army counterattacks.

In a seesaw tank battle the Russians regained some ground south of Malin, driving the Germans from several settlements.

Although the outcome of the battle still is undecided, the Red army success in taking the initiative twice within a week indicated the major German advance was nearing an end. CASSIDY

Bridgeheads Joined

It was officially announced that the Kremenchug and Cherkasy bridgeheads had been joined, giving the Russians control of the Dnieper river's west bank for a sixty-five-mile stretch.

Capture of Byelozere put Soviet artillery about five miles from Smela, a junction for important German communication railways.

The Russians also tightened their grip around Kirovograd in the southern Ukraine as they killed 1,400 Germans and wrecked 46 Nazi tanks in fierce battling.

Tanks Vs. Paratroops

Moscow, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Germans hurled tanks and troops into the Smela sector fourteen miles southwest of captured Cherkasy today, seeking to hold off strong attacks by Soviet parachute troops threatening the vital railway junction from the northwest.

(A Reuters dispatch from Moscow said Soviet forces driving up from Kremenchug had established contact along the Dnieper river with the Cherkasy Red army group.) GILMORE

From front-line dispatches, it appeared that Lieutenant General Koroteyev, operating under the command of Gen. Ivan Konev's Second Ukrainian Army, already has a substantial group of parachutists, well armed, especially with mortars, near the village of Svidovok, between Cherkasy and Smela, and there are indications that he is pouring in more.

Parachutists Join Infantry

While the parachutists, now joined by the advanced groups that took Cherkasy, moved westward toward the Kiev-Dnepropetrovsk railway and Smela, other Red army forces advanced in the direction of Smela from north of Znamenka and west of Kremenchug.

Konev's new offensive, powered by perhaps 300,000 men, threatens to engulf the important industrial targets of Kirovograd and Krivoi Rog, farther down in the Dnieper bulge.

(At Kirovograd, the German communique said, the Russians "temporarily" succeeded in breaking into the German lines. The Nazis added, however, that the Soviets had been thrown back later by German counterattacks.

Fighting Near Nevel

(The Germans also reported "very heavy" fighting "in the difficult forest and lake district south of Nevel.")

Russian troops in the Kiev bulge meanwhile battled desperately to halt Field Marshal Mannstein's reinforced Nazi armored divisions, which were reported pushing on toward Kiev from the highway junction of Radomysl.

Throwing in wave after wave of tanks and infantry in apparent disregard for the cost in men and materials, Mannstein seemed determined to recapture the capital of the Ukraine.

With the Nazi capture of Radomysl, approximately twenty-five miles south of Malin, the Soviets were forced back to the east bank of the Teterev River. Northwest of the highway junction, however, Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's troops held firmly.

Renewed air activity [illegible] the Leningrad front was reported today by Moscow radio, the London radio said in a broadcast recorded by CBS.

"Soviet aircraft are making raids on important enemy objectives, destroying dumps, batteries and fortifications," said London. "Night bombers are particularly active."

MOSCOW PREDICTS RECORD OFFENSIVE

DEC 16 1943

London, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—A Moscow broadcast to the Red Army today declared this winter will see a Soviet offensive on a larger scale than ever before.

"Winter is a most convenient time for Red Army operation as the past two war winters have shown," said the broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor. "It is the best time for outflanking movement, surprise raids, encirclement and annihilation of the enemy."

Eighth Army Secures Five-Mile Bridgehead

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 15 (AP)—Indian and Canadian troops of the Eighth Army have carved out a firm five-mile-wide bridgehead north of the Moro river on the Adriatic coast, while the Fifth Army front, relatively quiet, was marked by complaints by Nazi prisoners that they were forced to fight against "tough wild men from Texas."

Veteran Indian troops, a few miles inland from the Adriatic, captured the village of Caldari, six miles from Ortona, against fierce German resistance and seized 200 prisoners. This merged the Moro bridgehead forced by the Indians several days ago with that won by the Canadians along the coast, making a solid breach five miles wide and from one to three miles deep.

Capture Division Commander

It was disclosed that the Cana-

dians staged a night raid on the village of Berrati in which they captured nearly 150 German prisoners, including the commanding officer of the Three Hundred and Sixty-first Armored Grenadier Division. The Canadians retired after the raid.

Ortona, Nazis' coastal anchor, must be taken before General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery can proceed with his "back-door" advance on Rome. GALLAGHER

Weather Improved

Among Canadian units revealed to have been engaged in the Italian fighting up to December 1 were the Fourth Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

The weather improved across the front, but activity along the Fifth Army sector still was confined to patrol clashes.

It was a Nazi prisoner seized in one of these "feeler" stabs who winced at the mention of Texas. During questioning, he declared that Germans fighting in the St. Maggiore sector near Mignano were faced by "tough wild men from Texas with a knowledge of field craft."

Among Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's divisions is the Thirty-sixth, composed largely of Texans, which was the first American division to hit the beaches at Salerno.

NAZIS MAY YIELD ADRIATIC PORT

HELWERING

Flyers Report Foe Burning Ortona, Anchor Of Line

With the Eighth Army in Italy, Dec. 14 (AP—Delayed)—Ortona, an Italian Adriatic port about fifteen miles south of Pescara, was aflame tonight, and there were other indications that the Eighth Army had plunged the Germans into a new withdrawal.

Returning flyers reported flames and smoke rising above Ortona, and it was believed that the Germans had set the port ablaze preparatory to abandonment of the town and their positions along the Orsogna-Ortona road.

Road Cut By Canadians

This lateral road already has been cut by the Canadians who are fighting in the village of Balardi and between Orsogna and Balardi.

The Canadians have been pouring shells on the German positions on a twenty-four-hour basis for nearly a week.

Despite the weather which bogged Sherman tanks, the Canadians managed to send some armor to the road toward Balardi tonight while the infantry crossed the creek south of the road and moved into the village.

Told To Hold At All Cost

In a document taken from a captured German, the Germans were ordered to hold the Canadians "at all costs."

The Germans were told, the Canadians said, that another German division, the Sixty-fifth, had failed to stem the Eighth Army drive and that it now was a matter of honor for the crack Ninetieth Panzer Grenadier division to halt the allied advance.

Italy

DEC 16 1943

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 15 (AP)—More than 300 American bombers and fighters struck Nazi-occupied Greece the greatest Allied blow of the air over the Balkans yesterday and twelve German fighters were downed in a big aerial battle, Allied headquarters announced today.

This giant air attack against three airfields at Athens and Piraeus harbor came as Canadian and Indian troops led an Eighth Army attack that captured Caldari, six miles from Ortona on the Adriatic coast, and cost the Germans 200 prisoners. GALLAGHER

Division Leader Seized

Canadian troops in a daring night raid on the village of Berrati, two miles south of Ortona, captured the commanding officer of the Three Hundred and Sixty-first Armored Grenadier Division, his adjutant, four other officers and 140 men.

Patrol clashes near Venafro marked the Fifth Army fighting. A German prisoner on this sector said his commanding officer had told them they were fighting "tough wild men from Texas."

Forts Lash Piraeus

Clearing weather enabled the Fifteenth Air Force to send big formations into the air.

The great fleet of bombers and escorting fighters dealt a knockout blow against German air force nests at Elevsis, Kalamaki and Tatio, all just outside Athens.

Fortresses delivered the first blow at Piraeus harbor, key Grecian port which was almost destroyed during the early days of the German invasion of Greece in April, 1941.

Day's Bag Put At 15

Thirty-five German fighters which rose to challenge the Fortresses, Liberators and their escorting Lightnings were brushed aside in a blaze of gunfire which sent twelve of the Germans crashing to earth.

In other air activity, three additional German planes were shot down, bringing the twenty-four hour bag in this theater to fifteen against an Allied loss of five, with one pilot safe.

Toeholds Merged

An Allied officer announced that two bridgeheads across the Moro river, forced by the Canadians on the coast and the Indians farther inland, now have been merged. It is about a mile in depth and five miles wide.

The Canadians caught the Nazi garrison Berrati by surprise to take nearly 150 prisoners and kill many other Germans. The Canadians retired after the raid on the night of December 12, taking all equipment of value with them.

Indian troops took Caldari against stubborn resistance in their fiercest attack.

Over the battle area in Italy several hundred sorties were flown by fighters, which also operated over Yugoslavia. Fighter-bombers hit shipping in the harbor at Civitavecchia, northwest of Rome, and RAF Bostons bombed Pontecorvo in the Venafro area.

Liri Bridge Bombed

Mitchells struck at the railway junction at Orte while American Bostons bombed a bridge over the flooded Liri river which has been the scene of intense fighting. Warhawks carried out a number of close support missions.

More than one hundred German planes were over the Fifth Army's position in one of the greatest day's air activity since the fighting at Salerno. Three were destroyed and four damaged.

Piræus Attack Significant.

The greatest blow against the Balkans until yesterday was that of 177 Liberators sent against the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania from the Middle East on August 1.

Yesterday was the first time that four targets in Greece had been hit simultaneously. Especially significant was the raid on Piræus, for it meant that after more than two and a half years the Germans have finally been able to repair the port which feeds munitions to their forces in the Ægean Island outposts, such as the Dodecanese and Crete.

On the first day of the German invasion of Greece the Nazis bombed Piræus and hit a 10,000-ton British ship loaded with TNT. The explosinon sank twenty-two Greek and Allied ships and completely wrecked the harbor installations. What little was left of the port was destroyed a few weeks later when a Bulgarian munition ship, being used by the Germans, exploded in the harbor, sinking four more ships. Since that time the Allies have found little worth attacking in the ancient harbor which has been one of the great seaports of the Mediterranean for more than 2,000 years.

EIGHTH ARMY UNITS MAKE NEW ADVANCE ON ADRIATIC COAST

Commander of Nazi Panzer Division Is Captured in Italy.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—The British Eighth Army, smashing forward against fierce resistance which is costing the Germans heavily in killed and captured, has taken Caldari on the Adriatic front in Italy, it was announced today.

Action on the Fifth Army front was again limited to patrol clashes. Canadian and Indian troops led the Eighth Army attack that captured Caldari which is six miles from Ortona on the Adriatic coast. Two hundred Germans were taken prisoner.

Canadian troops in a daring night raid on the village of Berrati, two miles south of Ortona, captured the commanding officer of the 361st Armored Grenadier Division, his adjutant, four other officers and 140 men.

A tribute to the fighting abilities of Texans in Italy came today from a German prisoner who, during questioning, complained that they are too tough. This prisoner said the Germans fighting in the Mount Maggiore sector were faced by "tough wild men from Texas with a knowledge of field craft."

He winced as he spoke of the Texans, and said his feelings were shared by other Germans.

Among the divisions in the Fifth Army line is the Thirty-sixth, composed largely of Texans, which was the first American division to land on the beaches of Salerno.

Moro Gains Consolidated.

Meanwhile today an Allied officer announced that two bridgeheads across the Moro River, forced by the Canadians on the coast and the Indians further inland, have now been merged into one. It is about a mile in depth and five miles wide. This bridgehead includes Caldari.

The Canadians had replaced the battle-tried Seventy-eighth Division. Not content with steady day attacks, the aggressive Canadians staged a night raid on Berrati, catching the Nazi garrison by surprise to take nearly 150 prisoners and kill many other Germans. The Canadians retired after the raid on Sunday night, taking with them all equipment of value.

The Indian troops, which are flanked along the coast by the Canadians, and inland by the Second New Zealand Division, took Caldari against stubborn resistance in their fiercest attack.

More than 100 German planes were over the Fifth Army's positions in one of the greatest day's aerial activity since the fighting at Salerno. Three were destroyed and four damaged.

Several fierce patrol clashes occurred on the Fifth Army front in the turbulent sector northwest of Venafro and a number of prisoners were taken.

Foe Abandons Isle.

London, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Mounting aerial assaults along the Yugoslav coast have forced the Germans to abandon Uljan Island opposite Zara and have played a big role in a heavy defeat inflicted on the invaders by Yugoslav ground forces near Zara, headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced today. Tito's communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio, also declared that Moslems, presumably recruited from scattered tribes in eastern Yugoslavia—had joined his Partisans and that the Moslem 16th Brigade captured a town in eastern Bosnia, forcing the Nazis to retreat.

The Berlin radio reported an Allied seaborne excursion against Pag Island, north of Uljan Island. It declared that coastal batteries on Pag had sunk a fully manned Allied landing boat and turned away other boats "trying to reach the island." If true, this German account meant that the Allies had made a bold penetration of the outer screen of numerous islands to reach Pag, which lies within the sheltered approach to Fiume naval base.

Later the Budapest radio said that German and Croat troops had landed on Pag, and occupied the town of the same name.

The Partisan communique gave full credit to Allied aerial assistance in the Yugoslav warfare, which is rising to a new pitch.

"In Dalmatia, units of the National Army of Liberation helped by Allied air forces heavily defeated German troops near Zara," it declared. "The Germans had heavy losses in men and material. Also thanks to the Allied air forces, German forces have had to evacuate the island of Uljan, opposite Zara."

Nazi drives in other sectors "are everywhere meeting strong resistance from units of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation which in several places have attained considerable success," the communique added.

Yugoslav Partisans Regain Uljan Island, Off Fiume

DEC 16 1943

London, Dec. 15 (AP)—Supported by an Allied air arm the Yugoslav Partisan army under Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) turned back one wing of the German offensive in Bosnia today and regained the island of Uljan, off the port of Fiume.

Tito's communique saluted the Allied air action as having helped in driving the Nazis from Uljan and in having aided in "heavily" defeating German forces occupying the near-by coastal city of Zara. He used the term "thanks to Allied air forces."

Nazi Column Turned Back

The most significant fighting was in eastern Bosnia where a minimum of six German divisions has been attacking for days in four separate thrusts. Here one German column was thrown back and the town of Kladanj was regained by Moslem troops who went over to Tito's command in a steady recruitment which is building his forces well beyond the 200,000 mark.

Ouster of the Nazis from Uljan—innermost of a chain of islands lying just off the Adriatic coast between Split and Fiume—was accompanied by indications that the German command was making strong efforts to seize or neutralize these potential menaces to their Fiume supply head.

The Germans claimed they had beaten off a sea-borne Allied thrust against the island of Pag just north of Uljan.

30.24—11025

GRAND ASSAULT HINTED BY EDEN

J. KING

Teheran Plans Call For All Resources, Secretary Says

London, Dec. 15 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden gave the House of Commons a hint today that the grand assault on the Continent is "very near," and asserted that the Allies would throw everything they had into it.

"Military plans which we laid down at Teheran call for all our Allied resources in every respect," he declared. "There will be no margin, and it is going to take all our energies to fulfill the demands which will be made upon us in the very near future."

Speaking in Commons' two-day war debate, Eden said that no secret agreements or treaties were made at either the Teheran or Cairo conferences, and declared "our Russian allies attach the greatest importance" to American and British bombing of Europe.

Only One Phase

While declaring that American and British bombing had a "high place" in Allied plans and would be continued in the hope of shortening the war, Eden clearly indicated it would be only one phase of the assault.

Underscoring the unity of Britain, the United States and Russia, Eden brought cheers as he declared, "before the conferences I was not sure there was a common foundation on which we, the United States and Russia could work. Now I am sure there is."

He stressed that the main results of the Teheran and Cairo conferences—"particularly the Teheran conference"—were military.

Replies To Critics

To critics of the Allied Mediterranean strategy, he replied that it was only with regret that he restrained himself from saying lots of things he was longing to say as that would give the tipoff to future strategy. He declared in reference to Italy:

"We have never said King Vittorio Emaneuele and Marshal Pietro Badgolio are going to stay. But when a change comes it will be better to have the change when we are certain the new elements truly represent the views of the Italian people. I doubt whether we could do that at the present moment."

Partisans Supplied

Eden disclosed that "pretty reg-

ular supplies" had been sent the Yugoslav Partisans since May. He said he was studying new proposals to unite the guerrilla bands in Greece, adding: "I do not think it impossible. I think the recent declaration by the King of Greece may make it easier."

[On December 11, at Cairo, King George II of Greece indicated he probably would not return to his country until his people had a chance to vote on whether they want a monarchy.]

The Foreign Secretary paid tribute to American delivery of war supplies to China as a "unique performance" and said the figures of United States shipments were rising month by month.

No Secret Pacts At 2 Parleys, Eden Says

London, Dec. 15 (AP) — Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons today that no secret engagements or treaties were made at either the Teheran or Cairo conferences and said "our Russian allies attach the greatest importance" to American and British long-range bombing of Hitler's Europe.

Eden said the aerial offensive "has a very high place indeed in our plans for the coming year."

Major Actions Indicated

He dropped a blunt hint that major Allied operations may be imminent, declaring:

"Military plans which we laid down at Teheran call for all our Allied resources in every respect.

"There will be no margin and it is going to take us all our energies to fulfill demands which will be made upon us in the very near future."

Slavs Getting Aid

Speaking in Commons' two-day war debate, Eden disclosed that "pretty regular supplies" had been sent the Yugoslav Partisans since May. He said he was studying new proposals to unite the guerrilla bands in Greece. "I do not think it impossible. I think the recent declaration by the King of Greece may make it easier."

(On December 11 at Cairo, King George II of Greece indicated he probably would not return to his country until his people have had a chance to vote on whether they want a monarchy.)

Italian Situation

Dealing with Italy, Eden said: "We have never said King Vittorio Emanuele and Marshal Pietro Badoglio are going to stay. But when a change comes it will be better to have the change when we are certain the new elements truly represent the views of the Italian people. I doubt whether you could do that at the present moment."

Eden stressed that the main results of the Teheran and Cairo conferences—"particularly the Teheran conference," where Churchill and Roosevelt were believed to have reassured Stalin by setting the zero hour for invasion of western Europe—were military.

"It is coordination and final determination of our plans in the coming months which we reached there. . . . I am not going to tell the House that because of the Moscow and Teheran conferences all our difficulties are at an end and we can [illegible] back."

Bevan Assails British Strategy For 'Blunders'

AGNEW

Tells Commons Allies Let Nazis Weather Greatest Crisis 'Since Stalingrad'

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP).—The outspoken Laborite Aneurin Bevan assailed the government's military operations as "one blunder after another" in a caustic address in the House of Commons today in which he declared: "Had our position depended on our military dispositions alone, apart from the magnificent Russian victories, we would have been in a dire plight now."

Bevan, a constant critic of Prime Minister Churchill's policies, said Allied strategy had permitted the Germans to weather their greatest crisis "since Stalingrad" in Russia and to transfer troops from Italy to the eastern front.

He unbraided the "timidity" with which British operations were carried out, and added: "The Allied high command has approached the problem of attacking Italy like an old man approaching a young bride: Fascinated, sluggish and apprehensive."

Bevan, however, had high praise for the bravery of American and British troops slowly driving toward Rome.

"At the moment," he continued "we are engaging about half the number of troops that the underground movement in Yugoslavia is engaging—about ten divisions.

"What is the matter? What is responsible for this? The greatest crisis which the German high command has faced since Stalingrad now is over, and the Germans now are able to transfer three panzer divisions from Italy to launch them against Kiev. Who is responsible?"

He charged that British forces were too widely dispersed to be effective, and criticized the strategy "which placed American and British troops in Italy so that they had to traverse the whole peninsula during autumn and winter."

Bevan also declared the "preoccupation of the British government with reactionary cliques in Europe" was "costing thousands of British lives and might cost hundreds of thousands."

BEVAN CRITICAL

London, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—In the House of Commons today Aneurin Bevan, Laborite, assailing Allied strategy in the Italian campaign, declared: "The greatest crisis the German High Command has faced since the battle of Stalingrad is now over, and the Germans can transfer first-class troops from the Italian front to Russia."

While praising the bravery of the American and British troops in their drive toward Rome, Mr. Bevan drew gales of laughter when he observed bitterly that the Allied command "approached the problem of attacking Italy like an old man approaching a young bride—fascinated, sluggish and apprehensive."

He also declared that when Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden "engaged in world tours" they brought back "merely ambiguous sentences because we have not the necessary military successes to back up our diplomacy." Aside from the victory in North Africa, he said, "the British Government's military handling of the war situation was one blunder after another.

Goebbels Urges Defiance, Says Invasion Try Is Sure

GREENE

London, Dec. 15 (AP)—Germany's Propaganda Minister, Paul Joseph Goebbels, has exhorted his aides to a policy of defiance for 1944, declaring the Allies have "no other way out but to seek a decision by making a desperate attempt at invading the Continent."

The Berlin radio said that in issuing his orders for next year Goebbels predicted yesterday any such invasion attempt would cost the Allies "a high toll in blood," and he said that there is no doubt of the outcome "after Dunkerque and Dieppe."

He indirectly admitted the Allied air offensive was hurting the Reich, complaining of the "brutal ferocity" of "the enemy's air terror."

But, he declared, "once final victory is won the suffering and need which the enemy has caused us soon will be overcome. There remain for future history only the way in which we defend our freedom. In these weeks and months we will write a glorious chapter of our history."

"There is no doubt that both the war front and the home front during the year now coming to a close had to bear a heavy load," Goebbels said.

Goebbels Notes 'Harsh Trials'

DEC 16 1943

London, Dec 15 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that Joseph Goebbels told his propaganda chiefs yesterday "it cannot be disputed that both the front and homeland were disposed to extremely harsh trials in the course of this year."

Acknowledging German sensitivity to the Allied nerve war, Goebbels issued new directives for 1944 and declared:

"While the heroically fighting German soldiers are making void all enemy attempts to destroy us, the homeland proves worthy of them by putting up an admirable attitude to the brutal violence of the increased air terror and the nerve offensive connected with it."

"Wounds And Scars"

Goebbels said the German people had sustained "wounds and scars during the past few months," but were determined to do their utmost and "are prepared for final decisions."

Goebbels indicated a shift in the Nazi propaganda policy from its recent open gloom to an attitude of defiance, referring contemptuously to the "enemy's illusions" in hoping for the early downfall of Germany.

Says Allies' Plans Failing

He said the Allies, "by the shortening of the German front lines, hoped for a military, and in analogy to November, 1918, also for a political collapse of the Germans. Now they have to put up with the failure of their plans and with Germany's unbroken military and economic power."

"In Moscow, Cairo and Teheran," he continued, "Germany's enemies are trying to put up with the new situation.

"Empty communiques prove there is no other way out for them but to seek a decision by the desperate attempt of a second front in Europe, which will cost them immense casualties and about the outcome of which there can be no doubt after Dunkirk and Dieppe."

Light Shed On MacLean

GREENE

London, Dec. 15 (AP)—New light was shed today on the mysterious figure of Brigadier Fitzroy Hew Royle MacLean, leader of a British military mission in Yugoslavia whose exploits in guerrilla warfare in the Balkans led the Germans to dub him "Terrible Major Jones."

Identified for the first time by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in Commons yesterday, MacLean for the past several months has been sharing Marshal Josip Broz' (Tito's) will-o'-the-wisp existence in the Yugoslav mountains harassing the Germans. He has helped Tito finally compel the Nazis to throw in a full-size army, estimated at upward of 200,000 troops, into the campaign along the shores of the Adriatic.

A Dual Character

MacLean is described by his friends as a man of dual character—outwardly languid and casual, affecting the bored drooping mannerism of a Mayfair dilettante, but inwardly burning with a zest for danger and adventure.

A bachelor, he is the only son of Major Charles MacLean, DSO, and a descendant of the fighting MacLeans of Ardgour. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and with that traditional background for a diplomatic career he became attached to the British Embassy in Paris. Subsequently he served the embassy in Moscow and the Foreign Office in London until 1941 when he joined the Cameron Highlanders.

Six feet tall, clean-shaven MacLean is pictured by his intimates as "tough as nails," with a penchant for taking long hikes and a deep relish for battling Germans at close quarters.

Nazis Reported Planning to Put Rommel in Supreme Command

DEC 16 1943

Move Considered as Way to Thwart Coup by Military Clique—Goebbels Takes New Line of Defiant Propaganda.

London, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—High Nazi leaders were understood today to be considering vesting supreme command of the German Army in Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in an effort to tighten anti-invasion defenses as well as to forestall any anti-Hitler coup by the professional generals of the Junker caste.

Marshal Rommel recently has been reported touring northwest Europe as a kind of anti-invasion chief and there are indications that Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt may soon be removed from command of western defenses, a post he has held for nearly two years.

Strictly a Nazi general, who has risen from the ranks under Hitler's ægis, Marshal Rommel has the confidence not only of Hitler but of his party chieftains.

Marshal Von Runstedt, a leader among the military aristocracy, repeatedly has been reported waiting for the moment to attempt an anti-Nazi coup and extend a peace bid to the Allies in the hope of winning terms which would permit salvaging of enough of Germany's war machine for another try at world domination.

London, Dec. 15 (AP)—Buigarian army support of demands for a new regeney as well as a new Government were reported today in neutral dispatches.

Col. Damian Veltchev, who is said to be pro-Ally and once was involved in attempts to overthrow the Government in 1923 and 1934, was mentioned as the probable successor to Premier Dobri Bojilov if Bulgaria's Government should be reorganized.

Reports from Bulgaria via Sweden said Bojilov hoped to revamp his Cabinet within the next ten days to satisfy his opponents.

Peace Feelers Denied

Participation of army officers would not be unusual in Bulgaria, where military *coup d'etats* are in line with the country's political history.

The British Foreign Office disclaimed any knowledge of peace feelers as reported in a Cairo dispatch which said the Bulgarians had communicated with Washington and London through Moscow, only to be rebuffed with Allied insistence of unconditional surrender as the only terms acceptable.

The Foreign Office said any peace proposal by the Bulgars which included the retention of any territory gained during the present conflict would not have a ghost of a chance for a serious hearing.

Not To Quit, Sofia Says

Even as Germany was reported moving air-borne troops to hold Bulgaria in line, the Berlin radio declared in a broadcast tonight intended to stiffen the home front that "Bulgaria will not quit."

Bomb-shaken Sofia was described in a broadcast DNB dispatch as calm. It said the nation was "certain to continue to fight at the side of the Reich, although the temperature has risen in the last few days on account of air raids."

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BULGARIAN HERO MAY BE PREMIER

London, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—A soldier once called Bulgaria's Pilsudski—Col. Damian Veltchev—is mentioned in reports from the Balkans as the probable successor to Premier Dobri Bojilov if Bulgaria's Government should be reorganized. Col. Veltchev, who is said to be pro-Ally, was involved in attempts to overthrow the Government in 1923 and again in 1934.

Reports reaching here by way of Stockholm said that opposition parties had presented a demand to the regency and the Bojilov Government.

There also was talk of a postponement in a Government shake-up for ten days, by which time Bojilov hoped to be able to reconstruct his Cabinet to satisfy his opponents.

GERMAN PLANE OUTPUT CUT

HERCHER

Fewer Than 650 Fighters Produced Monthly

London, *Thursday*, Dec. 16 (AP)—The day and night bombing of German industry is steadily choking the production of warplanes in the Reich, with the output of fighter planes falling below 650 monthly, it was reported here today.

All the information available here seems to prove that the RAF night assaults and the precision daylight attacks by the United States Army Air Forces are reducing the Nazis' ability to defend themselves in the air.

It has been learned that the Nazi aircraft industry was able to turn out only 1,250 bombers and 650 fighters in August, and the same numbers in September. There is no doubt here that production fell even lower in October and November.

From Factory To Front

The German air force has no central reserve—a position the British never found themselves in even at the height of the Battle of Britain—and the Germans admit military planes are sent directly from factories to the front.

British-American fighters and bombers also have been taking a heavy toll of German fighters in the air, shooting down more than 1,000 planes over Europe since October 1. Most of these fell before American bombers and fighters which on December 11 got 138 in battles over Emden.

2,600 Goal Met Only Once

The Nazis' production goal once was 2,600 planes of all types per month, but this was achieved only in July, 1942, when, it was reported, the Nazis turned out 1,300 bombers, 1,100 fighters and 200 other aircraft.

A year later, the production figure was down to 850 bombers and 550 fighters. To monthly figures, however, must be added the planes repaired. These are estimated to be about fifty per cent. of the new production.

The Germans are believed now to have 2,400 fighters on all fronts, with about two thirds atte[illegible]pting to defend the skies over Ge[illegible]any.

Belgians Asked For Invasion Aid

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London, Dec. 15 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Company told the Belgians today to "get ready to help when the Allied armies arrive."

All Belgians were instructed to acquire an intimate knowledge of the countryside in order to be able to give Allied advance units exact information to note the location of German land mines, and to distrust any rumors put out by the Germans.

BRITISH MINERS ASK MORE PAY

Serious Threat Of Christmas Fuel Shortage Rises

London, Dec. 15 (AP)—Britain's 690,000 coal miners demanded immediate wage increases ranging up to 30 shillings ($6) a week in some districts tonight, raising a serious threat of a Christmas fuel crisis.

The Mine Workers Federation's executive committee voted to press demands for a national minimum of £6 ($24) a week for underground adult workers and £5/10 ($22) weekly for surface workers.

If owners reject the demands, the federation announced it would call on a national wage tribunal to meet immediately and hand down a ruling before the miners hold a national conference scheduled for not later than January 14. The tribunal is a three-man body composed of union, employer and Government representatives to settle disputes in the industry.

Scales Set By Districts

There is no national minimum at present. Wage scales are set by districts.

The laborite *Daily Herald* said the present minimum for a normal work week without overtime averages about £4/3 ($16.60) for underground workers and £3/7 ($13.40) for those on the surface.

The Government has warned that the country is facing a coal shortage. Coal rations for homes were cut recently as much as twenty per cent.

Drafting Men For Mines

In an effort to increase production the Government has started drafting men for the coal fields. The first draftees will go to work early in January. Under Labor Minister Ernest Bevin's program it was hoped in that way to get 30,000 new miners. Young men previously had the choice of going into mines or the armed forces.

Miners' unions have pledged against striking in wartime, but numerous walkouts have occurred as a result of the Government's ordering into the pits some surface workers whom fellow-miners had judged unfit to work underground.

Allied Commission Meets In London

London, Dec. 15 (AP)—The European Advisory Commission, created as the result of the Moscow conference of foreign secretaries, is holding its first formal meeting today to select a secretary general.

Future meetings will be held secretly, with results likely to be published from time to time.

The committee is composed of Ambassador John G. Winant, United States; Ambassador Fyodor Gusev, Russia, and Assistant Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs William Strang, Britain.

Gossage Heads Air Training

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP).—Air Marshal Sir Leslie Gossage, who as a fighter commander was one of the heroes of the Battle of Britain, was appointed tonight chief commandant and director general of the British Air Training Corps, effective Feb. 1, 1944. He will direct pre-entry training of youths wishing to serve in the Royal Air Force and Fleet Air Arm, as well as prepare the corps for its part in the post-war civilian aviation program.

FLYERS GET NEW HELMETS

London, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Flyers of the United States Eighth Air Force are going to get football-type steel helmets as protection against enemy shrapnel. Bomber flyers have been wearing regulation Army helmets, which saved many lives, but they are too heavy and bulky.

The new helmet, made of five bands of overlapping manganese steel covered with leather and lined with chamois, weighs only two pounds in the style for tail, top and ball turret gunners and three pounds in the type for other crewmen.

The helmet was developed by Brig.-Gen. Malcolm Grow, air force surgeon, and Leonard Baratt of the Wilkinson Sword Company, which is also making flyers' body armor.

16,000 Canadians Wed in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP).—Sixteen thousand Canadian soldiers will take English and Scottish women home with them as wives after the war, Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada, estimated in an address in London's Guildhall today.

Internee Maintenance Fund Set Up By Spain

Madrid, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco set aside today a credit of 1,500,000 pesetas (approximately $120,000) for maintenance of "personnel of belligerent nations interned in Spain."

The funds will be devoted to combatants of the armed forces of both sides interned in Spain. It is not designed to cover the far higher expenses of maintaining refugee camps for Frenchmen who cross the Pyrenees.

More Officers for Spanish Army

MADRID, Dec. 15 (AP).—The Army Ministry authorized today the addition of two lieutenant generals, one colonel, thirty-eight lieutenant colonels, sixty majors, 270 captains and 1,205 non-commissioned officers and technicians for the Spanish Army serving on the Continent. In addition the Ministry added 200 officers under the rank of colonel to the Moroccan forces.

TURKS TOLD OF TALKS

Ankara, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu gave a full and detailed report on the Cairo conference of President Roosevelt, President Ismet Inonu and Prime Minister Churchill to a plenary session of the dominant Republican People's Party, the Turkish news agency said today.

Premier Sukru Saracoglu reported on the Government's policy, and was loudly applauded, it was added.

Italian Group Insists King Abdicate

MORIN

Naples, Dec. 14 (AP—Delayed)—The Italian Committee of National Liberation, representing the six major non-Fascist political parties, issued a statement today describing King Vittorio Emanuele as "one of the gravest obstacles to the rebirth of the nation."

At the same time Bendetto Croce, venerable Italian politician and philosopher, declared unequivocally that the King's abdication is a prerequisite to reconstruction of a united Italy.

Croce's assertion was made in reply to a recent barrage of editorials in monarchist periodicals and pamphlets attacking him, the pre-Fascist Foreign Minister Count Carlo Sforza and other elements who have been urging the King's abdication.

Formal Trial Mentioned

In another statement, published in Naples' only newspaper and broadcast by the Naples radio, Croce raised the possibility of a formal trial of the King, adding that he hoped legal proceedings would never be brought against the sovereign, for, he said, the results could only be complete condemnation of the monarch.

The King should voluntarily abdicate, he continued, not only for his own sake but for the sake of the monarchy itself.

Croce's statement was the second recent intimation that actual court proceedings against Vittorio Emmanuele were within the range of possibility. A Naples newspaper editor recently wrote, "The King's crimes against the Italian people are greater than those that have caused others in Europe to lose their heads."

The crossfire of accusations and counter-accusations brought the political fever in Italy to its highest pitch at any time since the campaign against the King began.

Three Problems Stressed

The committee's lengthy statement—the strongest criticism yet directed at the King—was addressed to the people of Italy and pointed out three fundamental problems:

The urgent need for food and transportation facilities to move supplies from one part of Italy to the other.

The necessity of reactivating Italian industry in order to aid the war against Germany.

The importance of reconstructing the Government.

Regency Suggested

"However, along with these grave difficulties," the statement said, "there also are those resulting from the refusal of the head of the Crown, who participated in the tragic military and civil adventures of Fascism, to abandon the throne and to consent to the indicated solution in the form of a constitutional regency which would not prejudice either the hopes of the Royal House nor the right of the Italian people, once the territorial unity of the fatherland is reconstructed."

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The pronouncement added that as long as the King "persisted in this obstinate refusal" to heed the wishes of the people he would remain "one of Italy's gravest obstacles."

Wounded Veterans Sign

The committee's manifesto was issued after a seven-hour session and was signed not only by representatives of the six political parties, but by the National Association of Wounded War Veterans. It thus marshalled against the monarch the strongest lineup of Italian groups which so far has confronted him.

The King's opponents insist they are demanding his abdication because he is equally responsible with Benito Mussolini for the disaster of Fascism. They also have asserted that the nation will not rally industrially or militarily behind the Allies as long as he remains on the throne.

"Blue Party" Takes Offensive

Until recently, the monarchists have remained silent. With the formation not long ago of the monarchial organization, "the Blue party," they took the offensive and have been filling newspapers with articles and issuing pamphlets condemning Croce, Sforza and their associates.

Span 'Biggest Ever Built By Any Army'

With the British Eighth Army in Italy, Dec. 14 (AP—Delayed)—General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery today opened to traffic a bridge which he called the biggest "ever built by any army at any time in the field."

[The dispatch did not mention the location of the bridge, but it probably is over the Moro river.]

The bridge, constructed in ten days and nights, is 1,126 feet long and is laid across eighteen piers on the site of a span blown up by the Germans in retreat. Four of the piers had to be reconstructed.

A total of 380 sappers and 100 unskilled laborers were used on the job. The structure is capable of holding a Sherman tank.

Royce Mission Woos Ibn Saud In 3-Day Talks

GRONICH

Americans Entertained by King of Saudi Arabia in Visit to Establish Ties

CAIRO, Dec. 15 (AP).—An American military mission has completed successful introductory talks with King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, it was announced today, raising speculation on a possible expansion of military and supply transportation activities in the Middle East.

The mission, the first from the United States that ever visited the Arabian Kingdom, which can be entered only by invitation, talked with Ibn Saud for three days on economic and military matters.

Saudi Arabia is rich in oil, and royalties from concessions have fattened Ibn Saud's treasury.

Royce Heads Mission

Major General Ralph Royce, American commander in the Middle East, headed the mission, which left behind four military experts on economic, public health, radio transmission and military affairs.

It was disclosed that one suggestion made by Royce to Ibn Saud was that Saudi Arabia send students to the United States to study engineering and medicine.

Saudi Arabian ministers and chiefs listen to American broadcasts, a member of Royce's staff

discovered.

"They are keenly interested in our planes," he added. "They had heard about the B-29 (new American super-bomber) and wanted to know if it was true that it was so big, how many people it would carry and how fast it could go."

Ibn Saud declined Royce's invitation that he go on his first plane ride, but said his brother would be glad to go. Royce took four Arabians on a flight before leaving.

50 Guests at Banquet

Ibn Saud was host to Royce and his aides at a banquet last Sunday. At a table set for fifty guests, the King offered the Americans a feast of ten sheep, but he did not insist they eat what he considered the greatest delicacy—the eyes.

The King presented to Royce Arabian costumes, a gold and silver sword and a wrist watch. Royce's gift to the King was radio equipment.

[Berlin reacted immediately to the announcement of Royce's mission by saying the United States was making "a powerful bid" to "replace Great Britain in influence on the sovereign nations of the Middle East." The D. N. B. broadcast was reported by The United Press.]

The mission left in Jedda to continue consultations is headed by Colonel Alton W. Howard. It includes Major Joseph Waldman, Medical Corps specialist who treated the King's eyes.

Ibn Saud singled out [illegible] eral Royce for unusual [illegible] Arabian Nights banqu[illegible] day. The King took [illegible] a ramp outside the pala[illegible] nquet room lighted by the [illegible] Before, only the King had be[illegible] allowed to use the ramp which was built because of the King's battle-shattered knee.

Feasted On Ten Sheep

At a table for fifty guests, the King offered the Americans a feast of ten whole sheep, huge plates of vegetables and other meats. He did not insist that they eat what he considered the greatest delicacy—sheep's eyes.

The King presented Royce Arabian costumes, a gold and silver sword and a wrist watch. Royce's gift to the King was radio equipment.

Army Men Visit Saudi Arabia

Cairo, Dec. 15 (AP) — The first American military mission ever to enter Saudi Arabia has just completed successful introductory talks with King Ibn Saud on economic and military matters, it was officially disclosed here today.

Amid all the pomp of that oil-rich country which can be entered by invitation only, Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, American Middle East commander, talked for three days with Ibn Saud and his foreign affairs, mining and military advisers before returning here.

Military Experts Remain

Royce left behind in Jidda, on the Red Sea, four military experts on economics, public health, radio transmission and military affairs who will continue the investigation and consultations.

It was reliably reported that the original consultations produced no signed documents, but were in the nature of a "get together" with the Saudi Arabian chieftains.

The visit, nevertheless, raised speculations of a possible expansion of military supply and transportation activities in the Middle East.

Colorful Banquet

Most colorful high light of the visit into generally forbidden territory was a huge banquet given by the King Sunday at which ten whole sheep were placed on a table set for fifty guests. Huge plates of vegetables and other meats also lined the board, but the King paid tribute to the guests by giving them all knives, forks and plates and offering, but not insisting that they eat, the greatest delicacy—sheeps' eyes.

The banquet was attended by civilian representatives of the Caltex oil concessions, some of whom have been in the country for more than eight years.

Royce presented the King, a huge man and a renowned warrior, a gift of valuable radio equipment.

Declines Plane Ride

In return, he received Arabian costumes, a gold and silver sword and a wrist watch.

Royce offered the King a plane flight which would have been his first, but Ibn Saud declined. He said, however, that his brother would be glad to go. So Royce took four Arabians for a ride before leaving.

Col. Alton W. Howard is in charge of the mission which will remain in the country for several weeks. Others remaining are Col. Charles M. Bellim, head of the economic division; Lieut. Col. Robert Halliday, Signal Corps expert, and Major Joseph Waldman, Medical Corps eye specialist who treated the King's eyes during the visit.

300 Soldier Interviews Recorded for Radio

Cairo, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—More than 300 recorded interviews with American soldiers of the Middle East and Persian Gulf Service commands have arrived here for trans-shipment to the United States to be broadcast around mid-January over eighty stations.

Men representing thirty-five States were interviewed before a mobile recording unit operated by Major Gordon Hittenmark of Washington, D. C., formerly with radio station WRC, and two radio technicians, Technical Sergt. Wallace D. Reed of Houston, Tex., and Corporal Joseph J. Raymond of Yonkers, N. Y. They traveled over 80,000 miles to do the interviewing.

bulletined-termed news and hand-lettered the items on the paper which he nailed to one side of a Red Cross package container some three by four feet, which was then erected beside the rival newspaper. The lighter items of gossip he handled in the same way on the other side of his bulletin board, identifying these as features instead of news.

Even Guards Astounded

One of the best features was

cupboards for [illegible]rs.

Sent Back To [illegible]ti

When Allen was ordered back to Chieti, he went with some regret on his own part and a good deal of regret on the part of admiring prisoners. His place as editor was taken over by an Irish-born American citizen serving in a British tank corps.

The new editor was known as "the Admiral," because his last name was Raeder, which happened to be also the name of the Nazi naval chief, Erich Raeder. The impression was given that "the Admiral" was a genial soul, but no such snappy editor as Larry Allen.

Story Of Larry Allen Is Told To Watson By British Officer

DEC 16 1943

By Mark S. Watson

[Sunpapers War Correspo[illegible]

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 11 (Delayed)—From a one-time British prisoner in Italy who made his escape following the Italian armistice and who is now returning to England, I have again heard of Larry Allen, redoubtable Marylander who went along with the unsuccessful British naval landing party in Libya last winter and was captured by the Germans.

Story Up To August

His newspaper colleagues still chuckle over Allen's immediate demand for an interview with Marshal Rommel for the Associated Press.

The story told me today brings him only up to August. He was in good health then, although a little regretful over being sent from the comfortable prison camp of Contanalata, near Parma, back to the lesser comfort of Chieti.

Larry Does A Better Job

Where Allen is now, my informant did not know. He explained that his first meeting with Larry was last February at the Chieti camp, where he found 1,000 British officers making the best of the situation by gathering all possible news from incoming prisoners, letters and newspapers. They condensed their findings into a "news paper," which was pinned to the camp's bulletin board.

Larry decided he could put out a better newspaper. According to my British friend who told me the story, Larry succeeded. He worked from the same sources, but did a superior job by designing a two-page paper.

Larry telescoped all the substantial information he could get into made up of the wildest rumors encountered during the day. These he entitled "Latrinograms." Some astounded the Italian guards, but the bulletins never were taken down by compulsion.

Larry established a staff of assistants who read every incoming paper of whatever language and asked fellow prisoners for digests of their letters for incorporation in the next issue of the "paper."

New Prisoners Quizzed

The whole camp made extensive use of new Allied officers being brought into the prison camp from time to time. Their arrival was promptly reported in the newspapers edited by Allen. Each newcomer, after a short interval of privacy to give him an opportunity to rest and settle down, was summoned to a general meeting of the prisoners.

The newcomer at the meeting would be questioned at length as to the progress of the war, news from the active front and from home and information concerning such mutual acquaintances as the inquiry might identify.

Much Gets In Paper

Much of this news, too, went into Allen's daily newspaper.

My companion lost track of Allen in May, when the British officer was transferred to the Contanalata camp. Later, however, Allen rejoined him there.

Allen immediately reorganized his Chieti newspaper, this time without competition. During the latter part of the summer he introduced battle maps to show the latest reported position of American and British troops in Sicily. He added much to the gayety of this pleasant camp where a friendly commander provided plenty of water, mattresses and even clothes-

Letter Dated October 25

Allen, winner of the 1941 Pulitzer prize for international reporting, managed to send out a partial story of what happened to him after the Italian armistice, the Associated Press reported recently. In a letter dated October 25, he wrote friends in New York of his attempt to escape from a prison train en route to Germany.

He said he jumped from the heavily guarded, speeding train. He fell under the wheels and rolled into the center of the track bed. Then followed days of wandering through fields and over paths in the Alps. Betrayed by a pretended Italian friend, he was recaptured within thirty miles of the Swiss border.

It was Allen's second attempt to escape since his capture by the Germans September 13, 1942. He is now in an all-American officers' camp in German custody.

Catroux Leaves for Beirut

ALGIERS, Dec. 15 (AP).—General Georges Catroux, French Commissioner of State, left by plane today for Beirut to resume his talks with Lebanese and Syrian leaders on a possible increase of self-government in the two French-mandated territories.

FRENCH PURGE MOVE

Algiers, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Coincident with the dead-line for filing complaints against suspected Vichyites, the French purge commission today enlarged the scope of its inquiries and its discretion in recommending ac-

tion. A new decree [illegible] the commission—operating [illegible] under the Commissariat of Justice, French National Committee [illegible]jurisdiction over doctors, la[illegible]nd persons in the news[illegible]agazine, radio and movie [illegible] well as elected or appoin[illegible]ls and military officers.

Meanwhile, tod[illegible]eorges Catroux, French [illegible]oner of State, left by pla[illegible]irut to resume his talk[illegible]banese and Syrian lead[illegible]ossible increase of self-[illegible]t in the two French mar[illegible]itories.

SMUTS IS OPTIMISTIC

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Japan will be defeated "sooner than some people think," in the opinion of Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, who told a press conference yesterday that the war picture was ever brightening for the Allies.

Japan's weakness in shipping, "in which she has suffered severely," will tell when the Allies defeat Hitler and turn their power on Tokio, the South African Premier declared. He termed the American-British air offensive over Europe one of the mightiest developments in human history, and said of his visit with President Roosevelt in Cairo, "We Dutchmen got on well together."

Iran Premier Resigns

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Tehran, Dec. 15 (AP) — Premier Ali Soheily of Iran, who has held the office since July, 1942, has presented his resignation to the Shah.

The move was believed designed to permit reanimation of the Cabinet in accordance with new political conditions in Iran resulting from the recent tri-power conference here.

Persian Cabinet members also submitted their resignations, and political circles said the Shah was expected to ask Soheily to form a new government which would show few changes.

The municipality of Teheran today commemorated the conferences of the leaders of the three great allies here by naming three avenues "Roosevelt," "Stalin" and "Churchill."

General Commends U. S. Troops In Persia

Teheran, Dec. 15 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Donald Conolly, commanding the Persian Gulf Service Command, in a message to his officers and me[illegible]

today on the first anniversary of the unit, expressed satisfaction over their accomplishments and recognition of their hardships in a year under trying conditions such as high water, scorching heat and sickness.

"You have persevered in your allotted task of getting supplies to Russia," he said. "You have been making good your country's word to Russia.

"We had the privilege of playing a minor but essential part in the most historic[illegible] event of this war. I am gratef[illegible] and proud of every one of you

Week Of Raids Hit Burma

New Delhi, Dec. 15 (AP)—Continuous bombing and strafing attacks by United States and British air forces against the Japanese in Burma were announced today in a communique covering a week's activity by the Southeast Asia Command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.

The announcement said "the United States Air Forces between December 6-12 destroyed runways and dumps and burned barrack areas at a large number of places in northern Burma and on Japanese lines of communications, and carried out ground strafing missions for American-trained Chinese troops at various points in the Hukawng valley."

Bridges, Rail Yards Hit

In southern Burma American bombers made direct hits on a number of bridges and railway yards.

The Japanese retaliated with two attacks against Fort Hertz and an American base in Assam.

Fourteen enemy planes were shot down and eighteen damaged by aircraft, and another Japanese bomber was destroyed by anti-aircraft in these raids, the bulletin said.

Munitions Dumps Raided

The RAF struck railway installations in Mandalay, Moulmein and Paleik, twice attacking ammunition dumps at Toungoo, and strafing traffic on the road through Taungup pass several nights.

The much-bombed airport at Heho also was hit three times, twice by the RAF and once by Americans.

Four Allied planes are missing and eighteen enemy craft were destroyed in all these raids.

Ground activity was limited to patrolling, with some bitter clashes.

30.24—11029

LIFE WAR ARTIST IS KILLED IN INDIA

New Delhi, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Lucien Adolph Labaudt, 63 years old, a Life magazine artist of San Francisco, was among twelve persons killed in an American plane crash in Assam near the Burmese border on Sunday. Mr. Labaudt, who had but recently arrived here, was the first war correspondent killed in the China-Burma-India theater. He was making his first plane trip when the craft crashed at dusk during an attempted landing.

The names of the other victims, all Army personnel, were not released immediately.

Lucien Adolph Labaudt, according to Hugh Rogers, assistant to the general manager of Life, had been a civilian Government employee associated with the Army Engineers' art program before he was sent abroad by Life. The civilian artists—engaged to paint war scenes under a program that was subsequently dropped—were about to be disbanded when Life engaged all seventeen. Mr. Labaudt was sent to India on September 20 and recently, at the suggestion of two of Life's correspondent, was assigned to China.

He was born in Paris in 1880 and came to this country with his mother, who was a fashion illustrator. Later he became an illustrator and designer for Vogue, Harper's Bazaar and Dress Magazine. In 1911 he went to live in San Francisco and began painting along the line of Cezanne, finally developing his own style. In time he became the director of a school of design in San Francisco. He had exhibited his paintings in France, with several of the foremost French artists. He was a member of several West Coast artists' groups and of the American Artists Congress. He was the painter of a mural said to be in the San Francisco Post Office.

CHINESE MAKE NEW ADVANCES

MOOSA

Troops Fight Into Outskirts Of Three Central Towns

Chungking, Dec. 15 (AP)—Chinese troops supported by fighters and bombers of the United States Fourteenth Air Force, today fought their way into the suburbs of three major Japanese-held towns in central China.

A Chinese high command communique said troops had reached the suburbs of Lihsien, on the highway running from Changteh to the Yangtze river port of Shasi, and the Tungting Lake towns of Ansiang and Nanhsien.

The communique said scattered Japanese forces east of the highway town of Linli, twenty-five miles north of Changteh, are being "killed off relentlessly," and that Chinese troops were "tightening a ring around enemy remnants" south of Itu, a Yangtze port below Ichang.

A belated account of an air battle over Changteh December 6 in which American bombers and fighter escorts engaged fifteen Japanese planes was given in a communique issued by the Fourteenth Air Force. The Americans shot down one Japanese plane and probably two others. The bombers dumped all of their bombs in the target area, the communique added.

China Reports Vital Gains

Chungking, Dec. 15 (AP)—Important Chinese gains in the Rice Bowl region of Central China were announced today by the Chinese high command, which said Chinese forces had reached the suburbs of three major Japanese-held towns—Lihsien, on the highway running from Changteh to the Yangtze port of Shasi, and the Tungting lakeside towns, Ansiang and Nanhsien.

Japanese remnants east of the highway town of Linli, twenty-five miles north of Changteh, are being "killed off relentlessly," the Chinese said. They added Chinese forces were "tightening a ring around enemy remnants" south of Itu, Yangtze port below Ichang.

U. S. Support Continues

Fighters and bombers of the Fourteenth American Air Force kept up their support of the Chinese, an American communique announced.

It gave a belated account of an air fight over Changteh on December 6 in which American fighters escorting Mitchell bombers were jumped by fifteen Japanese fighters, one of which was shot down and two probably shot down. The Mitchells completed their mission, plumping all their bombs in the target area.

(The Berlin radio broadcast a Hanoi, French Indo-China, dispatch saying an American air raid there Sunday killed 372 persons, with 316 seriously injured and 225 slightly hurt.)

Formosa Held Vital To Chinese

Chungking, Dec. 15 (AP)—The newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* declared today that the island of Formosa off the China coast, which has been a Japanese possession since 1895, must be converted into a powerful Chinese naval base after the present war to avert possible future Japanese aggression.

"China must make Formosa and Hainan Island twin eyes on the China Sea watching her own safety as well as the safety of the Pacific," the paper said.

It also urged the Allies to help China build a defensive navy "for the safety of the entire Pacific." China must have enough warships, the publication asserted, to defend her own coasts as well as her section of the Pacific.

Japan To Soon, Prisoner Says

DEC 16 1943

By Clyde Farnsworth

With Chinese Forces in Northern Hunan Province, Dec. 12 (AP, Delayed)—A buck-toothed little Japanese prisoner, who used to be a farm hand near Osaka, blandly told visiting Allied military attaches and correspondents today that Japan was rushing preparations in Manchuria and "the final result will be war with Russia."

Clad in a puffy, padded blue Chinese uniform with black stockings and black cloth shoes—nothing was left of his old uniform except the peaked cap—the prisoner, Masakusho Funabashi, asserted that a conflict with the Soviet Union was regarded as a foregone conclusion by his old comrades, friends and relatives.

Captured Two Months Ago

The prisoner, who was captured two months ago as he was foraging for charcoal with two other soldiers in Kiangsi province, said some Japanese soldiers were getting tired of the war. He seemed cheerful and complained only of the taste of Chinese rations.

Another prisoner, Sergt. Shirose Okaski, an army engineer, better educated and more sophisticated than Funabashi, was decidedly less communicative, but did express the opinion that, despite varying beliefs and interests among his people, they generally did not like war.

Russian Among Questioners

Among the interrogators was Lieut. Col. P. P. Voronin, Assistant Military Attache of the Russian Embassy in Chungking. Questions were put to the prisoners through Maj. Gen. Miu Hsieh-ming, of the Chinese Board of Military Operations, a ranking expert on Japanese affairs.

The session had started at a tea shop, but moved over to the air-raid shelter when an alert was sounded. Eleven prisoners were waiting for us at the tea shop, including one who was feverish and was being given medical attention.

Looking at him General Miu commented: "The enemy, unarmed and a prisoner, is pathetic" and gave him 200 Chinese dollars to purchase oranges from the shop man.

Chinese Transport System Called Bent But Unbroken

By CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH

With Chinese Forces in Northern Hunan, Dec. 13—(AP—Delayed)—China's internal transport system, after seventy-seven months of war, is bent but unbroken.

The impact of war on transportation, while obvious in Chungking with the junkyard busses and rickshas, is more noticeable on a 1,000-mile journey to the front by air, land and waterway.

This story was begun yesterday in a tiny cabin at the stern of a launch which, though capable of self-propulsion, was being taken down a river lashed to the side of a larger steamboat to conserve coal. It is being finished today in a city of more than 200,000 population, which has only three automobiles and as many motorcycles.

On the four-hour river ride, we passed numberless junks and sampans, carrying the cargoes of free China. They are seen everywhere on China's vast system of inland waterways.

Started On Plane

Before our journey to the front is ended, we shall have ridden on shallow-draft sailboats, horses and sedan chairs, and shall also have walked. We set out from Chungking in a type of transport plane of the Chinese National Aviation Corporation.

Considering the difficulties of replacement of whole planes and parts, the CNAC is running an excellent service, both domestically and to India. Except for the fueling done on the other side of Burma, all the gasoline for this service has to be flown into China.

The next portion of our journey was by rail over part of a system operated at its two ends by the enemy and by the Chinese in the middle. Occasionally along the way we saw signs of bomb damage—locomotives and freight cars knocked apart and railway buildings scarred by old attacks.

Wear And Tear Worse

But the war's greatest effect on this railway is the wear and tear that was not readily visible, such as the washiness in steel rails under long pounding. Quantities of rails were laboriosuly transported into free China when whole sections of railway were torn up in retreat. Now under wartime traffic they have worn out, but they cannot be replaced because China doesn't produce rails and cannot now import them. Chinese railwaymen have met this difficulty in part by reducing speeds.

The railway ties were originally of pine from the United States. Those of wood from Malaya are now rotting and must be replaced with inferior domestic timber.

The coal available in free China is soft and of poor quality, thus further handicapping railway power. The railways even lack the proper lubricants. They use vegetable oil.

Yet the railways are carrying on, placing military needs first, civilian needs second. This means turning gondolas and boxcars into passenger coaches. Despite the high fares, there is always a considerable number of civilian passengers.

100 Bombers Smash Gasmata

Jap Base on New Britain Rocked by 248 Tons of Explosives in 3-hour Attack.

Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—One of the mightiest aerial assaults of the war on New Britain Island, Japan's bulwark in the Southwest Pacific, was reported by Gen. Douglas MacArthur today.

In the Gasmata area, important enemy supply center on the south shore, more than 100 Liberator heavy and Mitchell medium bombers in a three-hour midday attack Sunday dropped 248 tons of bombs. The bombers struck from minimum altitude, also sweeping the ground with machine-gun fire. Only nineteen Jap interceptors rose to meet the attackers, which included Lightning fighters, and two of the enemy were shot down. All our planes returned.

Gasmata has received frequent attention from the Allies recently, and on the last previous big raid there on November 23, bombers left 142 tons of explosives. In all 650 tons have pulverized installations in that area within the past few weeks. It also was the target of Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid's destroyers in a night attack November 29, the first assault from the sea.

While Gasmata was taking it, other attacks were made on Rabaul, the enemy's sea and air base on the northeastern tip of the island, where medium bombers set fires at Lakunai airdrome; at Wide Bay, on the southeast coast; at Cape Hoskins, on the north coast, and at Cape Gloucester, airdrome area on the western coast.

The Japanese attempted to stop the Australians moving north in Ramu Valley, eastern New Guinea, with three counter-attacks which the Aussies repulsed with heavy loss to the attackers. An Australian column advancing north from Finschhafen, New Guinea, is closing in on Lakona, Jap supply base, the communique said.

Air squadrons in the Solomons, freed of restricting bad weather, staged 200 sorties over Jap air fields and supply centers on Bougainville Island, dropping 150 tons of bombs.

Admiral William F. Halsey sent his night flyers to plant thirty-seven tons on Kahili airdrome on the south end of the island, and medium, torpedo and dive bombers attacked Bonis airdrome in the Buka area, on the north coast, with fifty-six tons.

Other Allied planes ranged at night up to New Ireland, where a 4,400-ton enemy cargo vessel was sunk off Cape Maragu, and to Timor Island, northwest of Australia, to bomb the town of Koepang and its wharf area, setting off large fires.

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Record Raid Leveled

Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters, *Thursday*, Dec. 16 (AP)—American heavy and medium bombers attacked Arawe, New Britain, Tuesday with the heaviest bomb load ever carried on a single mission by Southwest Pacific air forces.

The bombers, supported by attack planes, loosed 356 tons of explosives on the Japanese barge base, which is about midway between Cape Gloucester at the western tip of the island and Gasmata, enemy supply center, on the south central coast, which was subjected to a 248-ton attack Sunday. Over one hundred planes participated in the new raid.

Not even Rabaul, on the northeastern tip of the island, with its concentration of supplies, aircraft and shipping, ever had been hit so hard in a single day. Rabaul had held the record for bomb punishment, with 350 tons dropped there last October 12.

Hit Throughout Day

The planes lashed at Arawe throughout the day, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique said, and besides the bombs the Japanese were sprayed with more than 174,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition.

There was no interception from enemy fighters, and but little

ground fire. None of our planes was lost.

The assaults were centered on Amulut plantation on the mainland west of the village of Arawe and on a chain of small islands guarding the harbor.

Barges, installations, personnel, stores and communications were believed destroyed or "devastated"

On New Guinea patrol activity was reported in the Ramu valley, above Huon peninsula, where the Australians are heading for the Japanese base at Madang on the coast.

Enemy Cruiser Bombed

An enemy cruiser caught off Kavieng, New Ireland, by American naval Catalina bombers at night received two 1,000-pound bomb hits on the stern.

Japanese raiders made light attacks on Allied positions on Huon peninsula, on islands off the New Guinea coast and in the Solomons.

Admiral William F. Halsey's headquarters in the Solomons said Japanese airfields on Bougainville have been bombed to such an extent that American bombers, now monopolizing the air, are concentrating on supplies and ground defenses.

Halsey's spokesman said the net result was "continued improvement of our position" on the last big Japanese Solomons base barring the frontal approach to Rabaul. The Americans have a beachhead on Bougainville at Empress Augusta Bay.

AIR TRANSPORTS ON BOUGAINVILLE

Guadalcanal, Dec. 12 (Delayed) (A. P.). — American transport planes operated from the Torokina air field on Bougainville for the first time today.

Slow, unarmed DC-3's, with fighter cover, carried supplies for soldiers and Marines fighting to drive the Japanese from their last major base in the northern Solomons.

Navy Sea-Bees began work on the field on November 3, just three days after invasion forces landed, and broke ground on November 6 with Japs only a few hundred feet away. The air base was used for the first time on November 24 when a scout bomber made an emergency landing.

The Torokina field is in the American beachhead on Empress Augusta Bay.

Distrust Of Jap Guile Saves Three Yank Trouble-Shooters

This dispatch was written by Sergt. James E. Hague, of Bridgeport, Conn. A former member of the Associated Press bureau in Baltimore, he is now a Marine Corps combat correspondent. His account is distributed by the Associated Press.

Bougainville (Delayed) — An ounce of native caution, plus a pound of distrust of Jap trickery, saved the lives of three marine telephone wire trouble shooters.

The wire from the front lines to an artillery unit's firing position "conked out." Three men from the artillery unit were sent out to "trouble-shoot" the line. They were Corporal Byron J. Griffith, 28, of Lisbon, Ohio; Corporal Robert H. Hagarther, 23, of East Rochester, and Private Carsten D. Leikvald, 22, of Decorah, Iowa.

"Smack Through The Jungle"

"The lines led smack through the jungle," said Griffith. "We started moving up the wire trail we'd cut through the brush.

"It was dark, but just ahead of us there was a small clearing. We figured the 'short' on the line was a little ahead of us. Suddenly, we got a notion that the 'conked-out' wire might be a trap.

"So, instead of going to the 'short,' we brought the "short' to us. Sure enough, the wire had been snipped by the Japs, the insulation torn, and the bare ends twisted together to create a 'short'!

Down Tumbles A Jap Sniper

"Just then we heard a noise in the trees about thirty yards ahead. We looked in time to see a Jap sniper tumbling to the ground. We got away because we wern't carrying grenades. You can't see more than a few yards ahead of you on the ground.

"The smart Jap had cut the wire and put the ends in the clearings, lining us up for a sweet target when we came to repair it. When we didn't fall for it, he fell out of the tree trying to shift so he could get us. We fooled him."

IT WAS TAPS FOR JAP BUGLER

Bougainville Island, Solomons, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Marine Bugler Robert L. Greenwell of Henderson, Ky., spotted four Japanese advancing. He opened fire, killing the leading man. The others fled.

Searching the dead soldier's pack, Greenwell found a bugle.

It took a bugler to kill a bugler.

Marshalls Raided Anew.

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—American Army and Navy bombers have struck again at Jap fortifications on Wotje and Jaluit Atolls in the Marshall Islands, Pacific Fleet headquarters announced.

Wotje, principal enemy base in the mid-Pacific group, was hit by Seventh Army Air Force heavy bombers Monday. Anti-aircraft fire damaged one bomber, but the personnel escaped injury. Jaluit was the target of two Navy Liberator bombers Sunday. Both planes were damaged by machine-gun fire and one pilot was wounded.

Jap planes staged light night attacks Saturday and Sunday on Tarawa, the newly won American base in the Gilberts, 300 miles south of the Marshalls, headquarters said. The raiders failed to inflict damage or casualties.

Americans And Japs Trade Aerial Blows

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 15 (AP)—Seventh American Air Force Liberators and Japanese bombers have traded new aerial punches in the enemy Marshalls and the Allied-held Gilberts, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The Liberators bombed the airdrome and started fires in the hangar area on Taroa in the Maloelap atoll of the Marshalls yesterday. Seventeen Zeros intercepted.

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One was known to have been shot down, four others probably were destroyed and five damaged.

Three Liberators sustained slight damage, but they all got back to base.

These raids were the continuation of a series of moving into the second month during which enemy air resistance has been intermittent and generally ineffective. Taroa is a new enemy airfield.

The Gilberts and Marshalls are approximately 300 miles apart.

Liberators Bomb Taroa

PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 15 (AP).—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today in a press release that Liberators bombed the airdrome and started fires in the hangar area on Taroa, in the Maloelap atoll of the Marshalls, yesterday. Seventeen Zeros intercepted. One was known to have been shot down, four others probably were destroyed and five damaged. Three Liberators sustained slight damage but they all got back to base.

The Japanese made nuisance raids in the Gilberts on Tarawa Dec. 12 and 13 and at Makin Dec. 13 and 14. The Navy said no damage was caused at Tarawa, where the United States has a fine airfield in operation. On Makin, four men were wounded by bomb fragments.

Soldiers Match Years Of Service In Hawaii

Pearl Harbor, T. H., Dec. 15 (AP). Claim to the mythical Kamaaina Cup for longest military service in the Hawaiian Islands has been filed by fourteen enlisted men with a combined total of more than three and a half centuries in the United States Army.

The veterans have spent an aggregate of more than ninety years in the islands.

Alaska Air Line Formed

Seattle, Dec. 15 (AP)—Formation of the first commercial air service to cover Alaska completely was announced last night by R. W. Marshall, of New York city, director of Alaska Airlines. The new airline was formed by the consolidation of several companies. W. N. Cuddy, of Anchorage, is president.

BRAZIL CATCHES SPIES

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Smashing of a pro-German spy ring was proclaimed by State police today with the arrest of eight men and four women on charges involving aerial photography of strategic sites. Two of those arrested were Brazilians.

The head of the ring, police said, was an Austrian-born naturalized Brazilian, who once headed the air photo department of an air line in this country which formerly was German-owned. All twelve were said to have expressed loyalty to Germany in depositions.

Extends Lopez Leave

Bogota, Colombia, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Colombian Senate today unanimously granted President Alfonso Lopez an extension of his present sixty-day leave of absence to enable him to remain in the United States until mid-March.

Fire in Jetty Imperils Nova Scotia Base

Halifax, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Fire of undetermined origin was raging through a jetty at the Royal Canadian Naval Base at Shelburne on the south shore of Nova Scotia, 170 miles from here, early today.

Reports reaching Halifax said five naval craft, tied to the jetty, were saved from destruction by having their mooring ropes cut.

Raids 'Answer' Bulgar Peace Bid

New York, Dec. 15 (AP)—The New York *Times* said today in a dispatch from Cairo that Bulgaria had officially sent peace feelers to the Allied governments "in an effort to get out of a war that both the Bulgarian Government and the population now realize is lost."

"These feelers have been sent separately through the Russian Government and to Britain and the United States, and they have been turned down.

"Premier Dobri Bojilov said that Bulgaria would be willing to negotiate a peace on the basis of the Atlantic Charter, in return for guarantees that Bulgaria might keep those territories that she seized from Yugoslavia and Greece."

Finns Discuss Peace, Report

New York, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Finnish radio "discussed peace proposals" in a broadcast beamed to the Soviet Union, according to a BBC broadcast recorded today by CBS.

The broadcast quoted the Finnish "president of the Foreign Affairs Commission" as saying:

"Our country must make every effort to have peace as quickly as possible. Certain great powers have often declared that peace would not come before a long time. But if this is the case, a small country forced to fight a numerically superior enemy will find itself in a situation very different from that of a nation who has not awaited the end of the war to make peace, and whose frontiers have been defended by all armed forces."

80 Milanese Priests Reported Arrested

New York, Dec. 15 (AP) — The Swiss newspaper *Basler Nachrichten* said in a dispatch reported to the Office of War Information tonight that eighty priests of the Milan area and a prominent Catholic leader of Cremona had been arrested in new Fascist attacks on the Church in Nazi-occupied northern Italy.

The arrest of the lay leader, Giuseppe Speranzini, was regarded as an attempt to put pressure on the 76-year-old Bishop of Cremona, the Most Reverend Giovanni Cazzani, who was reported arrested last week, the dispatch said.

Violent attacks on the bishop, and on the clergy generally, were said to have been led by Roberto Farinacci, extreme Fascist and one of the leaders of Benito Mussolini's puppet Fascist-Republican regime.

Berlin's Flu Deaths For Week Put At 2,000

New York, Dec. 15 (AP)—The British radio broadcast today a Stockholm report that influenza killed 2,000 persons in Berlin last week and that deaths from the disease continue to mount throughout Germany.

The broadcast, recorded by CBS, said the Nazis closed down the statistics offices in Berlin for disclosing that working time lost through illness increased by twenty-four per cent. in Germany during the last year.

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Hitler Summons Naval Chief

New York, Dec. 15 (AP)—A report that "Hitler has summoned the German supreme naval commander, Admiral Doenitz, to a conference on the submarine situation," was broadcast today by the London radio and recorded by CBS.

Made Swiss Council Head

New York, Dec. 15 (AP)—Dr. Walter Stampfli was elected president of the Swiss Federal Council for 1944 today, a broadcast from Bern said tonight. Dr. Stampfli served as vice-president of the council this year.

Nazi Drive Discounted

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—The story being told by German soldiers captured in Italy that the fatherland is husbanding its forces for a great spring offensive was regarded in military quarters here today as propaganda of the more fantastic variety.

Washington authorities were quick to emphasize, however, that Germany is still fully capable of lashing out with savage and even locally successful counter-attacks gainst the tightening ring of Allied pressure.

Stimson Warnings

Secretary of War Stimson has warned the public on several occasions not to underestimate the power of the Germans to launch powerful local offensives as their communication lines are shortened and their strength correspondingly concentrated.

His warnings have reflected the best military judgment that such attacks may be made by a desperate enemy command; that they may well cost the Allies heavily in casualties, and may even achieve some success, although of local and limited character.

Propaganda For Troops

But the current claims of captured Nazis that vast quantities of military equipment, including new weapons and aircraft, are being hoarded for a final great drive for German victory is treated as propaganda dished out to its own troops and civilians by a government which still hopes for some political quarrel among the Allies that might yet ave the present structure of the erman state.

Don Whitehead, of the Associated ress, reported in a front-line dis-atch from Italy that German soldiers were pinning their hopes of ctory on this *Vergeltungschlacht* —war of revenge.

Explains Lack Of Equipment

"If the German troops question the current lack of Nazi planes over the front, it is because of *Vergeltungschlacht*," he said. "If there are no tanks, it is because of *Vergeltungschlacht*. If there should be no food, ammunition, artillery support or supplies, the reason is that these things are being saved for the great day when Germany will lash out with another mighty blow to crush her enemies. It seemed incredible to me that the Germans could believe those things. But they do."

Whatever the Germans may believe, no such report is given credence by the Allies. If equipment and supplies are missing in the German front lines, it is because the Germans do not have them, and not because they are being hoarded.

The lack is due partly to combat losses or "attrition," partly to the smashing of German industry and communications by the aerial offensive out of Britain. That offensive has now destroyed, on the best estimates, better than thirty-five per cent. of Germany's manufacturing capacity, and, instead of being retarded by winter, is increasing.

30.24—11031

Tells of Tempting Jap Fleet

Saratoga's Captain Says U. S. Naval Force Sailed Straight by Enemy Base at Truk.

Washington, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—An American carrier task force steaming close to the big Japanese naval base at Truk was unable to persuade the Japanese to come out, Capt. John H. Cassady reported today. Capt. Cassady commanded the carrier Saratoga in what he described as guinea-pig runs in an effort to draw the Japanese fleet to battle.

"We tried to get the Japs to poke their noses out, but they stayed securely behind nets," he said. The Saratoga and other units of her task force went into areas off Truk where the Japanese normally operate regular air searches, "but I don't believe we were picked up," he added.

Capt. Cassady's report was the first of any action so close to the enemy's biggest base in the South Pacific. He told a newspaper conference also that the Saratoga took part in about thirty days' battling throughout the Pacific, during which time the task force knocked out four enemy airfields, sank two warships, damaged twelve others, shot down twenty-four planes and possibly twenty-three more, and destroyed twenty-four airplanes on the ground.

Capt. Cassady, who hails from Spencer, Ind., told of participating in two attacks on Rabaul that caused such damage that the Japanese "have completely abandoned use of Rabaul," he said, as a naval base. He added, however, that the enemy still has three or four good landing fields there and that Rabaul is garrisoned by a large number of troops.

pany, just back from England, reported today.

The German *Luftwaffe* has radioed Eaker congratulations on the fact that the American bombers, in their raid on Regensburg, eliminated three quarters of a rectangle which contained plane factories and never touched a hospital, which occupied the fourth quarter. In their radiogram, the Germans said they were unable to understand how such accuracy was possible.

Praise From Nazis

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—One of the most astonishing compliments on the accuracy of American bombing has been paid Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commanding the Eighth Air Force in Britain, Wellwood E. Beall, vice-president of the Boeing Aircraft Com-

Patton Reports Draw Fire Of Langer

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Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—Senator Langer (R., N. D.) today described a report by Secretary of War Stimson on an incident in which Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., berated a soldier for not wearing his leggings as 'just as evasive as the War Department's original cover-up" of a previously reported cuffing case.

In a formal statement sent to the press gallery, Langer said he hoped the Military Affairs Committee would ask Stimson these specific questions:

"When General Patton berated the soldier with swollen ankles whose leggings were off, did he pull out his revolver? Is it true that eight soldiers near the soldier slipped the safety catches on their rifles because Patton was so abusive toward this soldier? Is it customary for general officers to carry revolvers, whether pearl handled or not?"

Another Question Proposed

Patton, who customarily carries pear-handled revolvers, has been known by the nickname "Old Blood and Guts," and Langer said in his statement the War Department should be asked:

"Is it true, as letters from soldiers indicate, that the opinion of Patton in the army now is such that troops refer to him as 'Our Blood, His Guts?' "

Stimson Report Recalled

In his recent report on the Patton matter, Stimson said that the incidents involving the general had not affected his standing as a tactical leader, and that his men "would again be willing to follow (him) into battle."

Langer stated, in connection with this report:

"If the War Department continues to be evasive, it is up to the Senate to see that the public gets the truth, not a continuation of semi-denials and the denunciation of newspapermen who try to give us the truth."

The Honor Roll

ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, Dec. 15—(A. P.).—The War Department made public today a list of 157 United States Army casualties from the various theaters of war. Included in the list with their next of kin were the following:

KILLED

NEW YORK.

Central Pacific Area.

CONROY, JAMES G., colonel; wife, Mrs. Marie F. Conroy, 35 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

European Area.

MIRABEL, LOUIS M., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Anna Mirabel, 328 Bleecker street, New York.

REARDON, GEORGE M., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Mary A. Kennedy, 520 West 168th street, New York.

RUSSO, ANTHONY, J., sergeant; father, John S. Russo, 25-73 122d street, College Point.

Mediterranean Area.

DIRUBBIO, ANTHONY, private; mother, Mrs. Angelina Dirubbio, 241 46th street, Brooklyn.

FUREY, CHARLES R., technician, 5th grade; mother, Mrs. Anna Furey, 1459 East 15th street, Brooklyn.

GETTO, JOSEPH A., corporal; wife, Mrs. Rita Getto, 410 East 178th street, Bronx.

HIRSCH, SAM, technician 5th grade; mother, Mrs. Lena Hirsch, 403 Kosciusko street, Brooklyn.

MASONE, ANGELO M., corporal; mother, Mrs. Mary Masone, 221 Troutman street, Brooklyn.

SCISM, HOWARD A., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Bertha Scism, Red Hook.

NEW JERSEY.

European Area.

CABALLERO, HENRY S., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Madeline Caballero, 10 Burnett avenue, Maplewood.

GUSAR, DONALD, second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. D. Gusar, 8 Oak street, Weehawken.

NAWRACAJ, JEROME C., staff sergeant; father, Stanley J. Nawracaj, 144 Boesel avenue, Manville.

Mediterranean Area.

GINDER, THEODORE F., private; mother, Mrs. Sophie Ginder, 125 Midway avenue, Fanwood.

HANSEN, RAYMOND A., sergeant; mother Mrs. Harry Hansen, 209 Wilkinson avenue, Jersey City.

WEATHERWALKS, CALVIN, Pfc; mother, Mrs. Grace Weatherwalks, 19 Wanaqua avenue, Pompton Lakes.

U. S. Has 1,000 Improved Weapons

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP) — The army's ordnance department has announced that the installation of 75-mm. cannon in planes is only one of "more than 1,000" new and secret or improved weapons developed in cooperation with private enterprise.

The department made the comment in a review of the development of the "flying cannon," details of which were announced recently.

"The ordnance department," the statement said, "enlists private industry in its research and development work, just as it does for many phases of production and draws also upon the resources of academic and other independent research agencies.

"Ordnance officers faced with new problems take them to America's best civilian engineers, detail the difficulties, guide the design and construction of pilot models, test these models and finally determine when the development has reached the point of perfection and should be offered to the using forces for final acceptance."

VETERANS' AID BILLS FILED

One Provides Up To $1,900 For War-Wounded

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP) — Two new approaches to the problem of aiding servicemen after the war were suggested in Congress today, one providing for as much as $1,900 to a veteran wounded in combat.

The lawmakers now are considering a plan to provide mustering-out pay ranging from $200 to $500, depending on length and kind of service.

Representative Brooks (D., La.) introduced in the House a bill providing $1 a day for each day of active service, up to $1,000; an extra twenty-five per cent. for combat service and $100 for each battle wound for which a decoration was prescribed. There would be a maximum of $1,500 for service credit and $400 for wounds, for all men except officers whose base pay exceeded $2,400 a year.

$100 Cash When Discharged

The veterans would get $100 in cash when discharged, with a cer-certificate would mature in ten years. Any who showed hardship in the meantime would be given part or perhaps all of their credit.

Senator McCarran (D., Nev.) introduced at the same time legislation to provide as much as $600 mustering-out pay, as soon as discharged. One of the main objects of his bill, McCarran said, is to start payments immediately to those already disabled in this war.

Specific Cases Cited

"I have had specific cases called to my attention," the Senator said, "of veterans who have come back to civilian life, who have nowhere to turn for help, no place to lay their heads, no idea where their next meal is coming from. That sort of thing must not be permitted."

McCarran's plan would pay $150 to veterans of less than three months' service. For services from three to six months, the payment would be $300, six to nine months $450, over nine months $600.

One sixth of the total would be paid immediately upon discharge and the balance in monthly instalments for six months, except those with less than three months' service who would receive three $50 monthly payments.

Meade Urges U. S. ...m Foreign Oil Policy

DEC 16 1943

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—Formulation of an American foreign oil policy to assure adequate future petroleum supplies for this country was urged in the Senate today by Senator Mead (D., N. Y.).

Asserting that exploitation of foreign oil was vital in view of the fact that domestic reserves are estimated to last only approximately fourteen years, Mead expressed hope Congress would adopt a program to encourage American nationals in such enterprises in accordance with recommendations by Secretary Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War.

BUTLER CRIES 'WHITEWASH'

Replies To Hull, Renewing His Latin America Charges

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—Senator Butler (D., Neb.) renewed today his charge of "profligate waste" of United States funds in South America and said Secretary Hull's "own department" has known of it for some time.

In response to the assertion of the Secretary of State that Butler's charges were unjustified and calculated to injure the good-neighbor policy, the Senator cried "whitewash" and reiterated his demands for a Congressional investigation.

"Hush, Hush" Laid To New Deal

"Mr. Hull's statement of yesterday, whether he realized it or not," Butler said in a statement, "is part of the New Deal compaign to put the hush-hush or any investigation of boondoggling in Latin America, at least until after the next election, when, if the fourth-term candidate is reelected, the truth will be buried forever.

"Mr. Hull's own department has known for some time of the waste going on in the name of good neighborliness in Latin America, but particularly the high-minded waste of the now famous BEW and the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Says Ambassadors Complain

"The United States Ambassadors in nearly every Latin-American country have sent dispatches to the State Department complaining of waste and pointing to divided authority, duplication and overlapping functions."

Butler beclared that "I deny emphatically" the charge made by Hull yesterday that his criticisms of spending in Latin America were "calculated to injure" the whole good-neighbor policy.

"If such a charge is just," Butler added, "then everyone who goes anywhere and comes back with unfavorable stories can be accused of treason, distemper or bias."

"Gwibits" Fritter Away Freedom, Says Mundt

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—Representative Mundt (R., S. D.) said in the House today that prominent among the forces "frittering away freedom in this country" is the "All-American Gwibit."

He defined "Gwibit" as the guild of Washington incompetent bureaucratic idea throatcutters.

"Hand an idea to a Gwibit and you'd think he had picked up a time-bomb," the Congressman said. "First he soaks it thoroughly for forty-eight hours to be sure it has stopped ticking. Then he gingerly tosses it out the window."

U. S. War Spending Hits New High

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—War spending hit a new top of $7,794,000,000 in November, the War Production Board reported today, an increase of nearly ten per cent. over October outlays.

The average daily expenditure was $299,800,000, based on the twenty-six days of the month on which the Treasury cleared checks.

November's record spending brought the total for war purposes to $146,000,000,000 since the start of the defense program on July 1, 1940.

AIR SERVICE RATED FIRST

Rickenbacker Argues For New Routes For Eastern

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, president of Eastern Air Lines, declared today that the Civil Aeronautics Board should be governed exclusively by an airline's ability to provide superior public service in granting additional air routes.

Rickenbacker, a witness at a CAB hearing on applicattions by Eastern and five other airlines for new routes in the Midwest and South, read from a prepared statement:

"When a new route is under consideration between two or more cities, we believe the first inquiry should be: what kind of service is needed by the public? And the next should be: what carrier can render the service best suited to the public need?

Public's Right To Service

"We have never felt that the board could lawfully override or disregard the right of the public to service best adapted to its needs, in order to favor the private ambitions of either a large carrier or a small one."

Rickenbacker took issue with a statement yesterday by Carleton Putnam, president of Chicago and

Southern Air Lines, that the board should grant new routes to C. and S. to enable it to reduce overall system operating costs to a parity with larger airlines.

"It is my belief that if the board should ever adopt such a theory its usefulness as a regulatory agency for this industry would be ended," Rickenbacker said, adding:

"You will never be able to bring the little airplanes up to the size of the big ones, but you can sure bring the big ones down to the size of little ones."

For "Sound, Logical" Growth

Rickenbacker agreed that airlines should grow, but "must develop in a sound and logical manner, each carrier providing the service for which it is best qualified."

"I wish to add that, in my opinion, any attempt artificially to level off air carriers as to size is un-American."

Rickenbacker contended Eastern Air Lines could provide the best service between Detroit and Memphis over its proposed route with stops at Toledo, Fort Wayne, Anderson-Muncie, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Evansville and Paducah. He asked the board to consider simultaneously its application for a route between Memphis and Corpus Christi.

Other airlines seeking new routes are Transcontinental and Western, American, United and Midcontinent.

VOTE FAVORS VICTORY TAX

Senate Group Rejects House And Treasury Substitutes

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee voted today to retain the present Victory tax rather than adopt alternate plans advanced by the House and Treasury Department for integrating it with the regular individual income tax.

Then, in a two-hour-and-a-half open hearing, the committee heard representatives of the distilling industry lash out against a proposal to cut the period that whisky may be held in bonded warehouses from eight to four years.

Chairman George (D., Ga.), chief proponent of the new whisky tax, told them, however:

"I'm not convinced by anything that has been said."

Expected To Press Plan

He indicated he would press the plan tomorrow when the committee attempts to complete action on the pending tax bill, now whittled down so as to produce less than $2,000,000,000 additional revenue annually.

The House had voted to repeal the Victory tax, taking up the slack by increasing the normal tax rate from six to ten per cent., adjusting surtax schedules, and imposing a minimum tax of three per cent. over new special exemptions to tap erstwhile Victory-tax payers who otherwise would escape liability.

Earlier the Senators had turned thumbs down on the Treasury's proposal to lower the married-person exemptions and reduce the credit for dependents, permitting the regular income-tax rates to make up the Victory-tax loss.

First Year Of Victory Tax

The Victory tax, imposed at the beginning of 1943, is a special five per cent. levy on net income above $624 a year. Under a revision of the law, however, the tax is withheld only at the rate of three per cent., to discount certain post-war credits. A move was reported on to cut the tax itself to a net three per cent.

Seven spokesmen for distillery interests appeared in opposition to the projected cut in the whisky bond period. The substance of their arguments was that distillers would be presented with a heavy financial burden in paying the tax, that brand names of established mature whiskies would lose their value, and that not much additional liquor would become available to consumers.

Frank Schwengel, president of Seagrams & Sons, said "opportunists" probably would grab up the 117,000,000 gallons of whisky four years old or more which presumably would be forced out of bond by the tax and would use it to flavor alcoholic concoctions they could sell at big profits.

Bottle Might Make Case

"They could take a good bottle of eight-year-old whisky and thin it out to make a case," he said.

Senator George said seventy per cent. of all whisky sold since repeal was four years old or younger, and reiterated that in the long run the consumer will pay the tax about which the distillers complained.

Millard F. Cox, Louisville, spokesman for t[illegible]ee independent Kentuck[illegible]s, told George he thoug[illegible]hould "give serious [illegible] the danger of flo[illegible]" with whisky in [illegible]

In a statem[illegible] Finance C[illegible] al[illegible]na[illegible]

to retain the Victory tax in its present form rather than undertake to substitute a new "minimum tax."

His argument was that the Victory tax is less complicated than the minimum-tax system voted by the House; that the Victory tax returns will have to be made next March anyway for 1943 income, and that introduction of a new type of levy applicable to 1944 advance declarations would lead to "confusion and misunderstanding" among the taxpayers.

Paul declared, "it is necessary to the survival of a tax law affecting over 50,000,000 people that the law be made understandable to those people."

Loss Of Taxpayers Seen

Colin F. Stam, chief of staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation, had objected to the Treasury plan that under that procedure 9,000,000 of the present 11,000,000 Victory-tax payers would go off the roll.

Paul rejoined that the potential $161,000,000 loss would be made up by other taxpayers, for no net loss in revenue. He said there could be no real simplification of the tax structure without the removal of the 9,000,000.

Unions Say Walkout, 'in Long Run, Will Redound to Success of the War'

Eastman Hits Action As 'of Lewis Stripe'

DEC 16 1943

Operating Unionists Seek 30% Wage Rise; Others Still Look to Congress

By The Associated Press

CLEVELAND, Dec. 15.—Setting a joint nation-wide walkout date for the third time in history, the operating railroad brotherhoods today established Dec. 30 and the three succeeding days for a "progressive strike," which the National (Railway) Mediation Board immediately sought to avert.

The board invited railroad officials and leaders of the 350,000 unionists—97.7 per cent of whom had voted for a strike to enforce demands for wage increases—to meet Monday in Chicago. Presidents of the five brotherhoods, terming the projected walkout "a strike against inflation for the privileged few and deflation for the many," announced they would attend.

John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, said in Washington that the carriers also had accepted the mediation board's invitation and expressed belief that a "conscientious effort" would be made by both sides to "adjust the matter." "The outcome remains to be seen," Mr. Pelley said, "but I'm an optimist—I just can't see a nation-wide railroad strike." The railroads will be represented by the same committee which served during the wage negotiations.

Eastman Hits Strike Plan

[In Denver, Col., according to The United Press, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, had warned at a press conference before the announcement of the strike call that the coming months would be the "most critical of the war" for the railroads. "If a strike is ordered," he said, "the railroad workers will announce themselves to be of the John L. Lewis stripe of Americans."]

The rail brotherhoods demanded pay rises of 30 per cent in proceedings which began in January, and objected to an emergency board's award of increases of four cents an hour under the National War Labor Board's "Little Steel" formula, which permits rises only up to 15 per cent above the level of Jan. 1, 1941.

The fifteen non-operating unions, with more than a million members, also have taken a strike ballot, but are awaiting final Congressional action on a resolution which would give them a rise of eight cents an hour—the same amount vetoed by Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson after it was recommended in May by an emergency.

Unions Argue Benefits

Declaring they were "thoroughly aware" of a strike's "immediate effects," the operating brotherhood presidents contended that "in the long run" such action "will rebound both to the military success of the war and the present and post-war welfare of the common people of this nation."

The presidents are A. F. Whitney, of the Trainmen; D. B. Robertson, of the Firemen and Enginemen; Alvanley Johnston, of the Locomotive Engineers; H. F. Fraser, of the Railway Conductors, and T. C. Cashen, of the Switchmen.

"It is a strike against inflation for the privileged few and deflation for the many," they asserted in a joint statement, adding that the railroad workers "do not believe that swollen railroad earnings, larcenous profiteering, soaring prices and depressed real wages are necessities of the war effort.

"They inhere in the nature of things only when Congress passes bad laws and administrators interpret good ones wrongly and execute them badly. All the frantic and cheap appeals to patriotism issued by the Office of War Mobilization and War Stabilization cannot obscure this issue. If there is any lack of patriotism in this country, the public may look for it not among the war workers in industry and transport [illegible] but in Washington and [illegible] swivel-chair propagandists of the government itself."

The strike was ordered to start at 6 a. m. on Thursday, Dec. 30 affecting approximately "one fourth of the nation's railroads," and to spread to other selected groups of railroads at the same hour on each of the three succeeding days. Such plans are now being printed and will be mailed tomorrow to union officials, the brotherhoods announced. Details of the orders were not made public.

Twice before the operating unions have set nation-wide strike dates. A walkout two days before Pearl Harbor was averted by mediation, and one in 1916 was called off when Congress adopted the Adamson law, providing an eight-hour day with time-and-a-half pay for overtime. The last general railroad walkout was the Pullman strike of 1894, although several shop crafts struck.

No Cooling-Off Period

No so-called cooling-off period is now involved. Section 10 of the railway labor act provided for a thirty-day delay, but last February President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9172 creating the Railway Labor Panel, from which emergency boards are appointed, thus doing away with the old thirty-day period. The intent of the executive order, it was explained by a brotherhood president who declined to permit use of his name, was to make it possible for wage disputes to reach an emergency board without the formality of taking a strike vote. An emergency board appointed by the Railway Labor Panel heard the case from June until August.

"It is a matter of official record that the basic wage rates of all but substandard wage earners have been practically frozen for more than a year," the brotherhood presidents asserted. "It is a further fact that prices have continued upward.

"This state of affairs cannot be permitted to go unchallenged. If labor does not challenge it a complete demoralization of the home front will be the result. . . .

"We do not believe that American boys are fighting to defend politicians in office and profiteers in business and industry who are plundering their fathers and mothers and wives and children while they are away in uniform. When they return and find that this is what they have been fighting for they will express their anger and resentment in a manner that will make any strike in protest now look like a minor incident."

Ickes Fears New Coal Strike

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, declared today the signs "are propitious for another coal strike" unless miners and operators get together on a contract soon.

Coal lost through another work stoppage now could not be made up later, Ickes asserted in a speech to the Federal Bar Association.

"It is yet to be determined whether there is to be war or peace in the mining industry," Ickes said. "If we are going to have war, God help us."

Perjury and Obstruction Laid to De Lorenzo by Naval Sub-group.

DEC 16 1943

HE IS TERMED POWER-DRUNK

Kaiser Is Criticized for Tie-up With Him—Report Blasts Old Management Also.

Washington, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—A House Naval sub-committee which has been investigating the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation released today a preliminary report sharply criticizing both labor and management for production failures, but recommending continuance of the company's naval plane contracts.

Prompt prosecution of Thomas V. de Lorenzo, president of the Brewster local, United Automotive Workers (C. I. O.), was specifically recommended on the basis of what the committee described as "a mass of evidence demonstrating the making of false statements under oath by De Lorenzo." Asserting that "a due regard for public decency and public morals" suggested such prosecution, the report stated that "law enforcement agencies should not regard De Lorenzo's union office as a license to violate the law with impunity."

Referring to De Lorenzo as a "power-drunk union leader," the committee said that it remained skeptical that he would co-operate with Henry Kaiser, Brewster's new president, in getting out production.

Kaiser Also Is Criticized.

"Nor do we think," it added, "that it comports with the dignity of the United States for Kaiser, who is acting at Brewster as a steward of the national interest, to receive a self-confessed perjurer, openly contemptuous of his country's laws and the Navy, into full and equal partnership as he did when he told an assembled gathering of Brewster workers that they were "working for Tom de Lorenzo and Henry Kaiser."

The committee also took the Department of Justice to task for its "failure" to investigate a report of company officials and attorneys to obtain a change in the 1942 revenue act.

The committee said that "at the first outbreak of labor difficulty in the future, whether in the form of strike, slow down, stoppage, or other form of labor obstructionism, Brewster's Navy contracts should be peremptorily canceled and the Navy should cause the Defense Plant Corporation to recapture the Johnsville (Pa.) plant and facilities, and such equipment as the Navy may have caused to be installed at Long Island City, N. Y."

Union Leaders Excoriated.

The committee asserted that "in addition to the Navy's responsibility for the situation at Brewster, we feel that both management and labor have much for which to answer," adding:

"It is plain that the major responsibility for the failure of production at Brewster rests with the short-sighted union leaders, who, insisting upon the exercise of prerogatives which they never should have had, impeded pro-

duction by strikes, slow-downs, work stoppages and organized loafing. In this they do no service to their country or to labor. . . .

"Management is not without blame—it has been consistently weak at Brewster and it has showed a signal lack of resilience in meeting the conditions that have arisen."

The report called for immediately steps by selective service officials to review the deferment of Brewster employees with the objective of canceling all deferments of workers not engaged in productive activity.

Asks Prosecution for Fraud.

Simultaneously, it called on all appropriate agencies of the Government, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the criminal division of the Department of Justice and the Office of Naval Intelligence, to take "such action as may be appropriate upon the evidence contained in the record of the committee's proceedings, indicating the commission of fraud, sabotage and other criminal offenses."

The committee stated that it has not closed its investigation but intends to continue surveillance of the situation so long as Brewster has uncompleted Navy contracts, currently involving several million dollars.

Other recommendations findings of the committee w

"The present voting t agreement under which the st of Brewster owned by the M ican-born Miranda brothers, James Work and F. William Zelzer is impounded, expires by its terms in November, 1944. The necessary steps should be taken by the Navy to insure that, so long as Brewster has Navy contracts, control of Brewster will not revert to those persons.

"Both the Navy and the Comptroller-General should make certain that the wages of non-productive employees, such as shop committee men and shop stewards, to an extent beyond that in which their employment assists in the production of Navy planes, are not allowed by the Government as a cost of production.

Man Power Hoarding Charged.

"The Navy and the Comptroller-General should examine carefully the allowance of excessive or duplicated executed salaries at Brewster.

"The evidence received by us disclosed that the management at Brewster engaged in the hoarding of man power, and at all times had many more employees than were required. Prompt steps should be taken by the War Manpower Commission and the United States Employment Service to release these surplus employees and to redistribute them to other palnts where their skills are needed.

"The Navy Department should take immediate steps to rectify the existing inadequacies of the guard system in effect at plants producing for it. Such steps as may be necessary to place such guards under the full and exclusive control of the Navy should be taken.

"The committee is loath to recommend at this time the immediate cancellation and abrupt termination of the Navy's contract with Brewster, for the war effort necessitates securing every plane that can possibly be produced in this emergency."

Sees Kaiser Unaware of 'Threat.'

The committee referred to the shift of production at Brewster since Henry J. Kaiser assumed its presidency to one type of plane, the Corsair fighter, and quoted him as "virtually guaranteeing" that the company will produce 150 planes a month.

"However," said the report, "Mr. Kaiser is not fully aware of the threat to continued production in the terms of the labor contract which he has signed" with Thomas V. De Lorenzo, president of Local 365, United Automotive Workers, a C. I. O. affiliate.

"With the knowledge of that contract in mind," the report continued, "the committee advises the Navy and the company that that contract should be revised so as to eliminate the restrictive power of the union over Brewster so that nothing further shall interfere with production."

Missionaries Reported Safe in the Philippines

Letter Gives Word of Oblate Fathers at Santo Tomas

BUFFALO, Dec. 15 (AP).—The first direct word of the safety of the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate in the Philippine Islands since the outbreak of the war was received today, "The Oblate World" reported. It came in a letter from the Reverend Joseph F. Boyd, O. M. I., Santo Tomas internment camp, Manila, to the Very Rev. James T. McDermott, O. M. I., provincial of the First American Province of the Oblates, Lowell, Mass.

The letter read in part: "Would you please notify my two brothers that I am safe and well. Also, you may do the same for all the Oblate fathers in the Philippines."

In addition to Father Boyd, who is from Lowell, Mass., other Oblates in the islands are: Fathers Gerard Mongeau, Joliette, Quebec; Emile Bolduc, Edward Gordon, Joseph Quinn, Edward McMahon, and James Burke, all of Lowell; Egide Beaudoin, Manchester, N. H.; George Dion, Central Falls, R. I.; Emile Laquerre, Central Falls, Mass.; George Baynes, Chicago; Paul Drone, Belleville, Ill.; Cuthbert Billman, Milton, Mass.; Francis McSorley, Philadelphia; John Sheehan, Brockton, Mass.; Bernard Clancy, Boston, and Robert Sullivan, Weymouth, Mass.

World Council Proposal Hit

DEC 16 1943

Detroit, Dec. 15 (AP).—Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the Chicago *Tribune*, called today for a "realistic and patriotic" foreign policy, proposed a limitation of the Presidential term and stated his creed of Americanism.

"I will say this much of the post-war world," McCormick told the Detroit Athletic Club, "we should insist on retaining such of the (Pacific) islands as will secure our future; we should retain air bases wherever we have built them, and we should secure now, by treaty, the right to fly directly everywhere we want to go. After that is taken care of, we may do what we can for the general welfare of the world.

Urges "Liquidation"

"As one means to that end I think all European governments should be required to liquidate their holdings in this hemisphere."

McCormick said "nothing could be more fatal to our country than some grandiose scheme of world government."

"The League of Nations failed," he said, "because its members would not stand by their agreements."

He declared that our soldiers will not "allow themselves to be used to carry out the ambitious views of people at home."

Stating his creed of Americanism, McCormick said:

"I believe in the American political doctrine as expressed by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, codified in the Constitution, perfected in the Bill of Rights, interpreted by John Marshall, and expounded by Abraham Lincoln.

"Since later amendments have extended the Bill of Rights to all citizens, I see the need of but one more amendment—a provision to limit the Presidential term.

"I believe in an elective Senate and House and an elective President, and that the President is President, not 'the chief of state' nor 'the ruler of America.'"

"As long as this country was true to itself, it prospered; but when it accepted foreign tutelage, it fell into catastrophies," McCormick said.

"However, I believe devoutly in the American system. I believe that we will recover from the calamities that have been brought upon us and that we will continue long after the foreign isms have been forgotten to be the free republic of the United States."

ALL 16 ON BOMBER DIE IN IOWA CRASH

DEC 16 1943

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Sixteen men were killed last night when a bomber, on a routine combat training flight from its base at the Army air field at Fort Worth, Texas, crashed into the rugged cliffs five miles north of here, the Public Relations officer of the Lincoln, Neb., Army air base said today.

The Public Relations officer said there were no survivors and that a board of officers from the Lincoln base was investigating. The names of the dead are being withheld pending notification of next of kin. The plane landed in an area of large clay hills and bluffs, dissected by hollows and ravines running toward the Missouri River.

Five of the men were to have been graduated today at the Fort Worth field as B-25 bomber pilots. The other two officers aboard were instructors. Six others from the field were enlisted men [illegible] three occupants [illegible]

30.24—11033

ADD LONDON XXX ROME

THERE HAVE BEEN RECURRENT REPORTS IN LONDON THAT THE JUNKER CLIQUE

ALREADY HAS UNSUCCESSFULLY APPROACHED THE ALLIES WITH JUST SUCH TERMS.

WHICH FELL X SNDXORO OF THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER FORMULA.

REFUGEES FROM GERMANY, WHO REPORTED ON THEIR ARRIVAL HERE THAT THE

NAZIS WERE THINKING OF ELEVATING ROMMEL TO SUPREME COMMAND, SAID ALSO

THAT THEIR INFORMATION INDICATED THE GERMANS FEEL CERTAIN THAT THE

ALLIES WILL LAUNCH A MAJOR INVASION OF DENMARK AND NORWAY ALMOST ANY

DAY. THAT IS ONE REASON WHY ROMMEL WAS SENT TO INSPECT DEFENSES IN

THE TWO COUNTRIES, THEY SAID.

DEC 16 1943

THE GERMANS IN DENMARK HAVE BEEN PLAGUED BY CONTINUED UNREST AND

SABOTAGE, DESPITE THE STRICT DICTATORSHIP THEY ESTABLISHED OVER THE

COUNTRY ON AUG. 29 AFTER A DANISH MILITARY AND NAVAL REVOLT. MORE THAN

300 PERSONS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED BY THE GERMANS SINCE THAT TIME.

WHILE THE NAZIS WERE REPORTED TO FEAR AN ALLIED BALTIC THRUST,

SPECULATION THAT A BLOW MIGHT ALSO COME IN THE BALKANS WAS ENLIVENED

BY THE APPEARANCE IN CAIRO OF LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., COMMANDER

OF THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, THE ACTIVITIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN KEPT

SECRET SINCE THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN. THERE WAS TALK THAT HE IS SLATED FOR A NEW COMMAND.

AS GERMAN BROADCASTS SAID THE NAZIS HAD RUSHED STRONG REINFORCEMENTS TO THE BALKANS, APPARENTLY IN AN EFFORT TO SMASH GUERRILLA RESISTANCE AND TO KEEP WAVERING AXIS SATELLITES IN LINE, A POLITICAL CRISIS WAS REPORTED CONTINUING IN BULGARIA, WITH THE GOVERNMENT DESPERATELY TRYING TO HOLD DOWN THE PRO-RUSSIAN MASSES. A BUDAPEST BROADCAST SAID THE BULGARIAN PREMIER, DOBRI BOJILOV, WAS "ESTABLISHING CONTACT WITH LEADING POLITICIANS TO ELUCIDATE THE SITUATION."

(A CAIRO DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK TIMES SAID BULGARIA HAS REPEATEDLY COMMUNICATED PEACE FEELERS TO THE ALLIES, WHICH WERE REJECTED.)

REPORTS OF TENSION CAME FROM HUNGARY, TOO. DISPATCHES TO THE SWEDISH PRESS SAID OPPOSITION LEADERS IN THE UPPER HOUSE OF THE PARLIAMENT AT BUDAPEST HAD DEMANDED THE WITHDRAWAL OF THREE HUNGARIAN DIVISIONS FROM THE EAST N FRONT, WHERE THE GERMANS ARE USING THEM AS OCCUPATION TROOPS.

DEC 16 1943

ME352AEW

ADD LONDON - MACLEAN (GREENE) IX QUARTERS

THAT SAME YEAR HE WON A SEAT IN PARLIAMENT, BUT HE PREFERRED NORTH AFRICA TO COMMONS AS A BATTLEGROUND AND IN A FEW MONTHS BECAME THE FIRST PARACHUTIST MEMBER OF COMMONS. HE LED A SECRET COLUMN WHICH STRUCK 500 MILES BEHIND MARSHAL ROMMEL'S LINES IN THE NORTH AFRICA DESERT TO RAID A NAZI AIRBASE AT BENGASI IN OCTOBER OF 1942.

THEN FOLLOWED MONTHS OF SILENCE AS TO HIS ACTIVITIES. IT WAS BROKEN BY THE DISCLOSURE THAT MACLEAN ALONG WITH PICKED FELLOW MEMBERS OF HIS MISSION HAD LANDED BY PARACHUTE IN THE HEART OF YUGOSLAVIA TO AID AND ADVISE THE ELUSIVE TITO.

SIX FEET TALL, CLEAN-SHAVEN MACLEAN IS PICTURED BY HIS INTIMATES AS "TOUGH AS NAILS" WITH A PENCHANT FOR TAKING LONG HIKES AND A DEEP RELISH FOR BATTLING GERMANS AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

MJ/N1210PEW

(ADVANCE) LONDON, DEC. 15-(AP)-THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH WAS CITED TODAY AS A PATTERN FOR PEACE BY VINCENT MASSEY, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA, IN ONE OF A SERIES OF "EMPIRE TALKS" IN LONDON'S GUILDHALL.

"THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH STANDS AS THE ONE TRIED AND SUCCESSFUL UNION OF FREE PEOPLES IN A WORLD WHICH MUST HAVE UNION BETWEEN THE NATIONS OR PERISH," MASSEY SAID. "IT GIVES US THE PATTERN OF PARTNERSHIP. IT OFFERS PROVOCATION TO NONE, BUT RATHER IT INVITES OTHER FREEDOM-LOVING COMMUNITIES TO COOPERATE WITH IT IN THE TASK OF REBUILDING WHEN THE VICTORY IS ACHIEVED.

"IF OUR ASSOCIATION HAS BEEN SO VITAL IN TIME OF WAR, WE MUST NOT DISCOUNT ITS GREAT IMPORTANCE IN THE COMING TASK OF MAKING AND MAINTAINING THE PEACE.

"OUR GROUP OF SISTER NATIONS HAS BEEN TRIED AND HAS BEEN PROVED IN THE ORDEAL. IT WILL HAVE HEAVY RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE CONFUSION AND STRAIN OF THE POST-WAR YEARS.

"THE PARTICIPATION OF THE DOMINIONS IN THE WAR WAS THE ACT OF SOVEREIGN STATES. SO WILL BE THEIR COLLABORATION IN THE PEACE.....

"OUR ASSOCIATION IN THE COMMONWEALTH IS THE NUCLEUS FOR A WIDER COLLABORATION....OUR COMMONWEALTH IS BOTH A WORKING MODEL OF POLITICAL FREEDOM AND AN OBJECT LESSON IN COLLECTIVE SECURITY."

(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 9 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, ...NESDAY, DEC. 15)

JR658AEW

30.24—11035

LONDON, DEC. 15-(AP)-RADIO FRANCE AT ALGIERS QUOTED THE TEHERAN RADIO TODAY AS ANNOUNCING THE RESIGNATION OF THE PREMIER OF IRAN, ~~AHMED KAWAMI~~ ALI SOHEILY.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE AND THE ALGIERS BROADCAST DID NOT ELABORATE.

KAWAMI HAD SERVED AS PREMIER SINCE JULY, 1942.

JR436AEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, $3: 16-(AP)-POLISH PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK AND FOREIGN MINISTER TADEUSZ ROMER ARE EXPECTED TO SEE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN SOON FOLLOWING A POLISH CABINET DISCUSSION YESTER OF THE NEW CZECHOSLOVAK-SOVIET TREATY. DEC 16 1943

DR. HUBERT RIPKA, ACTING CZECH FOREIGN MINISTER, TOLD THE CZECHO-SLOVAK STATE COUNCIL MEETING THAT THE TREATY "ENABLES OTHER NATIONS OF CENTRAL EUROPE AND IN PARTICULAR THE POLISH NATION TO ARRIVE AT SUCH A DEGREE OF COOPERATION WITH THE NEIGHBORING SOVIET POWER AS DISTINGUISHES THE SOVIET-C ZZZO-SLOVAK RELATIONSHIP, A COOPERATION WHICH IS BASED UPON THE PRINCIPLE OF MUTUAL RESPECT FOR THEIR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE."

RIPKA SAID THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE U.S.S.R. AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA HAD IN MIND A TRI-PARTITE PACT WITH POLAND WHEN THEY PROVIDED A PROTOCOL FOR A THIRD STATE TO JOIN THE TREATY SIGNED THIS WEEK IN MOSCOW.

DY1210AEW

BY WADE WERNER

LONDON, DEC. 15-(AP)-THE TRIPOWER EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION, CREATED AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN SECRETARIES, HELD TODAY THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF MEETINGS DESIGNED TO EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITIES OF A SOLUTION OF VITAL PROBLEMS ARISING OUT OF THE WAR AND TO FACILITATE THE POST-WAR COLLABORATION OF BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

ENTERING THE HISTORIC LANCASTER HOUSE FOR THE INITIAL PARLEY, U.S. AMBASSADOR JOHN G. WINANT, SOVIET AMBASSADOR FYODOR GUSEV AND ASSISTANT UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS WILLIAM STRANG WALKED THROUGH THE PORTALS BY WHICH GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI ENTERED AS GUEST OF THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND IN 1864 WHEN HE WAS WELCOMED IN LONDON AS THE LIBERATOR AND CREATOR OF MODERN ITALY.

THE WHOLE COMPLEX PROBLEMS INEVITABLY ARISING FROM THE LIBERATION OF THE AXIS-SUBJUGATED PEOPLES OF EUROPE WILL OCCUPY THE ENERGIES OF THE COMMISSION AS THE WAR DRIVES TOWARD THE LIBERATION OF THE CONTINENT.

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THE COMMISSION--PURELY AN ADVISORY BODY--WILL EXAMINE QUESTIONS REFERRED TO IT BY THE THREE POWERS AND MAKE JOINT RECOMMENDATIONS TO THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS. ITS DELIBERATIONS ARE EXPECTED TO DO THE SPADE WORK FOR RUSSIAN, BRITISH AND AMERICAN UNITY ON VITAL ISSUES THE SOLUTION OF WHICH IS WIDELY REGARDED AS PREREQUISITE TO ANY ENDURING ORGANIZATION OF WORLD PEACE.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THIS AFTERNOON THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO LOOK TO THE FUTURE AND TRY TO FACE UP NOW TO SOME OF THE PROBLEMS LIKELY TO ARISE AT LATER STAGES OF THE WAR AND POST-WAR AND THIS IS THE PURPOSE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION.

HE EMPHASIZED THAT THERE WAS NO DESIRE TO EXCLUDE THE ASSOCIATION WITH OTHER POWERS IN THE WORK OF THE TRIPOWER COMMISSION, BUT THE THREE

GOVERNMENTS WANTED FIRST TO CLEAR THEIR OWN MINDS ON QUESTIONS WHICH THEY WOULD HAVE TO FACE.

IN ADDITION TO THE EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSIONS ALREADY ESTABLISHED, EDEN SAID THE POWERS WERE ALSO AT WORK ON "SOME SCHEME FOR INTERNATIONAL ORDER THAT SHOULD ENDURE." THE POWERS HAVE ALREADY UNDERTAKEN THE TASK AND BEGUN TO SET UP THE MACHINERY.

TODAY'S MEETING WAS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS, AS WILL BE MOST OF THE FUTURE SESSIONS.

DEC 16 1943

FD1044PEW

LONDON, DEC. 15-(AP)-PVT.CHARLES MCCARTHY OF NEW ORK CALMLY PEELED OFF $7,500 AND IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS COMMANDING OFFICER BOUGHT A $10,000 WAR BOND.

"STARS AND STRIPES," THE OFFICIAL U.S. ARMY NEWSPAPER, COMMENTING ON THE INCIDENT, SAID TODAY "THERE IS NO OFFICIAL EXPLANATION HOW PRIVATE MCCARTHY CAME INTO POSSESSION OF SUCH A SIZABLE SUM, BUT HIS COLLEGUES INTIMATED SOMEWHAT SADLY THAT LUCK HAD SOMETHING TO DO WITH IT."

LONDON, DEC 15-(AP)-WAR NEWS GOT SECOND PLAY TODAY IN "STARS AND STRIPES," THE OFFICIAL U.S.ARMY NEWSPAPER.

THE BIG HEADLINE WAS "ICE CREAM SODAS SOON IN EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS."

ON PAGE ONE WAS A PICTURE OF A HEAPING DISH OF ICE CREAM WITH THE CAPTION, "I'M DREAMING OF A WHITE CHRISTMAS."

ICE CREAM WENT OFF THE MARKET IN ENGLAND ABOUT A YEAR AGO.

THE ARMY CANTEEN ANNOUNCED ICE CREAM FREEZERS AND INGREDIENTS WERE ENROUTE TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, DEC. 15-(AP)-MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT RED ARMY TROOPS CONTINUED THEIR SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE TODAY SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST OF RECAPTURED CHERKASY AND A REUTERS DISPATCH DECLARED SOVIET FORCES IN THIS SECTOR HAD ESTABLISHED CONTACT WITH THOSE FROM THE KREMENCHUG ZONE.

THE RAILWAY STATION OF BYELOZERE, ONLY FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF THE RAILWAY JUNCTION OF SMYELA, WAS AMONG THE POINTS REPORTED TO HAVE FALLEN TO THE RUSSIAN PUSH, SPEARHEADED BY PARACHUTE TROOPS.

GAINS ALSO WERE SCORED IN THE BATTLE OF THE KIEV BULGE, SAID THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR FROM A BROADCAST.

"SOUTH OF MALIN (55 MILES WEST OF KIEV) OUR TROOPS DISLODGED THE ENEMY FROM SEVERAL POPULATED PLACES," IT SAID.

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MOREOVER IMPROVEMENT OF RED ARMY POSITIONS WAS REPORTED IN THE KOROVOGRAD DIRECTION DESPITE TANK-SUPPORTED GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ON ALL FRONTS WERE CREDITED WITH DISABLING OR DESTROYING 108 NAZI TANKS IN ACTION YESTERDAY.

[redacted]NAZI FIELD MARSHAL VON MANNSTEIN'S ARMORED DIVISIONS WERE WITHIN 55 MILES OF KIEV TODAY AFTER ROLLING THROUGH THE HIGHWAY JUNCTION OF RADOMYSL, BUT 200 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST RUSSIAN ARMIES UNDER GEN. IVAN S. KONEV WERE ON THE MARCH IN A NEW AND IMPORTANT OFFENSIVE WHICH THREATENED TO ENGULF THE INDUSTRIAL CENTERS OF KIROVOGRAD AND KRIVOI ROG.

KONEV WAS IN COMMAND OF 32 RED ARMY DIVISIONS--PERHAPS 300,000 MEN -- WHO YESTERDAY OVERCAME STUBBORN ENEMY RESISTANCE AND CAPTURED THE HIGHLY-PRIZED MIDDLE DNIEPER CITY OF CHERKASY GUARDING THE STRATEGIC NAZI

AIL NETWORK IN THE SOUTHWESTERN UKRAINE. TODAY THEY BEGAN TO

30.24—11037

CLOSE A PINCERS ON THE ESCAPE ROUTE FOR GERMANS IN THE TASMIN RIVER AREA AND THE RAIL JUNCTION OF SMELA WEST OF CHERKASY.

OTHER RED ARMY COLUMNS WERE SPREADING WEST AND SOUTHWEST TOWARD KIROVOGRAD AND KRIVOI ROG, SUPPORTED BY TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED ARTILLERY AND SPEARHEADED BY STORMOVIK BOMBING FORMATIONS.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE, THIS ONE IN THE FAR NORTH NEAR NEVEL, WAS REPORTED BY THE BERLIN RADIO. HERE THE GERMANS SAID GEN. ANDREI YEREMENKO, DEFENDER OF STALINGRAD, WAS MOVING WESTWARD WITH SIX INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND TWO TANK CORPS. THE LATVIAN BORDER WAS BARELY 70 MILES AWAY AND BERLIN ADMITTED LOSS OF SEVERAL POSITIONS. MOSCOW MADE NO MENTION OF THIS REPORTED ACTION.

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IN THE BLOODY BATTLE OF THE BULGE WEST OF KIEV, MOSCOW DISPATCHES SAID THAT VON MANNSTEIN WAS THROWING FRESH TROOPS AND TANKS INTO A DETERMINED BID TO RECAPTURE THE UKRAINIAN CAPITAL, DESPITE THE ENORMOUS LOSSES HE HAS SUSTAINED SINCE HE BEGAN HIS DRIVE FROM ZHITOMIR AND KOROSTEN ON THE LENINGRAD-ODESSA NORTH-SOUTH RAILROAD.

THE RUSSIA. COMMUNIQUE, ADMITTING T EVACUATION OF RADOMYSL, SAID THAT GEN. NIKOLAI VATUTIN'S TROOPS WERE STILL HOLDING FIRMLY NORTHWEST OF THE JUNCTION AND INFLICTING SEVERE LOSSES ON THE GERMANS.

IN TAKING RADOMYSL, ABOUT 25 MILES SOUTH OF MALIN, THE GERMANS FORCED THE RUSSIANS BACK ACROSS THE TETEREV RIVER TO THE EAST BANK AFTER THE RED ARMY HAD SCORED MINOR SUCCESSES IN THIS SECTOR FOR THE THREE SUCCESSIVE DAYS.

RUSSIAN BATTERIES APPEARED TO BE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED BETWEEN THE TETEREV AND KIEV, HOWEVER, AND FROM COMMANDING SITES WERE RAKING THE ROLLING LANDS OVER WHICH THE GERMAN TANK ATTACKS WERE BEING LAUNCHED. RUSSIAN ADVICES DESCRIBED THE COMPLEX TERRAIN OF SNOW-COVERED AND WIND-SWEPT HILLS, RAVINES AND GULLEYS AS DIFFICULT TO DEFEND, BUT SAID SOVIET ARTILLERY WAS WAGING A DETERMINED HOLDING BATTLE AGAINST REPEATED FRONTAL AND FLANK ASSAULTS BY VON MANNSTEIN'S ARMOR.

JR 325AEW

BY JAMES M.LONG

LONDON, THURSDAY, DEC 16-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS HAVE JOINED THEIR CHERKASY AND KREMENCHUG BRIDGEHEADS COMPLETING CONTROL OF A 250-MILE STRETCH OF THE WEST BANK OF THE WINDING DNIEPER RIVER FROM NIKOPOL NORTH TO CHERKASY, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TODAY, WHILE THE GERMANS SAID TWO POWERFUL RUSSIAN DRIVES WERE UNDERWAY TO THE NORTH IN WHITE RUSSIA--POSSIBLY THE BEGINNING OF A WINTER OFFENSIVE TOWARD THE BALTIC SEA.

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THE RUSSIANS ALSO ADVANCED TO WITHIN EASY ARTILLERY RANGE OF THE RAILWAY HUB OF SMELA IN THE MIDDLE DNIEPER FIGHTING, CAPTURING THE RAILWAY TOWN OF BYELOZERE, FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF SMELA.

NEW DETAILS OF THE VIOLENT BATTLE 55 MILES WEST OF KIEV WHERE THE GERMANS WERE DRIVING NEAR THE TETEREV RIVER SOUTH OF MALIN INDICATED THE RUSSIANS HAD WON A DEFENSIVE BATTLE IN THE LAST 24 HOURS. FORTY-EIGHT GERMAN TANKS WERE WRECKED, 97 TRUCKS DESTROYED AND SEVERAL POPULATED PLACES RE-CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS RELYING HEAVILY UPON CONCENTRATED POCKETS OF ARTILLERY.

IN ONE SECTOR THE GERMANS ATTACKED SEVERAL TIMES WITH ABOUT 4,000 MEN AND OVER 100 TANKS BUT WERE BEATEN BACK BY GUNS WHICH WAITED UNTIL THEY CAME WITHIN OPEN SIGHTS. SOVIET AIRMEN ALSO PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN THE BATTLE, THE MOSCOW BULLETIN SAID.

SOUTHWARD, IN THE KIROVOGRAD AREA WHERE THE RUSSIANS REPORTED

IMPROVED POSITIONS, 1,400 GERMANS WERE KILLED AND 46 TANKS WRECKED AS A RESULT OF FIERCE ENGAGEMENTS.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE KREMENCHUG AND CHERKASY BRIDGEHEADS HAD BEEN LINKED WHEN RUSSIAN FORCES IN THE TWO AREAS "JOINED HANDS" SAID A 65-MILE STRETCH OF THE WEST BANK THUS "WAS COMPLETELY CLEARED FROM THE GERMAN FASCIST INVADER."

ACTUALLY, THE RUSSIANS HAVE NOW PUSHED THE GERMANS BACK FROM A GREAT PORTION OF THE STREAM'S WESTERN BANK. THE GERMANS HOLD ONLY STRETCHES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER TO NIKOPOL, FROM CHERKASY TO SOUTH OF KIEV AND IN WHITE RUSSIA FROM VITEBSK TO ZHLOBIN. #

london,dec.15 (ap)--conservatives won two elections today for parliament xxxxxx seats it was announced tonight.

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capt.henry longhurst won the acton by-election for the government with a majority of 1,713 over three other candidates seeking the seat left vacant by the death of h.j.duggan,conservative.

capt.stanley prescott,conservative,was returned to commons in the darwen election by a majority of only 70 votes over miss honor balfour,an independent liberal.

capt.longhurst defeated walter padley,independent labor party; miss dorothy crisp,independent,and edward godfrey,english nationalist.

ap10207-cp29 am928p

STOCKHOLM, DEC 15-(AP)-THE GERMAN SANCTIONED SCANDANAVIAN TELEGRAPH BUREAU REPORTED FROM OSLO TODAY THAT 296 NORWEGIAN STUDENTS HAD BEEN DEPORTED TO GERMANY FOR LABOR SERVICE AND THAT 250 HAD BEEN RELEASED, PRESUMABLY UPON ASSURANCE OF THEIR LOYALTY TO THE NAZIS.

THE DISPATCH SAID NO OTHER STUDENTS, OF THE MORE THAN 1,200 ARRESTED RECENTLY, WOULD BE DEPORTED AND THAT THE UNIVERSITY OF OSLO PROBABLY WOULD BE REOPENED.

MT136PEW

ADD CAIRO (GRUMICH) XX EQUIPEMENT

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IN A PRONOUNCEMENT BEFORE GOING TO MECCA, EGYPTIAN, IRAQI, SYRIAN AND OTHER ARABIAN DIGNITARIES MADE THE FIRST PUBLIC PAN-ARABIC COMMITMENT. THEY DECLARED AN IDENTITY OF VIEWS HAD BEEN REACHED ANI POINTED OUT THAT A SOLUTION OF THE LEBANESE PROBLEM HAD BROUGHT A "TESTING TIME" FOR ARAB UNITY AND TOUCHED ON INDEPENDENCE FOR "OUR SYRIAN BROTHERS." #

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THESE CIRCUMSTANCES SEEMED TO EXPLAIN THE RECKLESS EXPENDITURE OF MEN AND MATERIAL BY THE GERMANS IN THE LAST FEW DAYS.

EMPIRE TROOPS ON THE CANADIANS LEFT ALSO MADE PROGRESS, CAPTURING THE VILLAGE OF CALDARI NEAR THE ROAD AND TAKING A NUMBER OF PRISONERS. CALDARI IS SIX MILES FROM ORTONA.

THE GERMANS USED FLAME THROWERS AND TANKS AGAIN DURING THE ATTACK ON BALARDI STARTED LAST NIGHT AND FIGHTING FLARED ALL AROUND THE TOWN

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30.24 — 11039

TODAY.

THE CANADIANS MOVED SWIFTLY UP THE ROAD AND OVERLAND, BURSTING INTO THE TOWN APPARENTLY TO THE COMPLETE MYSTIFICATION OF THE GERMANS. A GERMAN BATTALION COMMANDER, HIS ADJUTANT AND FOUR OTHER OFFICERS WERE CAPTURED ALONG WITH THREE TANKS AND TWO GUNS. SEVENTY GERMAN SOLDIERS ALSO WERE TAKEN.

DY947PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--THIRD ADD FIRST LEAD ITALIAN (AYE) AAA YEARS.

DESCRIBING THE OPERATIONS OVER THE ITALIAN FRONT YESTERDAY, MAJ. HOWARD E.JACKSON, WICHITA, KAS., OPERATIONS OFFICER, SAID "IT WAS INDEED FLAK ALLEY. FROM THE TIME YOU CROSSED THE ENEMY LINES TO THE TIME WE GOT BACK YOU WERE SMELLING SMOKE FROM BURSTS."

CAPT. VIRGIL C.FIELDS, JR., 125 EAST VINCE ST., VENTURA, CALIF., SHOT DOWN A ME-109 FOR HIS THIRD VICTORY ON HIS 150TH SORTIE. FIELDS HOLDS THE DFC AND MORE THAN 10 OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO HIS AIR MEDAL.

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LT. HENRY A. ROCHE, 2138 THIRD AVE., WEST, HIBBING, MINN., SHOT DOWN A ME-109 NEAR CASSINO.

THE THIRD GERMAN VICTIM WAS CREDITED TO AN RAF PILOT NEAR GAETA.

THE FIFTEENTH AIRFORCE DIRECTED ITS HEAVIEST BLOW AT KALAMAKI AIRFIELD NEAR ATHENS WHERE HANGARS WERE HIT AS WELL AS AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY. OTHER BOMBS FELL DIRECTLY ON THE RUNWAY.

SMALLER FORTRESS FORMATIONS HIT ELEVSIS AND PIRAEUS.

ABOUT 15 GERMAN FIGHTERS CHALLENGED THE FORTRESSES, AND TWO WERE SHOT DOWN BY BOMBERS WHILE TWO FELL TO THE P-38 ESCORT.

ONE VICTORY WAS CREDITED TO A P-38 PILOT, MAJ. WILLIAM L.LEVERETTE, LYKESLAND, S.C., WHO DESTROYED SEVEN STUKAS ON OCT. 9. THAT DAY LEVERETTE'S FLIGHT WRECKED 17 OUT OF 25 GERMAN PLANES ATTACKING AN ALLIED CONVOY IN THE AEGEAN SEA.

ONE FORTRESS WAS LOST YESTERDAY.

COL. K.K.COMPTON, 1316 PROSPECT AVE., ST. JOSEPH, MO., COMMANDED A GROUP OF LIBERATORS WHICH ATTACKED TATOI.

THE DAY HAD A SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR THIS 376TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP AS IT MARKED THE GROUP'S 200TH MISSION. DURING THESE 200 ATTACKS THE GROUP HAS SHOT DOWN 108 GERMAN PLANES AND DROPPED 5,000 TONS OF BOMBS. AMONG THE TARGETS HAVE BEEN THE PLOESTI OIL FIELDS, THE MESSERSCHMITT ASSEMBLY PLANT AT WEINER NEUSTADT IN AUSTRIA, ROME, TOBRUK, BENGASI, PALERMO, NAPLES AND 13 AXIS CONVOYS.

KNOWN AS THE "LIBERANDOS," THE GROUP HAS FLOWN 2,853 SORTIES WITH A LOSS OF ONLY FOUR-TENTHS PERCENT OF ITS PLANES DUE TO ENEMY ACTION.

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A YUGOSLAV PILOT IN THE 376TH DURING YESTERDAY'S RAID REPORTED SEEING A GERMAN PLANE WHICH CAME OUT OF A CLOUD, TOOK ONE LOOK AROUND AT THE SKY FULL OF ALLIED PLANES AND HURRIEDLY RETREATED BACK INTO THE CLOUD AGAIN.

COMPTON TERMED THE ATTACK "A PERFECTLY COORDINATED BLITZ."

CAPT. LYNN HESTER, 740 ADAMS ST., PHOENIX, ARIZ., BOMBARDIER OF "BIG NIG," SAID "I COULD NOT SEE THE TARGET UNTIL WE WERE RIGHT OVER IT SO I CONCENTRATED ON THE HANGARS." IT WAS HESTER'S 50TH MISSION.

"FLAK WAS OUR ONLY WORRY, FOR THE BOYS WERE FLYING SUCH TIGHT FORMATIONS THEY WERE NO INDUCEMENT TO ENEMY FIGHTERS, SAID COL.

WILLIAM E. KARNES, PADUCAH, KY., COMMANDER OF ANOTHER GROUP OF LIBERATORS WHO ACTED AS COMMAND PILOT ON THE TATOI RAID.

GH1034AEW

BY RELMAN MORIN

NAPLES, DEC. 15-(AP)-THE POSSIBILITY OF A FORMAL TRIAL OF KING VITTORIO EMANUELE WAS PLACED BEFORE THE ITALIAN PEOPLE TODAY BY BENEDETTO CROCE, THE CELEBRATED POLITICAL SCIENTIST WHO IS GENERALLY REGARDED AS ONE OF THE TWO OR THREE MOST INFLUENTIAL FIGURES IN ITALY.

CROCE SAID HE PERSONALLY HOPED THAT LEGAL PROCEEDINGS NEVER WOULD BE BROUGHT AGAINST THE SOVEREIGN BECAUSE THEY COULD RESULT ONLY IN COMPLETE CONDEMNATION OF THE RULER. HE ADDED THAT THE KING SHOULD VOLUNTARILY ABDICATE, NOT ONLY FOR HIS OWN SAKE, BUT FOR THE SAKE OF THE INSTITUTION OF THE MONARCHY.

THE STATEMENT WAS PUBLISHED IN NAPLES' ONLY NEWSPAPER AND WAS BROADCAST BY THE NAPLES RADIO.

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CROCE, WHO HAS DISCUSSED THE PROBLEM PERSONALLY WITH PREMIER BADOGLIO, ASSERTED IN HIS STATEMENT THAT BADOGLIO CONTINUES TO INSIST THAT THE KING'S FATE SHOULD AWAIT THE JUDGMENT OF ALL THE ITALIAN PEOPLE, INCLUDING THOSE IN NORTHERN ITALY NOW UNDER GERMAN RULE.

"THAT IS AN EQUIVOCATION," CROCE COUNTERED. "THE ABDICATION SHOULD HAVE ARISEN FROM THE CONSCIENCE OF THE KING HIMSELF."

HE THEN DECLARED THAT THE SOVEREIGN'S ACTIONS AT THE TIME OF THE APPEARANCE OF FASCISM IN ITALY, AND THROUGH THE 23 YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE, BRING HIM WITHIN THE DEFINITION OF CONSTITUTIONAL GUILT.

"BUT A TRIAL COULD NOT RESULT OTHERWISE THAN IN A CONDEMNATION," THE SCHOLAR CONTINUED, "AND THIS SHOULD BE AVOIDED BOTH FOR THE SAKE OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE AND FOR THE MONARCHIAL IDEA ITSELF."

CROCE SAID THE KING BORE A GREATER RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE RISE OF FASCISM THAN DID BENITO MUSSOLINI, WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS "A POOR DEVIL, IGNORANT, SHORT OF INTELLIGENCE AND DRUNK WITH HIS FASY DAMAGOGIC SUCCESS."

CROCE'S STATEMENT TODAY FOLLOWED CLOSE UPON A DECLARATION BY THE ITALIAN COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION THAT THE KING IS "ONE OF THE GRAVEST OBSTACLES TO THE REBIRTH OF THE NATION."

FD1054PEW

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, DEC.15-(AP)-BISHOP JOHN A.GREGG, 1140 WASHINGTON BLVD., KANSAS CITY, REPRESENTING THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO CHURCHES IN AMERICA, VISITED NEGRO UNITS ALONG THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT TODAY.

"ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO I TALKED TO YOUR LOVED ONES AT HOME," BISHOP GREGG SAID, "AND I'M HERE TO BRING THEIR LOVE. THEY ARE PROUD OF THE RECORD YOU HAVE MADE IN NORTH AFRICA, SICILY AND HERE IN THE MOUNTAINS OF ITALY."

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THE BISHOP, FORMERLY PRESIDENT OF WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY, WILBERFORCE, OHIO, WAS REQUESTED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO TOUR AMERICAN WAR THEATERS ON BEHALF OF THE SIX MILLION NEGRO CHURCH MEMBERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

FV117AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC 15-(AP)-NINETY-NINE MEDALS AND COMMENDATIONS HAVE BEEN AWARDED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE CRUISER SAVANNAH FOR HEROISM WHEN THAT VESSEL WAS STRUCK BY AN ENEMY AERIAL BOMB NOV. 9 WHILE PROTECTING THE FIFTH ARMY'S LANDINGS IN THE GULF OF

30.24— 11041

SALERNO.

THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE BY ADM.LOYAL A.DAVIDSON AT CEREMONIES HELD IN A NORTH AFRICAN PORT. ONE LEGION OF MERIT WAS AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO LT.COM.JOHN O.SPEER, ANNAPOLIS, MD., WHO WAS KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION THE INSTANT THE BOMB STRUCK THE SAVANNAH'S TURRET, BUT HIS PREVIOUS EFFORTS AS CHIEF DAMAGE CONTROL OFFICER IN TRAINING THE MEN UNDER HIM WAS CREDITED WITH SAVING MANY LIVES.

AFTER THE BOMB HIT THE TURRET IT PENETRATED THE DECKS AND EXPLODED BENEATH THEM, TRAPPING MANY MEN INVARIOUS COMPARTMENTS.

AWARDS WERE GIVEN FOR INNUMERABLE ACTS OF BRAVERY PERFORMED ABOARD SHIP BOTH BY THOSE WHO WERE TRAPPED AND BY THOSE ATTEMPTING TO RESCUE THEM, IN MANY CASES WHILE THE SHIP WAS STILL BURNING.

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THE SAVANNAH'S COMMANDER, CAPT.ROBERT W.CARY, NEWPORT, R.I., RECEIVED A GOLD STAR IN LIEU OF A SECOND LEGION OF MERIT. HE WAS CREDITED WITH SUCCESSFULLY CARRYING OUT THE SHIP'S MISSION TO SUPPORT THE LANDING FORCE AND WITH SAVING THE SHIP AFTER IT HAD BEEN STRUCK BY THE BOMB. OF THIS THE CITATION SAID, "BY EXPERT SEAMANSHIP AND GREAT RESOURCEFULNESS HE INSTITUTED MEASURES FOR COUNTERFLOODING AND REGAINING SHIP CONTROL."

LT. (JG) JULIAN P.MULLER, 438 WEST 116TH ST., NEW YORK, WAS AWARDED THE NAVY CROSS AND PURPLE HEART. AS TURRET OFFICER HE DIRECTED ABANDONMENT OF THE TURRET AND THEN, ON FINDING TWO MEN STILL WERE IN IT, HE REENTERED AND RESCUED THEM ALTHOUGH AN EXPLOSION OF THE MAGAZINE WAS IMMINENT.

THOSE GETTING THE LEGION OF MERIT INCLUDED LT.HARVEY R.NYLUND, LYNBROOK, N.Y. AND LT.ARTHUR J.TUGGLE, 188 MARLBOROUGH, BOSTON, MASS.

THE SILVER STAR WAS AWARDED TO LT.COM.THOMAS H.DUBOIS, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.; LT.CLYDE H.TOLAND, 3207 WOODBURY AVE., CLEVELAND; ENSIGN BUFORD A.BOOTH, CARAWAY, ARK; BOATSWAIN RALPH H.HABECKER, 545 KING ST., LANCASTER, PA.; CHIEF BOATSWAINS MATE WILLIAM L.STANFORD, 309 EAST 78TH ST., NEW YORK; RAYMOND H.GRIFFIN, 322 FOX ST., BUFFALO, N.Y. AND ROBERT L.MCLEAN, 11 STOCK AVE., BUFFALO, N.Y.

MCLEAN ALSO RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MEDALS WENT TO JOSEPH COSTA, 179 RAYMOND ST., FALL RIVER, MASS. AND JAMES H.LOWES, NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

OTHERS GETTING PURPLE HEARTS WERE KENNETH F.POLEGQUIN, 340 MANOR ST., STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.; GEORGE E.SOULIER, COHOES, N.Y. AND RUDOPLH L.MORIN, HOLYOKE, MASS.

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LETTERS OF COMMENDATION WENT TO LT.JOHN J.JACKSON, JR., 21 EAST 90TH ST., NEW YORK; LT. (JG) DOUGLAS C.PLATE, 22 STANDISH AVE., YONKERS, N.Y.; ENSIGN JACK K.GREENLAND, EAST WILLISTON, N.Y.; ENSIGN ROBERT C.CARMAN, 80 PLYMOUTH ST., MONTCLAIR, N.J.; ENSIGN JOHN E.EARNSHAW, FALL RIVER, MASS.; STANDISLASJ PINKOS, NEWTON, MASS.; NUNZIO J. JACARUSO, NORWICH, CONN.; JAMES J.SULLIVAN, 302 MARINE AVE., BROOKLYN AND STANLEY J.CONRAD, LINDEN, N.J.

RN413PEW

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC.15-(AP)-MORE THAN 300 FLYING FORTRESSES, LIBERATORS AND ESCORTING LIGHTNINGS OF THE POWERFUL NEW AMERICAN 15TH STRATEGIC AIR FORCE OPENED THE WINTER BOMBING OFFENSIVE FROM MEDITERRANEAN BASES YESTERDAY WITH SMASHING ATTACKS ON THREE BIG NAZI MILITARY AIRDROMES IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF ATHENS AND THE HARBOR OF PIRAEUS, GATEWAY TO THE GREEK CAPITAL.

IT WAS THE GREATEST AERIAL BLOW YET STRUCK AT HITLER'S BALKAN

HOLDINGS AND MARKED FULFILLMENT OF LAST SUNDAY'S PROMISE BY GEN.HENRY H.ARNOLD, CHIEF OF U.S. AIR FORCES, THAT "TERRIBLE BLOWS" WOULD BE LAUNCHED FROM THIS AREA AT GERMANY AND HER SATELLITES.

(DISPATCHES DID NOT DISCLOSE WHETHER THE BOMBERS IN TUESDAY'S RAID TOOK OFF FROM THEIR OLD NORTH AFRICAN BASES OR FROM FIELDS NEWLY PREPARED FOR THEM IN SOUTHERN ITALY.)

RETURNING FLIERS SAID HEAVY DAMAGE WAS INFLICTED ON KALAMAKI, TATOI AND ELEVSIS AIRFIELDS AND ON MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PIRAEUS HARBOR. ALL FOUR TARGETS ARE WITHIN 10 MILES OF ATHENS AND WITHIN THE VITAL AREA FROM WHICH THE GERMANS MUST SUPPORT THEIR TENACIOUS GRIP ON THE AEGEAN ISLANDS.

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THE BIG BOMBERS DIRECTED THEIR HEAVIEST SMASH AT KALAMAKI AIRFIELD, WHERE THEY DESTROYED HANGARS, WIPED OUT AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY AND PITTED THE RUNWAYS. SMALLER FORTRESS FORMATIONS HIT THE OTHER TWO AIRFIELDS AND PIRAEUS HARBOR IN WHAT COL.K.K.COMPTON OF ST.JOSEPH,MO., FLYING HIS 200TH MISSION, CALLED "A PERFECTLY COORDINATED BLITZ." COMPTON LED THE FAMOUS RAID ON THE PLOESTI OIL FIELDS IN RUMANIA LAST AUGUST.

ABOUT 35 GERMAN FIGHTERS ZOOMED UP TO CHALLENGE THE RAIDERS AND 12 WERE DESTROYED BY BOMBER GUNNERS AND THE LIGHTNINGS. ONE FORTRESS WAS LOST ON THE MISSION. SEVERAL YUGOSLAV PILOTS WERE AMONG THE LIGHTNING ESCORT. BUT THEY FAILED TO GET INTO A FIGHT.

ELEVSIS, KALAMAKI AND TATOI FIELDS HAVE BEEN THE NAZIS' PRINCIPAL MAINLAND AIR BASES IN THE AEGEAN AREA, WHILE PIRAEUS HAS BEEN THEIR CHIEF PORT FOR SUPPLYING THE ISLANDS BY SEA. THE SEVERAL HUNDRED ISLANDS IN THE AEGEAN, WITH INNUMERABLE BAYS AND LANDING FIELDS, CONSTITUTE THE GERMANS' PRINCIPAL BARRIER TO ANY OFFENSIVE THE ALLIES MIGHT OPEN FROM THE MIDDLE EAST INTO THE BALKANS.

CLOUDS PREVENTED FULL OBSERVATION OF THE ATTACK ON PIRAEUS, BUT AN OFFICIAL RELEASE SAID "MANY SMALL VESSELS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN HIT." ONE HANGAR AT TATOI AIRDROME WAS LEFT IN A CLOUD OF SMOKE AND FIRE AND TWO OTHERS WERE COVERED BY A SHEET OF FLAME. BURSTS ALSO WERE OBSERVED ON TATOI RAILROAD STATION AND RAILWAY TRACKS BORDERING THE AIRDROME.

THE COORDINATED ATTACKS BY WAVES OF BOMBERS CONSTITUTED THE SAME TYPE OF KNOCKOUT TACTICS USED BY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE DURING THE INVASION OF GREECE IN 1941, WHEN BRITISH PLANES STATIONED AT THE SAME AIRDROMES AROUND ATHENS VIRTUALLY WERE WIPED OUT.

UNTIL YESTERDAY, THE LARGEST BLOW STRUCK BY THE ALLIES AT THE BALKANS WAS THAT OF LAST AUG. 1, WHEN 177 LIBERATORS FLEW AT TREE-TOP LEVEL TO BLAST AND BURN THE PLOESTI OIL FIELDS. THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME FOUR TARGETS IN GREECE HAD BEEN HIT SIMULTANEOUSLY.

PIRAEUS HARBOR VIRTUALLY WAS DESTROYED ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE GERMAN INVASION OF GREECE, WHEN A NAZI BOMBER HIT A BRITISH SHIP LOADED WITH TNT IN THE HARBOR AND THE EXPLOSION SANK 22 SHIPS AND COMPLETELY WRECKED THE HARBOR INSTALLATIONS. YESTERDAY'S ATTACK INDICATED THAT THE NAZIS AFTER TWO AND A HALF YEARS FINALLY HAD BEEN ABLE TO REPAIR THE PORT.

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M1213PEW

CAIRO, DEC 15-(AP)-A 21-GUN SALUTE, INSTEAD OF THE HOPED-FOR 101, ANNOUNCED THE BIRTH EARLY TONIGHT OF A THIRD DAUGHTER TO QUEEN FARIDA AND KING FAROUK I OF EGYPT. THE LONGER SALUTE BY EGYPTIAN SOLDIERS STANDING BY AT ADDIN PALACE WOULD HAVE HAILED THE ARRIVAL OF A BOY.

THERE STILL IS NO HEIR TO THE THRONE EXCEPT 70-YEAR-OLD PRINCE MOHAMMED ALY.

PRINCESS FAWZIA WAS BORN IN 1938, PRINCESS FER[illegible]L J [illegible]940.

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(THE CAIRO RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION THAT THE NEW EGYPTIAN PRINCESS TODAY WOULD BE NAMED FADEYAH.)

DY1206AEW

NEW DELHI, DEC. 15-(AP)-CAPT. SIDNEY M. NEWCOMB OF GREEN VILLAGE, N.J., A FIGHTER-BOMBER PILOT, HAS BEEN CREDITED WITH DESTROYING A JAPANESE ZERO OVER BURMA -- WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT.

AFTER SHOOTING UP ONE ZERO FOR A PROBABLE VICTORY, NEWCOMB SPOTTED A SECOND ON HIS TAIL. ALMOST VERTICALLY HE DIVED FROM 17,000 FEET TO TREE-TOP LEVEL. BUT THE ENEMY PLANE WAS STILL ON HIS TAIL.

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NEWCOMB STREAKED AROUND A NATIVE PAGODA SEVERAL TIMES, MAYPOLE FASHION. THE JAP STRUGGLED TO KEEP UP WITH THE AMERICAN, BUT THE ZERO'S WING HIT THE PAGODA.

THE ZERO CART-WHEELED TO THE GROUND AND BURST INTO FLAME.

NEWCOMB ASKED BRIG. GEN. HOWARD DAVIDSON, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 10TH AIR FORCE WHETHER HE SHOULD TAKE THE CREDIT. REPLIED THE GENERAL:

"HELL, YES. YOU GOT HIM, DIDN'T YOU?"

SW--WIANTS 01056--510P

ADD CHUNGKING (NIOOSA) xx ADDED

(A COMMUNIQUE COVERING A WEEK'S ACTIVITY IN BURMA AGAINST THE JAPANESE BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIR FORCES WAS ISSUED TODAY FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, SOUTHEASTERN ASIA ALLIED COMMNDER. AND TOLD OF CONTINUOUS BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACKS AGAINST THE INVADERS.)

SSN64

PBEM

ADD S.W. PAC. ALLIED H.Q. (BUSN) xx BAY

ON THE ENEMY SIDE, THE SPOKESMAN REPORTED A "STEADY DETERIORATION OF THE JAP SUPPLY POSITION, ESPECIALLY THE PERIMETER OF SUPPLY LINES, SUPPLY STAGING POINTS, HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES AND HEAVY MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT."

"WE LOCATE THE ENEMY'S ARTILLERY DURING THE RAIDS," THE SPOKESMAN EXPLAINED, "AND FOLLOW UP BY DESTROYING THEM. GREAT QUANTITIES OF STORES DAILY GO UP IN FLAMES.

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"OUR RECONNAISSANCE SHOWS THE JAPS HAVE MADE LITTLE PROGRESS IN REPAIRING THE AIRFIELDS BUT IT IS TOO EARLY TO SAY THEY HAVE GIVEN UP THE RACE TO KEEP THEM IN OPERATION. BUT WE KNOW WE DON'T HAVE TO EXPEND MUCH HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON THE AIRFIELDS ANY MORE SO WE CAN INTENSIFY DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY SUPPLIES. TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE IS AN EXAMPLE OF THIS."

(NO PICKUP. THE ORIGINAL NIGHT LEAD MAY BE USED- SEPARATE STORY, IF DESIRED.)

XZS02PCW NM

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, THURSDAY, DEC. 16-(AP)- ALLIED BOMBERS, RETURNING TO NEW BRITAIN, HAVE DROPPED A RECORD LOAD OF 356 TONS OF BOMBS ON ARAWE, ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF THE ISLAND.

IT WAS THE SECOND RAID IN RECENT DAYS ON IMPORTANT JAPANESE SUPPLY INSTALLATIONS ON THE MUCH-BOMBED ISLAND, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S PLANES DUMPED 248 TONS ON GASMATA, ON THE SOUTH CENTRAL COAST, LAST SUNDAY.

THE DELUGE OF EXPLOSIVES ON ARAWE, A JAPANESE SHIPPING BASE, WAS A RECORD LOAD LAID ON ANY ENEMY BASE ON NEW BRITAIN, THE HIGHEST PREVIOUS BEING 350 TONS DROPPED ON RABAUL LAST OCT.12, WHEN 177 PLANES VISITED THAT HARBOR BASE.

MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S PLANES HAMMERED JAPANESE POSITIONS ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS WITH 134 TONS OF BOMBS, CONTINUING THE BLASTINGOF ENEMY AIR FIELDS AND DEPOT WHICH WAS RAIDED A FEW DAYS AGO WITH CLEARING WEATHER.

NAVY CATALINA BOMBERS, THE BLACK CATS, SCORED DIRECT HITS ON A JAPANESE CRUISER OFF KAVIENG, NORTHWEST OF NEW IRELAND.

THERE WERE 5 ARP PATROL CLASHES IN THE RAMU VALLEY, ABOVE THE HUON PENINSULA, NEW GUINEA, WHERE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS ARE MOVING IN THE DIRECTION OF THE JAPANESE COASTAL SUPPLY BASE AT MADANG, AND MINOR FIGHTING BETWEEN AMERICANS AND THE ENEMY IN THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY AREA ON BOUNGAINVILLE.

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THE ENEMY SENT BOMBERS OVER ON LIGHT RAIDS ON HUON PENINSULA; GOODENOUGH ISLAND,OFF THE SOUTHEASTERN TIP OF NEW GUINEA; KIRIWINA ISLAND IN THE TROBRIANDS AND THE TREASURY ISLAND, OFF THE SOUTH COAST OF BOUGAINVILLE.

(EDS: IN 3RD GRAF PREV MAKE READ "WHEN AROUND 300 PLANES," INSTEAD OF 177.)

DV655PCW

OMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,DEC.15-(AP)-THE CALENDAR SAYS THERE ARE ONLY NINE MORE SHOPPING DAYS UNTIL ISTMAS BUT SAILORS AND SOLDIERS AREN'T DOING ANY SHOPPING. ON TROPICAL ISLAND SUCH THINGS AS SNOW OR COLD BEER OR CLAMS OR TICKETS CAN'T BE BOUGHT.

THERE'S ONLY ONE THING SOLDIERS REALLY WANT, I LEARNED IN TALKING TO ALL OF THEM ALONG THE NEW GUINEA FRONT, AND THAT IS TO GO HOME FOR CHRISTMAS. EVERYTHING ELSE IS SECOND CHOICE.

CORP.WILLIAM BOERING, (48 STEPHENSON PLACE) BUFFALO,N.Y., AND PRIVATES GEORGE HAVERMAN, (269 SHERMAN ST.) BUFFALO,N.Y., SWAIN MOORE, MARSHVILLE,N.C., AND SAM HOROWITZ, (706 FAIRMONT PLACE) BRONX,N.Y., WERE MANNING AN ANTIAIRCRAFT GUN UNDER THE BLAZING SUN WHILE DUST CLOUDS SWIRLED OVER AN AIRFIELD.

EDWARD J.MALLOY, (111 W.90TH ST.) NEW YORK,N.Y., AND NATE ELLIOTT,JR., LEXINGTON,KY., WERE CREWMWN ON A P-T BOAT OFF THE NEW GUINEA COAST.

PRIVATES ROBERT E.DONOVAN, (122 BOSTON ST.) SALEM,MASS., JAMES COPAS, JOHNSTON CITY,TENN., GERALD KIER, ADRIAN,MICH., AND ELMER CONTO, OSHKOSH,WIS., PARATROOPERS ALL, WERE HITCH-HIKING ALONG A RUTTED ROAD.

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BOERING HAD JUST RECEIVED A PACKAGE CONTAINING SOAP AND SARDINES. "BUT IF I COULD HAVE WHAT I REALLY WANT MOST OUTSIDE OF GOING HOME, IT WOULD BE A THICK CREAMY MILKSHAKE," HE SAID. HAVERMAN, SPENDING HIS THIRD CHRISTMAS AWAY FROM HOME, SAID HE WOULDN'T COMPROMISE, THAT HE WANTED HIS WIFE AS HIS PRESENT.

MOORE SAID HE'D SETTLE FOR "ANYTHING GOOD TO EAT" WHILE HOROWITZ ASKED ONLY FOR "JUST A BREAK TO GET HOME."

MALLOY, SWEATING OVER A MEAL IN THE HOT CABIN OF THE P-T BOAT, WANTED "A SLEIGH RIDE OVER SOME GOOD OLD NEW YORK SNOW."

ELLIOTT SAID HE'D TAKE "TWO MINT JULEPS AND 18 HOLES OF GOLF," FOR HIS CHRISTMAS PRESENT, AND DONOVAN WANTED SANTA CLAUS TO

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BRING HIM FRIED CLAMS AND BEER.

"YOU KNOW, I'D LIKE ONE OF THOSE OLD FAMILY GATHERINGS JUST LIKE WE HAD AT HOME," SAID KIER, "WITH SOME GOOD OLD MICHIGAN SNOWFALL THROWN IN."

COPAS FIGURED HE COULD DO WITH A ROUSING BEER PARTY "WITH GALS ALL AROUND -- WHITE ONES, I MEAN." AND THAT WAS GOOD ENOUGH FOR CONTO.

SO THE BOYS WILL SPEND CHRISTMAS UNDER THE HOT NEW GUINEA SUN WITH CHLORINATED WATER OR POWDERED MILK OR MAYBE WARM BEER TO DRINK AND NARY A CHRISTMAS TREE IN SIGHT.

BUT IT DOESN'T HURT TO DREAM, DOES IT?

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FJ420ACW

ABOARD A U.S. CRUISER IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC DEC.11-(AP)-(DELAYED)-REAR ADM.AARON STANTON MERRILL TODAY RECEIVED THE NAVY CROSS FOR BRILLIANT COMMAND OF THE TASK FORCE WHICH SANK FIVE JAPANESE WARSHIPS IN A DECISIVE ACTION OFF EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY, BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS, THE NIGHT OFNOV.1-2.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS INCLUDED ONE CRUISER AND FOUR DESTROYERS IN THE BATTLE WHICH TURNED BACK A JAPANESE THRUST AT MARINES WHO ESTABLISHED A BEACHHEAD AT EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY NOV.1.

MERRILL, OF NATCHEZ,MISS., ALSO RECEIVED THE LEGION OF MERIT FOR HIS DIRECTION OF A TASK FORCE IN THE KULA GULF BATTLE THE NIGHT OF LAST MARCH 5-6 WHEN TWO JAPANESE WARSHIPS WERE SUNK.

THE CITATION FOR THE NAVY CROSS SAID IT WAS AWARDED FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE" IN INTECEPTING AND ENGAGING THE ENEMY IN A "BILLIANTLY EXECUTED" NIGHT ACTION.

FJ349ACW

U.S. HEADQUARTERS, PANAMA CANAL ZONE, DEC 15-(AP)-BRIG.GEN. GEORGE G.LUNDBERG HAS ARRIVED TO TAKE OVER THE SIXTH AIR FORCE SERVICE COMMAND, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. HE CAME HERE FROM OLMSTED FIELD, PA., WHERE HE HAD HEADED THE MIDDLETOWN AIR SERVICE COMMAND SINCE 1940.

G1104PEW

TECUGIGALPA, HONDURAS, DEC 15-(AP)-AN IMPORTANT NEW LINK WAS ADDED TO THE PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY TODAY WITH THE OPENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE OVER THE RIO GOROASCORAN, JOINING HONDURAS AND EL SALVADOR.

DY1130PEW

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NEW YORK, DEC 15-(AP)-A PUBLISHED REPORT BY THE GERMAN LABOR INSURANCE BUREAU THAT A 24-PER CENT DROP IN REICH INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WAS CAUSED BY SICKNESS IN THE PAST YEAR HAS RESULTED IN ABOLITION OF THE BUREAU'S STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, BBC SAID TODAY IN A CZECH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST REPORTED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

THE BRITISH RADIO SAID THAT DR.KARL BRANDT, REICHS COMMISSIONER OF HYGIENE, "ABOLISHED THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE BUREAU, DISMISSED ALL WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE DEPARTMENT, AND PROHIBITED THE PUBLICATION OF 11 MEDICAL JOURNALS" AFTER DISCLOSURE OF THE FIGURES A FEW DAYS AGO.

DY1127PEW

NEW YORK, DEC. 15-(AP)-FROM SHELL-TORN LENINGRAD WHERE THE NAZIS ARE SAID TO BE EXPERIMENTING WITH THEIR "SECRET WEAPON" ROCKET GUN CAME THE CRY TODAY FOR CRIMINAL TRIAL OF THE

GERMANS AND FINNS RESPONSIBLE.

A MOSCOW BROADCAST, RECORDED BY CBS, SAID LENINGRAD HAS LONG BEEN UNDER FIRE FROM LONG-RANGE GUNS MOUNTED IN FINNISH TERRITORY.

"LATELY, HOWEVER, THE GERMANS AND FINNS HAVE MADE A SPECIAL POINT OF PUMPING SHELL AFTER SHELL INTO THE CITY FOR NO MILITARY REASON AT ALL," THE BROADCAST SAID. DEC 16 1943

"DAY AND NIGHT, HEAVY SHELLS TEAR THROUGH THE AIR HITTING THE CITY AT RANDOM. THERE IS NO DISTRICT OF LENINGRAD THAT DOESN'T HAVE ITS DAILY BOMBARDMENTS. THE INJURIES TO THE CITY AND POPULATION ARE WIDE-SPREAD."

"ON THE DAY THE CRIMINALS ARE MADE TO ANSWER FOR WHAT THEY HAVE DONE WE SHALL BRING TO THEIR TRIAL, THE SAME AS HITLER, THE MEN WHO HAVE FIRED THOSE GUNS IN FINLAND AND THOSE WHO HAVE ORDERED THOSE GUNS TO BELCH DEATH ON A CIVILIAN CITY."

ALTHOUGH RUSSIA HAS NEVER PUBLICLY SAID SO, ROUND-ABOUT REPORTS FROM LONDON HAVE HINTED THAT THE GERMANS WERE TRYING OUT ON LENINGRAD A ROCKET ARTILLERY WEAPON WHICH IS SAID TO BE PLANNED FOR USE AGAINST BRITAIN.

LENINGRAD, RUSSIA'S SECOND CITY, IS ALMOST SURROUNDED BY GERMAN FORCES IN AN AREA THAT HAS SEEN LITTLE ACTIVE FIGHTING IN RECENT MONTHS.

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CBS RO 745P

NEW YORK, DEC. 15-(AP)-THE AIR MEDAL WAS PRESENTED TODAY BY MAJOR GENERAL HAROLD GEORGE, COMMANDER OF THE ARMY AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND, TO THE FIVE MEMBERS OF AN AMERICAN AIRLINES CREW WHO MADE THE INITIAL SURVEY FLIGHT FOR THE COMMAND TO NORTH AFRICA VIA THE PRESQUE ISLE, ME., AND NEWFOUNDLAND ROUTE.

THE MEN, WHO MADE THE FLIGHT LAST APRIL 15, HONORED AT THE CEREMONY AT LA GUARDIA FIELD, WERE:

JOHN F.DAVIDSON, MANHASSET, N.Y., CAPTAIN AND PILOT OF THE PLANE; G.W.SMITH, MARION, IND., RADIO OFFICER; J.E.BROWN, PEORIA, ILL., NAVIGATOR; M.G. BEARD, SHELTON, CONN., FLIGHT ENGINEER, AND B. HAY, FIRST OFFICER AND CO-PILOT, WHO IS IN FOREIGN SERVICE AND WHO RECEIVED HIS MEDAL IN ABSENTIA.

THE CITATION ACCOMPANYING THE MEDALS READ: "FOR OUTSTANDING

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PROFESSIONAL ABILITY IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTY DESPITE UNTRIED NAVIGATIONAL FACILITIES AND LACK OF FLYING AIDS. THE ROUTE WAS FLOWN NON-STOP IN 11 HOURS."

GH316PEW

PEORIA, ILL., DEC 15-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. H.S. AURAND, COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH SERVICE COMMAND, SAID TONIGHT AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT NEARBY CAMP ELLIS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES UNIT TRAINING CENTER, PROBABLY WOULD BE KEPT IN OPERATION AT THE SAME PACE AFTER GERMANY WAS CONQUERED BECAUSE OF THE NEED OF TRAINING UNITS AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

CAMP ELLIS, HE SAID, IS ONE OF THE [illegible]EW CAMPS OF ITS KIND, SINCE ITS ONLY MISSION IS TO TRAIN UNITS [illegible]ERSEAS SERVICE.

GEN. AURAND CONFERRED WITH COL. [illegible]SULLIVAN, 58, WHO WILL SUCCEED BRIG. GEN. GEORGE E. HARTMA[illegible]MMANDING GENERAL OF CAMP ELLIS.

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WM1210ACW

U. S. INVADES NEW BRITAIN; JAPS ANNOUNCE LANDINGS

Tokio Broadcast Reports Fierce Battles on Island Beaches.

FLYERS MAKE RECORD RAID

Smash Arawe in Preparation for Big Drive on Rabaul, Key Enemy Base.

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 16 (A. P.).—L. D. Brewer, Phoenix radio amateur, said he heard two broadcasts from Tokio today of a Japanese communique saying American forces have invaded New Britain Island and that desperate fighting occurred on the beaches.

"Japanese forces on New Britain Island continue to battle desperately on the beaches against the American invasion forces," the broadcasts said.

The Tokio radio claimed that in one sea engagement two "enemy torpedo boats" were hit; one was "sunk and the other left in flames and no doubt sank."

In another naval battle three "enemy torpedo boats" were hit, the Japanese announcer said.

No dates were given for any of the events described.

The sea engagements were said to have taken place north of Finschhafen, New Guinea.

TROOPS TAKE ARAWE; FEW YANKS LOST

DEC 17 1943

Invasion Covered By Destroyers And Bombers. Jap Planes Beaten Off

Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters, *Friday*, Dec. 17 (*AP*)—The American Sixth Army, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, landed at Arawe, on the southwest coast of New Britain, Wednesday at dawn, supported by sea and air forces.

"The enemy's surprise was complete and his resistance was quickly overcome," said Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who directed the operation from his base on an island off the north New Guinea coast.

Seven hours after the first assault unit started toward the coast, the commander of the landing force reported to Krueger and MacArthur that "our objective is attained."

Record Bombing Paved Way

The American troops won their beachhead on this cornerstone of Japan's Southwest Pacific defenses after planes had dumped a record 356 tons of bombs on the area only the day before.

The landing itself was covered by destroyers of Rear Admiral Daniel Barbey's Seventh Amphibious Force and by Allied bombers and attack planes.

Casualties were small in proportion to the number of men involved in the operation. Three of four assault waves swept ashore virtually unopposed. Only one unit—a small force of Texans given the task of making a surprise landing from rubber boats on the flank of the main beachhead—met opposition, from machine guns and light cannon delivered from point-blank range.

Jap Planes Beaten Off

After the destroyers finished their bombardment and turned for home, Japanese dive bombers with fighter escort attacked the beachheads and the surface craft. Two of the planes were shot down.

The invasion was achieved without loss of a single Alied plane or surface ship, MacArthur's communique said.

Strategically, the operation assures the Allies surface command of Vitiaz strait between New Britain and New Guinea, and adjoining waters.

SURPRISE INVASION MEETS FEW JAPS ON ISLAND SHORES

Planes Smash Arawe Area to Prepare Path for Amphibious Assault.

WARSHIPS SHELL FOE

MacArthur's Infantry Reports First Objective Attained in 7 Hours.

DEC 17 1943

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Dec. 16.—(AP) The Allies seized their first foothold on Japanese-held New Britain island yesterday morning when a force from the United States Sixth army under the command of Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger landed at Arawe on the southwestern coast.

C. K. McDANIEL

New Britain, since early last year, had formed the anchor base of a 2,000-mile defense chain protecting the southern approaches to Japan's war-won Asia empire.

First Objective Attained

Seven hours after the first assault unit started paddling their rubber boats from transport ships toward the moonlit coast, the commander of the landing force reported to Gen. Krueger and Gen. MacArthur, who was directing the operation from an island base north of New Guinea, that "our objective is attained."

That objective was Arawe peninsula and a cluster of off-shore islets, 85 miles west of Gasmata and 70 from Cape Gloucester on the western end of New Britain. Gasmata and Cape Gloucester are important enemy supply and air bases.

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The Americans paid an insignificant price in material and very small price in men to gain the first small but strategically important hold on New Britain. Not a plane was lost of the American and Australian units which pounded the Arawe area before and during the landing and screened the troops as they moved inshore.

Neither did the amphibious force report the loss of any vessels which transported the army force from New Guinea to the reef-fringed shore of New Britain, then added naval bombardment to the weight of the aerial explosives which blasted out a beachhead before disgorging assault troops in small craft.

Casualties Low

The price paid in American lives was small indeed in proportion to the number of men involved in the operation. Three of four assault waves swept ashore virtually unopposed. Only one unit—a small force of Texans given the task of making a surprise landing from rubber boats on the flank of the main beachhead—met opposition, murderous fire from machine guns and light cannon delivered from point blank range.

The Texans failed to plant the Lone Star flag on the shores of New Britain but only after a large proportion of their small force was blown out of frail rubber boats or drowned within a few yards of the beach.

Escorting destroyers bombarded the beachhead for 20 minutes before the main assault force left the transports for shore in stout landing craft more than an hour after the first group departed in rubber boats on the ill-fated attempt.

The troops rapidly established a beachhead and started pushing across the narrow peninsula while Mitchells, Bostons and Beaufighters bombed and strafed points of resistance that survived the heavy blasting delivered by the Fifth airforce last week.

The main assault forces were ashore and well on the way toward mopping up the few Japanese who put up resistance from dugouts before an enemy air force made a tardy appearance.

Divebombers Attack Destroyer

A score of Japanese divebombers made a few ineffective passes, over the beach then turned their attention to a destroyer zigzagging offshore, but their attacks failed to do more than shake up the warship's personnel with near misses.

The destroyer's guns drove off the first attackers and later American fighters came through the heavy cloud banks to claim mastery of the air.

The troops on shore completed

the job of overrunning what long had been an enemy communications center, floatplane base and vital point along the New Britain barge supply route.

By noon, the Americans were well established at this point commanding the southeastern approach to Dampier and Vitiaz straits, with the Australians strongly placed on the Huon peninsula of New Guinea, giving the Allies control of the 60-mile wide seaway between New Guinea and New Britain.

While the American troops were establishing a base which Gen. MacArthur said will insure the Allies surface command of Vitiaz strait, between New Britain and New Guinea, and adjoining waters, other Allied bomber groups were hammering at other important enemy coastal bases on New Britain island.

Gasmata Bombed

Gasmata, the big supply airfield center about 75 miles east of the Arawe landing, was hit by 32 tons of bombs. The Cape Gloucester area on the western tip of the island, 60 miles west of Arawe, received 92 tons of explosives among its airfield installations. Other bombers struck at Rabaul, the enemy's harbor and air base on the northeastern tip of the island.

Australians fighting up the coast of the Huon peninsula, New Guinea, were attacking Lakona, the Japanese supply base 12 miles north of Finschhafen, while an inland force of Aussies in a frontal assault drove the enemy from strongly defended positions northeast of Wareo, which the Australians captured Dec. 8.

Two Transports Hit

Dutch-manned Mitchell medium bombers and Australian Beaufighters caught two 5,000-ton troop-filled enemy transports and an escorting destroyer off Dili, on the north coast of Portueguese Timor, and gave them a thorough bombing and strafing from low altitude. The transports were left stationary and burning fiercely, with heavy damage to enemy personnel, and the destroyer was probably damaged, the communique said.

Other aerial forays in the area north of Australia included a night attack by medium bombers on Sorong, on the northwest tip of Dutch New Guinea, and on an airdrome on Efman island, where large fires were started.

An attack on Koepang, on Timor island, resulted in fires among warehouses and in the town, and destruction in dispersal areas at Penfoei airdrome.

On Bougainville island, in the Solomons, Admiral William F. Halsey's planes continued hammering Japanese supply points, air fields and installations. In the Buka area, on the north coast six enemy gun positions were destroyed or damaged and many buildings were wrecked.

Battle Seen From Plane

By Dean Schedler

IN A LIBERATOR PLANE OVER NEW BRITAIN, Dec. 15 (Delayed) (AP).—We let down through the overcast just a short distance from the New Britain coast line to await additional light, and a gunner called over the interphone: "Tracers from shore to water off to left. Also large flashes from water directly ahead." The battle for New Britain was on.

Riding in the command plane which was to observe the operations, I hurried to see red tracers streaming back and forth between the Japanese shore positions at Arawe and our naval screening force as the curtain was raised on the southwest Pacific's first probe into enemy-held islands north and east of New Guinea.

Our plane swung in huge circles behind the destroyers, watching the barrage as flashes from the destroyers momentarily lighted the sky to the west while thunderheads flashed lightning to the east.

Our navigator took another sighting and pointed to positions where the landing was to be made at Arawe Plantation at the foot of a narrow peninsula.

At 6:20 a. m. the haze let through sufficient light to permit us to fly over the small group of islands surrounding Arawe. The destroyers intensified their shelling.

About 1,000 feet below us, scores of small landing craft circled and maneuvered, awaiting their turn to move toward the shore while a destroyer hovered close by. The big ship looked like a mother duck nestling her brood under her wing. A few minutes before 7 a. m., the naval fire lifted and the landing craft started churning the water toward the beach

Our command plane, piloted by Captain Jack Kelly, of Tucson, Ariz., stayed over the landing area for two hours while we watched an action that had taken months to prepare on paper.

The soldiers waved wildly as our Liberator skimmed the water above their heads, while a few miles back Mitchel medium bombers circled, awaiting a call for any target of oportunity on shore. Above the clouds, unseen by the invasion troops, Lightnings and Thunderbolts hovered, ready to intercept enemy planes.

"Surprise Complete"

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 17 (Friday) (AP).—In the landing operation by which American troops established a beachhead Wednesday at Arawe, New Britain, the enemy's surprise was complete and his resistance was quickly overcome," it was declared in a communique issued here today. General Douglas MacArthur directed the operation from a base on an island off the New Guinea coast.

Ground casualties were extremely light. Most of them were among the first assault groups, which went shoreward in rubber boats. Not a single Allied plane or surface ship was lost.

When Japanese bombers with fighter escort came over to attack the beachhead and the covering naval force, two of the enemy planes were shot down.

Control of Arawe, General MacArthur announced, gives to the Allies surface command of the Vitiaz Strait, between New Britain and New Guinea, and adjoining waters.

The communique told also of further Allied aerial attacks on Gasmata, Cape Gloucester and Rabaul, three Japanese bases in New Britain.

Dutch-manned Mitchell medium bombers and Australian Beaufighters caught two 5,000-ton troop-filled enemy transports and an escorting destroyer off Dili, on the north coast of Portuguese Timor, and left them stationary and burning.

Meanwhile, Australians fighting up the coast of the Huon peninsula, New Guinea, were attacking Lakona, a Japanese supply base twelve miles north of Finschhafen, while an inland force, by a frontal assault, drove the enemy from positions northeast of Wareo, which the Australians captured Dec. 8.

Japanese "Caught Us On The Reef"

By ROBERT EUNSON

With the American Sixth Army at Arawe, New Britain, Dec. 16—We were thirty-five yards from shore when the Japanese opened up.

There was a jabbering in Japanese and then red tracer bullets popped at us from each side in streams.

The Japanese apparently were waiting for our rubber boats to slide over a reef before we crossed the last narrow strip of water to the New Britain shore. They caught us on the reef and killed about one quarter of our small force. It was 5.30 A. M., one hour before the main landing was to take place on Orange beach at the foot of the Arawe peninsula.

Texan Leads Attack

Capt. Edward Wright, Dallas, led his Texans, who were to establish the first beachhead at the top of the peninsula and cut off the Japanese line of retreat from the main assault.

Wright, 6 feet 2 and weighing 185 pounds, was in the first rubber boat. We went toward the shore in echelon formation of three boats to a wave.

I was in the first boat of the first wave.

We left our ship at 5.08 A. M. A bright moon was shining when the sailors threw our boats into the water. We let our machine guns and my typewriter down off the deck with long ropes. Then we scrambled over the side.

Like Ducks On The Water

The sea was black in the moonlight. Our boats were bouncing silhouettes.

We knew if any Japanese were around Umbiligato village, where the landing was to take place, we would be ducks on the water. The bad weather we had hoped for failed us.

You could hear little black paddles splashing in the water, lightly at first, then seemingly louder as we came closer to the jungle cove behind the white beach we were heading for. We were in perfect formation when we reached the coral reef. They had told us about the reef, but high tide, everyone knew, would take us over.

No one but the Japanese knew about the five machine guns and the 37-mm. cannon hidden in the brush and trees along the slopes.

Corporal Homer C. Jenest, Wrentham, Mass., crouched in the prow of our boat, tommy gun in his hands. When the Japanese started firing, he emptied his gun and then jumped overboard.

A man sitting at his right fell over into the water dead.

I jumped over the left side and went down to my neck. My jungle pack of rations and typing paper, which was to last me three days if we were cut off, pulled me over backward and I slipped it off.

The 37-mm. opened up from the bank and pumped eight shots at us. The shells were white and they slammed into one boat, blowing it fifteen feet into the air. I ducked under our boat and held my breath. Others did the same.

Loses Glasses And Helmet

When I couldn't hold my breath any longer, I came up and gasped for air, realizing my glasses and helmet were gone.

The boy next to me was in back.

"I can't make it," he said in a tired whisper.

I grabbed his arm and pulled him close to me.

"You can make it," I kept saying. "Sure you can make it."

But I expected any minute for them to open up and kill us.

We tried to get our feet on the bottom and walk to shore, but it was too deep. I saw Wright's boat swing on an arc to make the beach. A machine gun on a hillside opened up and killed a lieutenant in Wright's boat.

Body Slides Into Water

When the boy next to me stopped breathing, I let go and his body slid into the water. He just tipped over backward and disappeared.

It didn't seem awful then because it looked as though we all were going to get it. I'm almost glad now I don't know who he was or whence he came.

They caught us in machine-gun criss-cross fire next and we all went under the boat again. When we came up, a big gun still was popping and a white pattern of bullets came closer. It didn't matter. Breath was precious and I decided if this was it I'd prefer a bullet in the head to drowning.

Just then a bullet hit my typewriter and it flew by my head in two pieces.

Gunfire Rips Boat

The machine-gun fire ripped into our boat and we dove under again.

When I came up, someone was pulling our half limp boat out so I got behind and shoved. Our feet hit coral. We tried to get the boat across a reef.

I don't know how many more times they shot at us. I remember listening between volleys and hearing them shouting what must have been jeering remarks. Only two words I ever heard clearly were "Tojo's avengers."

Our boat sank just after we got it across the reef. We had one wounded man on it and kept trying to keep it afloat. As it went down we spotted another rubber boat off to the left.

We called to Corporal Roy C. Jackson, Dallas, who swung his boat our way. Two of us were paddling and the rest pushing.

Wounded Put Into Boat

When we combined our two loads, there were seventeen altogether. We put the wounded men in the boat and the rest of us swam alongside, pushing and pulling as best we could. When they'd fire on us, we'd go underneath and hold out as long as we could.

After a while, you could almost get the rhythm of their fire and know when to come up.

A little doctor named Wickard swam up to our boat and gave morphine to the wounded. He was a little slight man, with blond hair and a boyish face. He kept swimming from boat to boat. He finally came back to our boat and stayed.

Another Doctor Helps

We had another doctor along, named Kelly, who talked to the men and his excellent swimming gave us all courage. When things got bad, someone always had the courage to talk us into trying harder.

You think of many things when there doesn't seem to be a chance. You think of your pretty wife and the two little girls you don't expect to see again. You see men dying all around you. You see heads, arms and legs blown off.

You see men become hysterical and drown. You hear a little corporal plead for someone to kill him because he's shot in the stomach.

And then you see a thin line of hope and everyone gets in there again and tries.

Destroyer Lobs Shells

A destroyer came in close and lobbed several shells over our heads right into Japanese gun positions behind us. They socked into the hillside and we all cheered like mad.

The sun was coming up and we waited for daylight, expecting the Japanese to pot-shot us. The only remaining fire after the destroyer shelled them was some little Jap with a rifle. His aim was as bad as his purpose and as far as I know he didn't hit anyone.

Then the naval bombardment started.

It was like the biggest Fourth of July you ever saw. The ships began firing behind Pilelo Island, and water and earth trembled as their shells crashed all along the peninsula.

We took advantage of this spell to swim and push a raft farther and farther out.

Cuts Off His Boots

I got my pocket knife out and cut off my jungle boots. My socks slid off into the warm water. I went through my pockets and threw away everything except one picture. Then I tied my money belt around my neck. It contained seventeen Australian pounds and my dozen or so credentials. I handed the picture to Private Roy Gautschi and said, "Put that in your pocket."

Now naked, I could swim better and Jackson was the kind of leader you wanted to work for. He worked his way around the boat, plugging up bullet holes with wooden screws. He gave orders in a stern voice and you knew he meant what he said.

Some day I hope he's a general.

Shark Is Spotted

Somebody spotted a shark. It was off to our left and I found a .45 in the boat, and cocked it. When I aimed it, another rubber boat came into sight. I uncocked the automatic and tossed it back in the boat.

The shark never bothered us. We guessed he went on closer to shore.

American planes came next. Low-flying Marauders flew over the peninsula. We could see their tracers pumping into the trees. A Liberator flew low overhead and we raised out of the water and waved at it. We could hear the motors of the amphibious tanks and landing boats now charging toward the beach.

Finally, after three hours in the water, a small ship came our way. At first we didn't speak about it; it was too good to be true. Then it came in closer and Jackson said, "That's the most beautiful sight I ever saw in my life."

They threw us a line and we pulled out boat alongside. Jackson had us climb off one at a time. I stood on the deck with nothing on except a money belt. Somebody handed me a cup of coffee and a sailor stuck a cigaret in my mouth.

The captain, Harold Halter, of Vienna, Ill., came up. He is the press relations officer at General MacArthur's headquarters and he had gone in with us. He told me the names of several of his good friends who were dead. Three men were dying then.

Jap Planes Arrive

The roar of planes filled the air and we all hit the deck. Picking up somebody's helmet, I cowered under it until I realized that the kid next to me didn't have one. We pressed our faces together and had our heads under the same helmet. After awhile, our anti-aircraft fire in the harbor chased the Japanese planes away. Somebody said there were over twenty of them.

Captain Wright came up to me and drawled, "I'm sure enough glad to see you." There were two holes in his helmet big enough to shove a pullet egg through. He was feeling low but kept walking around among his men, talking to them and trying to find out who was dead and who might still be out in the harbor.

Couldn't Make It

First Lieutenant Joseph Batts, of Bryan, Texas, said he had tried to storm the beach, but couldn't make it. Everyone seemed to agree that Batts got farthest of anyone who was still alive. Somebody said one boy made it and threw a hand grenade into a machine-gun nest before he was killed.

Some of us transferred to landing craft that were going to Orange Beach. At noon, I set foot on New Britain soil, the last correspondent to arrive and I had planned on being the first.

A sailor had given me a pair of pants and a shirt, and now other correspondents shared their rations and water with me. One gave me socks and another shoes.

Japanese strafing planes dived over Orange Beach and we all ran for cover. I crouched under a tree beside a soldier and trembled all over, for the first time.

Objective Achieved

Brig. Gen. Julian Cunningham told me the first day's objective had been achieved.

Capt. Bill Laird, of Dallas, came back from Pilelo Island to report killing fifteen Japanese for the loss of one man.

Major Harry Wermer, another Dallas fighting man, is digging a foxhole and cussing about what

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happened to Wright's men. Wright is sitting in his tent rather sadly but still driving on.

ALLIES BOMB JAPS' BASES

Flyers In Widespread Raids. Aussies Gain On Land

Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters, *Friday*, Dec. 17 (AP)—While American troops were invading New Britain, Allied bombers were hammering at other enemy coastal bases on the island.

Gasmata, the big airfield center about seventy-five miles east of the Arawe landing, was hit by thirty-two tons of bombs. The Cape Gloucester area on the western tip of the island, sixty miles west of Arawe, received ninety-two tons of explosives among its airfield installations.

Other bombers struck at Rabaul, the enemy's harbor and air base on the northeastern tip of the island.

Aussies Attack Lakona

Australians fighting up the coast of the Huon peninsula, New Guinea, were attacking Lakona, the Japanese supply base twelve miles north of Finschhafen, while an island force of Aussies drove the enemy from strongly defended positions northeast of Wareo, which the Australians captured December 8.

Dutch-manned Mitchell bombers and Australian Beaufighters bombed and strafed two 5,000-ton troop-filled enemy transports and an escorting destroyer off Dili, on the north coast of Portuguese Timor. The transports were left stationary and burning fiercely, with heavy damage to enemy personnel, and the destroyer was probably damaged, the communique said.

Other Aerial Forays

Other aerial forays in the area north of Australia included a night attack by medium bombers on Sorong, on the northwest tip of Dutch New Guinea, and on an airdrome on Efman island, where large fires were started.

An attack on Koepang, on Timor island, resulted in fires among warehouses and in the town, and destruction in dispersal areas at Penfoei airdrome.

On Bougainville island, in the Solomons, Admiral William F. Halsey's planes continued hammering Japanese supply points, air fields and installations. In the Buka area, on the north coast, six enemy gun positions were destroyed or damaged and many buildings were wrecked.

Liberators Bomb Marshalls Again

DEC 18 1942

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 18 (AP)—A new forty-ton bombing of the Japanese mid-Pacific Marshalls was announced today and, for the first time in five weeks of almost daily attacks, the loss of one of the raiding Liberators was reported.

The airfield of Taroa on Maloelap atoll and the main fortified base of Wotje were the targets.

Thirty enemy planes battled it out over Taroa. Two were shot down, eight probably destroyed and eight more damaged.

In the raids, which occurred Wednesday, buildings and storage spaces were damaged on Taroa, and fires were started at Wotje.

In addition to the Liberator lost Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said several others were damaged. One crew member of a damaged bomber was killed.

The Liberators have been meeting increasing Zero opposition in the vicinity of Maloelap.

MARINES SEND $200,000 HOME

(The following story was written by Staff Sergt. Jeremiah A. O'Leary of Washington, D. C., a Marine Corps combat correspondent, and distributed by the Associated Press.)

Somewhere in the Southwest Pacific (Delayed).—United States Marines in a combat team at this base sent home postal money orders totaling more than $200,000 in the thirty-day period ended November 11.

The combat team mail clerk, Staff Sergt. Rudolph R. Hendrick of 585 Essex street, Brooklyn, N. Y., said that he sold $27,000 in money orders on a single day.

300-Mile-Long New Britain Is Little Explored

Island's Principal Town Is Rabaul, Used by Japan as Key South Pacific Base

New Britain is the largest island in the Bismarck Archipelago of the South Pacific, The Associated Press notes, and was a part of German territory mandated to Australia by the League of Nations after the World War. It was seized by the Japanese early in 1942.

New Britain is a long, narrow, crescent-shaped island extending east and west. Practically undeveloped, it averages fifty miles in width and is 300 miles long.

The chief town of the island is Rabaul, at the northeast end. While New Britain has many fine harbors, Simpson Harbor, at Rabaul, was the only one visited regularly by overseas shipping prior to the outbreak of the Pacific war.

The Japanese occupied Rabaul Jan. 23, 1942, and immediately built it up as their key base in their grip on the South Pacific. It is strategically located for that purpose, with the Solomon Islands to the southeast and New Guinea to the southwest. When Allied bombers made their first great raid on Rabaul, last Oct. 12, they found in its harbor many Japanese warships and more than a hundred vessels ranging from long-shore craft to ocean-going cargo ships.

The interior of New Britain is little known. The developed areas are largely on the Gazelle Peninsula in the north and on the southern and northern coasts, where there are plantation holdings.

New Britain is bisected along its length by a mountain chain. There are many active volcanoes. Rabaul was overwhelmed May 28, 1937, by ashes and dust from a volcanic eruption but soon was rebuilt.

Jersey Man Decorated For Devising Bomb Fuse

Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Capt. Charles O. Myatt, 370 Central avenue, Orange, N. J., received a medal today as Gen. Douglas MacArthur awarded Legion of Merit decorations for displays of enterprise and inventiveness under emergency conditions.

Capt. Myatt devised a satisfactory substitute from materials at hand when a supply of regular bomb fuses gave out during the Bismarck Sea engagement last March, and the fight in which Allied planes destroyed a Japanese convoy proceeded without interruption.

New Britain Bases Pounded

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Friday, Dec. 17 (AP)—While American troops were establishing their invasion base on New Britain, Allied bomber groups were hammering at other important enemy coastal bases on the island, it was announced today.

Gasmata, big supply airfield center about seventy-five miles east of the Arawe landing area, was hit by thirty-two tons of bombs. The Cape Gloucester area, sixty miles west of Arawe, received ninety-two tons of explosives among airfield installations. Other bombers struck at Rabaul, the enemy's harbor and air base on the northeastern tip of the island.

Do-Or-Die Of Japs Past

Aboard a United States Carrier in Mid-Pacific, Dec. 7 (AP—Delayed)—The average Japanese navy flyer is less skillful than a year ago and he no longer has the do-or-die spirit, says Commander Oscar Henry Dodson, 38, of Waco, Texas, who has had a box seat at the world's greatest aircraft carrier battles.

Dodson, a staff officer of Rear Admiral Alfred E. Montgomery, has watched Japanese airmen attack American carriers, both day and night, from last year's battle of Midway to the five-and-a-half-hour attack off the Marshall Islands three days ago. ELMER BURNS

They Don't Press Home

"The ability of the Jap pilot naturally varies, but on the whole they are not as good and determined as they were last year," said Dodson, whose wife lives at Edgewater, Md. "They don't press home.

"Some Jap air groups are better than others. A night torpedo plane attack November 20 off Tarawa in the Gilberts was pretty ineffectual. That of December 4 off Kwajalein in the Marshalls was the best. They searched beautifully and rendezvoused well and were good in every respect but driving their attack home."

Two Battles Compared

Comparing the daylight attack on the Hornet off the Santa Cruz islands in October, 1942, with the November 11, eighty-plane attack off Rabaul, New Britain, he said:

"The Hornet attack was well coordinated. Fighters, dive bombers and torpedo planes hit almost simultaneously. With a zealot's determination the Jap drove it home. Dive bombers' pilots even rode their bombs into the Hornet's deck, multiplying the bombs' destructiveness. And when they were damaged they turned back and crash dived.

"More important, their torpedo plane pilots released their fish and came on to divert the protective attack from other oncoming torpedo planes. As these Japs went the length of our burning ship, they strafted, and I saw marines at our anti-aircraft batteries tumble over like stacked dominoes.

"That determined attack was finished in five minutes and left the Hornet sinking with four bomb hits and two or three torpedo hits.

They Failed Miserably

"This year, off Rabaul on November 11, the Japs found, and had the available plane strength to destroy our carriers. But they failed miserably.

"They came in driblets without organization. Four waves came in within fifty-five minutes, and there were long pauses between the attacks. Dive bombers came in shallow dives—more of a glide. Many dropped their bombs well out of the area and some obviously fled the fire of our ships. None of them strafed."

Baltimore Bombardier Likes Manicures—To Pals' Dismay

DEC 17 1942

By Harold V. Boyle

An American Air Base in the Mediterranean, Dec. 11 (AP—Delayed)—Seeing Capt. John R. Brown sitting luxuriously in a hotel barbershop getting a manicure from a pretty girl was too much for two of his colleagues.

"Now I've seen everything," exclaimed Lieut. Wilson W. Hopkins, of Durham, N. C. "You might expect that from a pilot or a navigator—but not from a bombardier. No, never from a bombardier."

Brown, now a ground officer, formerly was bombardier on a Mitchell. He lives at 2041 Cliffwood avenue, Baltimore.

Wife Gave Him Manicures

"It's been ten months since I had a manicure," he said defensively. "Back home my wife used to give me one every week."

"Yeah, tell us another," said Hopkins, while Gina, the dark-haired girl, looked on uncomprehendingly. She doesn't speak English and she and the barber both think all American airmen are crazy.

"This is cheap," Brown went on. "Can you imagine her doing all this for two bits? I think I'll have another one when this one is finished. You can't afford not to at that price, ouch"—He jumped as Gina assailed a hangnail.

"Why don't you have your toes manicured?" jeered Alphe G. Jarreau, of New Orleans, a civilian observer. "You've never had that done—and you'll never have a better chance."

"What a war," said Hopkins. "Soldiers getting manicures What a war!"

REDS HIT BACK AT NAZI ARMY IN KIEV BULGE

Foe Driven From Several Strongpoints by Heavy Soviet Attack.

DEC 17 1942

BIG GUNS STOP GERMAN PUSH

Russian Forces Expand Gains in Dnieper Bend—Storm Into Rail Town.

Moscow, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army has gone over to the offensive for the second time this week in the battle of the Kiev bulge and in a series of swift counter-attacks has driven the Germans from several strongpoints along the Teterev River salient, fifty-five miles west of the Ukrainian capital.

Marshal Fritz von Mannstein's powerful armored divisions were unable to withstand the concentrated artillery fire from the Russian positions, field dispatches said.

Red Army guns, aided by Stormovik bombers, knocked out at least forty-eight German tanks and ninety-seven armored cars in yesterday's fighting. In one sector the Nazis attacked again and again with more than 100 tanks and at least 4,000 men, but they wilted each time in the face of the accurate Soviet gunfire.

While the outcome of the tense, see-sa wbattle still was undecided, the fact that Gen. Vatutin's line had held firm against the enemy's frontal assaults suggested that the Germans had shot their bolt, at least for the time being, in their drive to recapture Kiev.

Konev Expands Gains.

South of the Ukrainian capital Red Army forces under Gen. Ivan S. Konev were reported rapidly expanding their positions west of the Dnieper River following the joining of the Kremenchug and Cherkasy bridgeheads yesterday.

The Russians thus have complete control of the west bank for a sixty-five-mile stretch between the two cities, and Gen Koney was quick to exploit his victory. His troops stormed into the railway town of Byelozere, five miles northeast of Smela, placing that important rail junction within easy artillery range of Soviet guns.

Gen. Konev also tightened his grip around Kiroviograd, southwest of Kremenchug. Sixteen smaller towns and villages fell to advancing Red Army troops in the Kremenchug-Cherkasy sector.

Nazis Admit Reverses.

London, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Berlin acknowledged today that Russian forces have slowed the German counter-advance in the Kiev see-saw battle area and have launched a strong offensive in White Russia.

The acknowledgments bore out Moscow reports that Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's Ukranian army had gone over to the offensive again and had massed the greatest artillery concentration of the war against the German armies in the Kiev bulge.

A German broadcast said the Kiev operations "are approaching a climax," while admitting the Nazi counter-attack was making less progress.

On the White Russia front to the north, the German broadcast admitted that Nazi lines west of Krichev—on the road to Minsk—had been breached by a strong Russian attack launched under an artillery barrage and with flamethrower support, but said counterattacks had restored the German positions.

RED TROOPS HALT GERMANS ON RIVER IN BATTLE FOR KIEV

Several More Towns Recaptured by Russians Inside Bulge.

NEW ATTACK REPORTED

Germans Say Three Soviet Drives Now Are Underway in North.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 17—(AP) The Russians have scored defensively by breaking up a German attack on a water barrier—perhaps the Teterev river about 55 miles west of Kiev—and their own attacks have forced the Nazis out of several more towns in the Kiev bulge, Moscow announced today. Berlin, meanwhile, reported a third Soviet drive on the now seething White Russian front.

The Moscow-broadcast midnight communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said that in the Ukraine German infantry was dispersed with heavy casualties in an attempt to cross an unnamed river in the area south of Malin and east of Radomysl, where the Russians are holding the Teterev river line.

Eight hundred Germans were killed in this area, the communique said.

Two Drives in South

To the south, in the twin Russian drives on the rail towns of Smela and Kirovograd, Soviet forces killed 900 Germans, battered back German counter-attacks and captured several hamlets and some military booty.

Soviet airmen raided the railway station of Smela and blew up an enemy train, the communique said.

The Germans, who already had reported two big Soviet offensives under way in White Russia, told today of the launching of a third near Mogilev.

The three assaults, perhaps the beginning of a winter offensive toward the Baltic, were said by Berlin to be:

1. South of Nevel, where for the third day about 60,000 Soviet infantry and tank brigades, in an area 70 miles from the Latvian border, lashed out in their third day of attack under Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko, defender of Stalingrad. Berlin reports said heavy fighting "is in full swing there" as the Russians attacked with "superior forces."

Tanks Used in Attack

2. West of Krichev in the area near Mogilev, where the latest Russian attack was reported to have sent tank forces hurtling over the frozen fields toward the Dnieper. The Germans said Gen. Markian M. Popov began the attack with an intense artillery barrage followed by infantry charges behind flame-throwing tanks. "Some were later "sealed off."

3. Southwest of the rail junction of Zhlobin, where about 100,000 Red army infantrymen and two tank brigades struck for the second day with heavy airforce support. The German High command said the Russians failed to achieve a break-through in this area.

Not one word of any of these three battles came from the Russians themselves. They apparently awaited important victories before making claims, their usual procedure.

In the Kiev bulge where the fighting centered south of Malin and northwest of Radomysl—an area along the Teterev river about 55 miles west of Kiev—the Russians appeared to have broken the back of another sally by Gen. Fritz von Mannstein's tanks.

For the second day the Moscow communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said "our troops fought engagements for the improvement of their positions and dislodged the enemy from several populated places."

Fresh Troops Attack

The German satellite Vichy radio reported that Gen. Nikolai Vatutin had brought up fresh forces in this area and was counterattacking.

"Since the fighting here is at its height, it is impossible to give a detailed analysis of its development," Col. Nikolai Akimov, a Russian military writer said.

Berlin said the fighting here was "approaching a climax" although the speed of the German advance has somewhat slowed down. German formations, Berlin said, had pushed beyond Radomysl toward Kiev.

German troops were ordered to "fight till the last drop of blood," German radio accounts said, admitting that "crack SS (Elite Guard) and army units are tired and worn out after day and night battles."

To the south, Moscow reports said, Russian vanguards reached the outskirts of the town of Smela as they filtered down from captured Cherkasy. German defenses were said to be crumbling under the steady fire of big Russian artillery last reported but five miles away.

There was heavy fighting before Kirovograd where the Germans threw in fresh infantry and tanks in repeated counterattacks, but the communique said they were beaten back. The Red army was closing in from three sides on this town.

Moscow explained the ferocity of German fighting in this area as an attempt to save some communications from advancing Russians who now control all but one railway feeding troops in the lower Dnieper and Krivoi Rog basin.

Weather, too, made news in Russia. Good visibility permitted extensive air activity over snowy battlefields and the Russians announced they had shot down 100 German planes. The German radio admitted that Soviet dive-bombers were attacking relentlessly hours on end.

Deep freezes were rapidly hardening many sectors of the Dnieper and within a short period were expected to solve the major part of a difficult supply problem for the Russian salient west of Kiev.

The biggest guns and tanks cannot be brought across the ice, but smaller equipment can, relieving congestion on the bridges.

Russians Retain Upper Hand in Fight Near Kiev

Gain for the Second Day; Red Drive in White Russia Reported Growing Wider

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Soviet forces rolled the Germans back today for the second straight day in the seesaw battle of the Kiev bulge, Moscow announced, while German reports said White Russia, to the north, was aflame with at least three Soviet offensives battering simultaneously against the German lines.

The Russians told also of additional towns captured in their twin drives for the rail centers of Smela and Kirovograd along the Dnieper.

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1. South of Nevel, where about 60,000 Soviet infantry and tank men, in an area seventy miles from the Latvian border, lashed out in their third day of attack under General Andrei I. Yeremenko, defender of Stalingrad. Berlin reports said heavy fighting is "in full swing there" as the Russians attacked with "superior forces."

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REDS BREAK NAZIS' THRUST AT BARRIER

Report Forcing Foe Out Of More Towns In Kiev Bulge

London, *Friday*, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Russians have broken up a German attack on a water barrier—perhaps the Teterev river, about fifty-five miles west of Kiev—and their own attacks have forced the Nazis out of several more towns in the Kiev bulge, Moscow announced today.

Berlin, meanwhile, reported a third Soviet drive on the White Russian front near Mogilev.

The Moscow communique said that in the Ukraine German infantry was dispersed with heavy casualties in an attempt to cross an unnamed river in the area south of Malin and east of Radomysl.

Eight hundred Germans were killed in this area, it said.

West of Krichev in the area near Mogilev, the latest Russian attack was reported to have sent tank forces toward the Dnieper.

Behind Flame-Throwing Tanks

The Germans said Gen. Markian M. Popov began the attack with an intense artillery barrage followed by infantry charges behind flame-throwing tanks. "Some dents" in German lines were acknowledged, although Berlin said these were later "sealed off."

To the south, in the twin Russian drives on the rail towns of Smela and Kirovograd, Soviet forces killed 900 Germans, battered back German counterattacks and captured several hamlets and some military booty.

Blow Up Train At Smela

Soviet airmen raided the railway station of Smela and blew up an enemy train.

Moscow reports said Russian vanguards from Cherkasy reached the outskirts of the town of Smela. German defenses were said to be crumbling under the steady fire of the big Russian artillery.

Fight Before Kirovograd

There was heavy fighting before Kirovograd where the Germans threw in fresh infantry and tanks in repeated counterattacks, but the communique said they were beaten back.

Moscow explained the ferocity of German fighting in this area as an attempt to save some communications from advancing Russians who now control all but one railway feeding troops in the lower Dnieper and Krivoi Rog basin.

ATROCITY TRIALS BEGIN IN KHARKOV

MOSCOW, Dec. 16.—(AP) Trial of a group of German soldiers, and a Russian accused as a traitor, on charges of slaying Soviet citizens during the Nazi occupation of Kharkov began in that city yesterday before a military tribunal of the Ukrainian front, it was announced today.

The Germans were captured during the Red army offensive in Kharkov province. The Soviet press, which gave page-wide spreads to the trials, said the first four defendants—three Germans and the Russian—all had pleaded guilty.

Others are to be indicted and tried.

Dispatches said the three Germans and the Russian in the Kharkov trials all took part in "Dushegubkas" murders of several thousand civilians. A dispatch said 30,000 people were killed but not all by the dushegubkas method—forcing persons into trucks, sealing the vehicles and filling the trucks with carbon monoxide through tubes from the running motor.

The press today carried photographs of numerous corpses in shallow trenches.

A dispatch said that an "examination of 623 bodies proved that 523 were killed in specially-built truck gas chambers."

Germans Tried In Kharkov

London, Dec. 16 (AP)—Germans accused of atrocities in Kharkov during Nazi occupation of that [illegible] have been called to trial before a military tribunal of the Fourth Ukrainian Front and have pleaded guilty, the Moscow radio said today in a broadcast recorded by Reuters.

The trial hall was crowded with hundreds of workers, including some who bore traces of German torture, the broadcast said.

"All of them awaited the hour of retribution," the announcement added. "The hour has struck."

After the Russian army reoccupied Kharkov on August 24, Moscow charged that more than 14,000 "absolutely innocent" inhabitants of the city had been slain, some being shot and others being executed in "death-trap" trucks, described as hermetically sealed, with the exhausts connected inside.

FLYERS BLAST BRENNER PASS RAIL JUNCTIONS

300 American Bombers Hit Bolgano and Innsbruck in Heavy Attacks.

EIGHTH ARMY IN NEW GAINS

British Cut Lateral Road in Three Places—Fifth Takes New Hill Position.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—American heavy bombers, striking with as great force as on Tuesday when 300 Flying Fortresses and Liberators blasted airfields in the Athens area, hit telling blows at enemy communications on both sides of the Brenner Pass yesterday.

The new sledgehammer attack was directed at rail facilities at Innsbruck in Austria and at Bolzano and the Trento regions in northern Italy, and, although the fleet of bombers and escorting fighters approximately matched the armada which raided the Ægean area, Allied headquarters said every one of the planes returned safely.

Key Hill Capture

These attacks, described as highly concentrated and successful, were made on the main supply line from Germany into Italy as

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the British Eighth Army pushed ahead slowly in an advance along the Adriatic coast toward Pescara and the Fifth Army captured an important hill in the Castel san Vincenzo area, six miles south of Alfedena.

The Eighth Army cut the road between Ortona and Orsogna in three places and captured the village of Berrati, three miles from Ortona.

The raid on Innsbruck was made by Fortresses of the Fifteenth United States Air Force and was the first blow delivered on the Austrian Tyrol. High explosives were laid across the railway yards and terminal.

Rail Yards Hit

Innsbruck is the junction point where the rail line extending southward through the Brenner Pass leaves the main east-west line which links the industrial areas of southern Germany and Austria.

South of the pass Fortresses bombed the rail yards at Bolzano and Liberators struck at the viaduct over the Avisio river near Trento.

Other Allied planes made new forays into the Balkans.

American Warhawks strafed the landing field near Zara on the Dalmatian coast, destroying seven aircraft on the ground, and American Mitchells riddled an airfield at Mostar with bombs.

Oil Tanks Bombed

RAF Spitfires carrying bombs scored six hits on oil tanks on the Gulf of Kotor, southeast of Dubrovnik, and also hit a troop encampment on Saseno, an island off Valone on the Albanian coast.

The Eighth Army's gains, made despite bad weather, were assisted by tanks, which knocked out four enemy tanks.

Canadian and Indian troops crossed the bitterly-contested highway from Orsogna to Ortona in three places and forced the Germans into the hills, where they were being shelled.

Ortona Set Afire

The port of Ortona itself was blazing, apparently from fires set by the Germans preparatory to abandoning the city.

The Fifth Army's fighting consisted mainly of sharp skirmishes over rough ground in which some limited gains were made.

Italian troops again were in action with the Fifth Army, and this time captured five prisoners.

An indication of the distrust the Germans hold for the Italian residents on their side of the line came with the interception of an order to a batallion of the Fifteenth Armored Grenadiers to shoot all civilians found in the combat zone.

Five enemy aircraft were destroyed in the day's operations and four Allied planes were listed as missing.

Nazi Rail Junctions Raided In Austria, Brenner Pass

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 16—(AP) America's powerful new striking arm—the 15th strategic air force—tangled the slender railroad thread linking Germany and the 10th Nazi army in Italy with an "accurate and concentrated" attack yesterday on rail junctions in Austria and the Brenner pass.

More than 300 bombers and fighters winging north on this deadly mission demonstrated the great destructive range of the Allied air force in the Mediterranean by hitting railroad yards at the world-famous ski resort of Innsbruck in the Austrian Tyrol, 1,000 miles from targets they attacked 24 hours previously at Athens, Greece.

The paralyzing blows of the big Flying Fortresses and Liberators, which left railroad yards a jumble of wrecked and twisted equipment where it would hurt the enemy worst, again took the war spotlight in the Mediterranean as the Allied Fifth and Eighth armies pushed slowly and laboriously deeper into German defenses below Rome.

Ortona Road Cut

Canadians and Indians of the Eighth army, struggling forward from their bridgehead across the Moro river near the Adriatic coast, chopped the road between Ortona and Orsogna in three places and reached a good position to bring heavy pressure on the blazing port of Ortona, which the Nazis apparently had fired in anticipation of its evacuation.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American and British Fifth army pushed ahead in rough terrain and captured an important hill in the Castel San Vincenzo area six miles south of Alfedena.

Possibly heralding another full-scale assault on the Nazi winter line, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander-in-chief, told his forces in Italy: "The war is now entering into its crucial phase. I ask each soldier to do his duty to his upmost."

Flying Fortresses carried out the raid on Innsbruck, 60 miles from Munich, laying strings of high explosives across the railroad yard and terminal. Innsbruck, only 20 miles from Garmisch-Partenkirchen where the 1936 winter Olympics were held, is the key junction in the Italian-Austrian rail system leading into Germany.

Rail Yards Hit at Bolzano

Eighty miles south of Innsbruck on the Italian end of [illegible] Fortresses smashed the rail yards at Bolzano, while [illegible] ed explosives on a vital [illegible] oad viaduct over the Avisio river near Trento, 20 miles south of Bolzano. Returning crewmen reported seeing four tremendous explosions near one end of the Avisio viaduct, but did not observe whether the span itself was hit.

The damaging raid gave additional point to Gen. Henry H. Arnold's recent promise that the Allied air force would hit every area of Germany and her satellites. Already the Nazis' fighters strength is stretched near the breaking point. Not a single bomber or escorting Lightning fighter was lost yesterday, when there was only anti-aircraft fire to contend with.

It is further significant that the Allies have gained bases from which they can attack targets in southern Greece one day and roar north the next to hammer Germany proper.

(There again was no official indication whether the 15th air force bombers were operating from southern Italy or from North Africa. From the great air bases around Foggia in Italy it is only about 450 miles to Innsbruck, whereas the coast of Africa is some 750 miles from the Tyrolean capital. Allied fighter escorts have been flying from Italian bases for many weeks.)

The wreckage left at Innsbruck will badly cripple German efforts to supply their forces in Italy through the Brenner pass. In recent months many high Nazi officials have sent their families to the famous winter resort to escape the Allied air attacks on Berlin.

Eighth Army Uses Tanks

In the ground fighting near the Adriatic coast, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth army was able to throw some tanks into its drive on Ortona. Four German tanks were destroyed as the Canadians seized the village of Berrati, three miles south of Ortona. Advices from the front said the Eighth army had taken almost 2,000 prisoners since the Sangro river battle began Nov. 17.

On the Fifth army front, the Nazis were reported digging in deeply along a five-mile stretch on the west side of the Garigliano river, beginning at a point about eight miles from the coast. Italian troops again were reported in action with the Fifth army and this time they captured five prisoners.

Five German planes were shot down in operations over the front and four Allied craft were reported missing.

(War Secretary Stimson announced in Washington that French Moroccan as well as Italian troops had joined the Fifth army.)

ITALIAN TROOPS WIN FIRST VICTORY

By DON WHITEHEAD

AT ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS NEAR MIGNANO, Italy, Dec. 16.—(AP) Italian troops won their first victory today over the Germans in World war II in a joint attack with American forces on a mountain which formed a barrier to the Allies moving into the Liri valley south of Cassino.

The Americans who had fought their way across Mount Maggiore attacked at dawn on the western and southwestern slopes and the Italians attacked at 9:30 a. m. from the southern slopes. The objective of the Italians was a hill on the eastern end of a hog back ridge sitting alongside the main road to Rome.

The Italians reached their objective at 11:30 a. m. but they were so cautious they did not announce the area had been taken until an hour later when they had mopped up the sector and made contact with Americans who had fought their way from the west.

First reports said that at least 100 Germans were killed and 60 captured in the combined attack. The operation represented a comeback for the Italians, who were stopped in their first attack up a mountain on Dec. 8 with heavy casualties.

An Italian general at this headquarters said, "We are very happy over the success, because heavy casualties were suffered in the other attacks. I hope the Italian people appreciate what the Italian soldiers are doing to support the Allies."

He praised the "very good understanding" and liaison his troops had with the American forces and added that as a result of this action he hoped to get reinforcements for future operations.

Nazis Use Parachute Units In Heavy Fighting in Italy

By LYNN HEINZERLING

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN ITALY, Dec. 15.—(Delayed)—(AP) The Germans threw two fresh parachute regiments into the knee-deep mud of the farmlands and olive groves bordering the Orsogna-Ortona road today, but Canadians stopped them and inched ahead just short of blazing Ortona.

Since the battle of the Sangro the 65th German infantry has been smashed and the 90th armored grenadier division has now been brought close to disintegration.

Road Cut at Three Points

(It was announced at Allied headquarters Thursday that Indian and Canadian troops had cut the Ortona-Orsogna road in three places.)

In one stretch along this slippery, sticky battlefield the Germans have lost 3,000 of 4,000 infantrymen who two weeks ago threw themselves powerfully against Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth army.

The 3,000 casualties include captured, wounded and killed.

For the second successive day, General Montgomery visited sector sof the front held by Canadiens, New Zealanders and Indians.

The Orsogna-Ortona road now has been cut at several places, and still the Germans are throwing in almost ceaseless counter-attacks which, while slowing the Eighth army's advance, are paying big dividends in dead and captured Germans.

New Zealanders slashed across the road in the Orsogna region last night and took some 50 prisoners, and the Indians, too, moved forward to capture a hill on the highway.

At battalion headquarters in the forward area today, the fury of this battle against mud and Germans was apparent in many ways. At the door of the small hut where headquarters is established stood a captured German infantryman. His eyes were fixed straight ahead. He stood rigidly at attention. His shoulders sagged, and on his face was written all the exhaustion of an eight-day struggle against bursting shells, against deep brown mud and against the constant press of the hard driving Canadians. As I walked past him into the headquarters, his lips twitched, but there was no change in his facial expression.

The sentry nodded toward the German and explained: "Bomb happy."

The Canadians, still unable to explain the fires which lighted Ortona last night, were dug in about 1,000 yards from the town today, and a fresh-looking Canadian officer smiled and said: "Everything is going okay."

The road running up the hill to the advanced Canadian post in a mud-spattered hamlet was lined with carcasses of cows and horses killed by shell-fire and by mines strewn by the enemy. The aged olive groves, normally the very symbol of peace, were ploughed into deep furrows by trucks and tanks, and were littered with the debris of war.

BADOGLIO PURGE OUSTS FASCISTS

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—The Government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio has approved a decree ordering a purge of military and civil personnel of Fascists, it was announced here today.

The decree provides for the removal from the administration of members of the National Fascist Party. Such members were described as including "Squadristi" members who took part in the march on Rome and members belonging to the "Littorio gang."

Exceptions were made "to provide for members of the party who can prove they took no active part in the mentioned organizations or those who have redeemed their past by active service against the enemy."

Eisenhower Sees War at Crisis

Calls Upon Armies in Italy to Do Utmost in Crucial Phase Now Beginning.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—The Allied Commander in Chief, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in his first message to his troops since his return from the historic Allied military conferences at Cairo, told them today that "the war is now entering into its crucial phase."

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The message to Allied forces in Italy follows:

"The past year has been a very hard one for us, but we have obtained very good results.

"The war is now entering into its crucial phase.

"I ask each soldier to do his duty to his utmost."

Gen. Eisenhower attended the Cairo conferences at which, it is believed, final plans were laid for all-out offensives against Germany and Japan. He also accompanied President Roosevelt on his subsequent visits to ancient Carthage and Malta. At Carthage, the President gave him a detailed, first-hand report on the Allies' newly completed victory strategy during a forty-eight-hour stop-over.

Montgomery Wins $40 On Rome-Arrival Bet

With the Eighth Army in Italy, Dec. 14 ((AP)—Delayed)—His eyes twinkling, General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery told his men today "a lot of people are taking money betting on when we gat to Rome," and added: "I made £10 ($40) this morning, myself."

He did not specify what he had put his money on, but the remark suggested he had not expected to see Rome just yet—unless he was wagering on a mile-by-mile basis or making some other side bet.

The Eighth Army's commander said it was a general who paid off.

Germans Sink 17 Ships; Loss Of Life Heavy

Washington, Dec. 16 (AP)—Seventeen United Nations merchant ships, including five American vessels, were sunk by German bombers in the Allied port at Bari, Italy, December 2.

Approximately 1,000 persons, among them thirty-seven American naval men, were killed or injured.

Secretary of War Stimson disclosed casualty details and the loss of American ships at a press conference today after other sources of unquestionable authority had put the total number of vessels lost at seventeen, approximately fifty per cent. of the total amount of shipping in Bari harbor at the time.

Seriousness Not Denied

In official quarters here there was no disposition to deny that the blow was serious—reducing British army supplies for two or three days—and in some respects the worst defeat inside a protected harbor since the Japanese raided Pearl Harbor to start the war two years ago.

"Fortunately, most of the cargo had been discharged prior to the attack, and the loss of supplies was not great," Stimson said.

Two Ammunition Ships Hit

About thirty German bombers participated in the raid. Stimson said much of the damage resulted when two ammunition ships were hit and exploded, spreading fires and destruction over the harbor.

Stimson's report of the attack came during the course of his weekly review of the war.

"While we have definite air superiority in southern Italy and in most of the Mediterranean," the War Secretary said, "the Germans have appreciably increased their air strength in this area. Sharp fighter resistance has been encountered at times, and some heavy bomber attacks have been made on Allied ports and shipping."

U. S. Casualty Data Lacking

Stimson told questioners that the War Department did not know the full number of Americans included in the estimated total of 1,000 casualties and did not know whether the two ammunition ships were among the five American vessels reported destroyed.

First Report December 4

Stimson said that the Bari bombing had been announced by General Eisenhower on December 4. The communique issued that day at Allied headquarters, Algiers, said in part:

"On the evening of December 2, enemy aircraft attacked the Bari area and damage was done. There were a number of casualties."

Defenders Taken By Surprise

The wave of German bombers came over the Bari area just at dawn, flying very low and very fast. They caught the city's defenses entirely by surprise, as frequently happens in an air attack made at dangerously low levels.

The raiders were not interested in port installations as much as in the ships in harbor. A convoy apparently had arrived only a day or so before and the work of unloading ships had been going forward at top speed. Thus, some of the vessels lost were completely empty, others had discharged part of their cargoes.

About 30 Ships There

In all, there were about thirty big merchant ships in harbor, possibly a few more or a few less.

The attack lasted only a few minutes. When it was over, harbor shipping was a shambles and seventeen merchant vessels lay useless on the bottom of Bari harbor.

The raid, so far as could be established here, did not have any extremely disruptive effect on Allied strategy in Italy.

The Eighth Army suffered badly in supplies for two or three days, but rapidly recouped its supply position. The more significant effect was in the loss of shipping and the harbor clearance work made necessary.

The assault was carried out with obviously fine planning and brilliant execution. In some respects it was like the attacks made by American army and navy air forces on Japanese "sitting ducks" in the harbor at Rabaul, enemy base in the Southwest Pacific. American planes there went in under conditions of surprise, caught defenses off balance, and caused extremely heavy damage.

Short Of Fighter Planes

One of the main difficulties with the defenses at Bari appears to have been that they were weak in fighter planes. The British air forces, in immediate charge in that area, ordinarily follow the practice of concentrating on strategic bombing and tactical support of front-line positions.

Bari defenses thus depended principally on anti-aircraft equipment which is not considered by military tacticians to be a primary so much as a last-ditch defensive measure.

A German communique on December 5 described the attack as having been carried out by "strong bomber formations" with the sinking of four commercial vessels and hits on nine other freighters and a "medium warship." The Germans claimed to have lost two planes.

U. S. BOMBERS AGAIN HEAVILY BATTER REICH

Mighty Fleet Strikes Third Blow Since Saturday at Northwest Germany.

FIERCE FIRES ARE SET RAGING

Returning Pilots Say Smoke Rose Thick and Hot Into Sub-stratosphere.

London, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—A vast armada of American heavy bombers, escorted by squadron after squadron of fighters, beat through thick curtains of anti-aircraft fire over northwest Germany today to batter that Nazi shipbuilding and submarine center for the third time in a week.

Specific targets were not announced immediately, but returning flyers said that their tons of high explosive and fire bombs sent towering columns of thick, black smoke surging up through the overcast into the substratosphere, as if big oil stores had been hit.

Some of the first crews to return said that the German fighter opposition had greatly diminshed. One group saw only six single-engined Nazi planes hovering far out from the bomber formation, and another group saw only twenty enemy fighters during the entire run.

Tonight the German radio went off the air for the first time in several nights on account of "technical disturbances," a phrase presaging an Allied night aerial assault following up the Americans' daylight blow.

Third Since Saturday.

The navigators of the big American bombers were popular with the crews tonight, for they sent the formations unerringly to the target, and got them back to their bases before the end of the short winter daylight.

Liberators and Flying Fortresses of the Eighth United States Air Force blasted the same region—northwest Germany—on Monday of this week, when they bombed unspecified targets through the clouds, losing five heavy bombers and knocking down fifteen aircraft. On Saturday the American squadrons shot down 138 Nazi fighters and lost seventeen bombers and three fighters. Their target that day was the great port of Emden, which they pounded heavily.

Cities of Northwest Germany that have suffered heavy and damaging raids are Wilhelmshaven, Bremen and Emden. The ports, with their U-boat yards and facilities for shipping from Sweden, and the long stretch of occupied coast, have been the Americans' favorite targets lately.

The Air Ministry announced [illegible] nights. No planes were lost, the ministry added.

Meanwhile today it was reliably reported that the Allied day [illegible] night bombing of German industry has cut the enemy's aircraft production to a point at which the output of fighter planes barely equals the losses in battle.

Information available here indicated that the Germans produced about 1,250 bombers and 650 fighters in August and the same number in September, while the late summer bombing campaign undoubtedly reduced the figures still lower.

Since October 1 British and American fighters and bombers have shot down more than 1,000 German planes by conservative count. The Germans are believed to have only 2,400 fighters in service now on all fronts, about two-thirds of them at home.

Nazi industry once had a monthly goal of 2,600 planes of all types but achieved this only in July 1942.

RAF Bombs Berlin, Fifth Raid in Month

Attack on Reich Capital Follows U.S. Day Assault on Northwest Germany.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 17—(AP) The British announced early today that R.A.F. bombers blasted Berlin last night for the fifth major attack on the German capital in less than a month following an American heavy bomber raid in great strength against Germany's northwest corner.

The Air ministry announcement came after the Berlin radio reported that R.A.F. bombers struck at the German capital in a "terror attack on a considerable scale."

Lancasters in Raid

It was learned that several squadrons of R.C.A.F. Lancasters participated in the attack. The Berlin radio's announcement which followed a Stockholm report of the operation said:

"British bombers tonight again attacked the capital of the Reich. The attack was described in Berlin as a terror attack on a considerable scale.

"Well-informed circles point out it was carried out in poor visibility. Residential quarters in the capital again were hit."

The Air ministry's confirmation of the raid on Berlin came shortly before 2 a.m. (9 p.m. Eastern War Time) and was the quickest official announcement of a night raid ever released here.

Heretofore, although newsmen may have known that the R.A.F. was out, they have been unable to cable the information out of Britain before 4 a.m. (11. p.m. E.W.T.)

There was no official explanation for the change in policy.

Berlin and French radio stations had closed down early in the evening in a complete blackout of all wave lengths—the usual tip-off of a deep night penetration of far ranging British bombers.

The R.A.F.'s biggest bombers had been idle since Dec. 3, when they attacked Leipzig in considerable strength.

Raid Below Record Tonnage

First advices indicated tonight's reported bombing was not so heavy as the November attacks, in one of which more than 2,300 (long) tons of high explosives and incendiaries were rained on the Reich capital, devastating the center of the city.

The last major raid on Berlin, Germany's biggest war production center as well as the heart of the Nazi government, was the night of Dec. 2 when the British sent a strong force over the city and lost 41 bombers. In that assault approximately 1,500 (long) tons of bombs were dropped.

Since that time reports emanating from Germany have described Berliners as momentarily awaiting a new attack.

Heavily-escorted U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators plunged through a circular wall of flak to reach their targets in a daylight operation yesterday and returned to darkened English bases by the light of flares and landing lights.

Sixteen Nazi fighters of the few which dared challenge the raiders through the rough weather were shot down by the Fortresses and Liberators while two more were bagged by the fighter escort of Thunderbolt P-47's and Lightning P-38's for a total score of 18. Eleven U. S. bombers and one escort plane failed to return.

Shipyard Area Hit

This attack upon the strategic sector dotted with Nazi submarine and shipbuilding yards was the third major operation out of five carried out so far in December in which the U. S. Eighth air force command has failed to announce the targets specifically. It appeared, however, that the bomber command in striking northwest Germany was engaged in a final effort to clear U-Boat packs from Allied invasion sea lanes.

At one English base—where the hours of daylight are nearing the shortest of the year—returning bombers gave the control staff one of the trickiest jobs of the war by stacking up overhead for an hour and a half before the last of the group was safely aground.

The bombers dropped slowly out of the half-darkness to settle along the flare paths with their landing lights on in warning to others to stay away.

Escorted through extremely tough weather by a tight cover of Thunderbolts and Lightnings, the Americans plunged through a circular wall of gunfire around the target twice—in and out—to drop high explosives and incendiaries.

Some crews reported seeing black smoke curling through the clouds as though an oil refinery had been hit.

Enemy fighter opposition, normally heavy over that part of Germany, failed to materialize in any sizeable strength and the crews of some groups dubbed the mission a "milk run."

Fifth Major U. S. Raid

It was the fifth major American operation of the month, daylight weather in December having proved better for flying than night hours when the British formations attack. The British have been able to make only two raids so far this month.

Eighth Airforce daylight bombings are now proceeding through winter weather that had hitherto been judged unfeasible for action, indicating that Germany will have no respite in the coming months.

What results recent American attacks have produced has been difficult to ascertain completely since reconnaissance photographing on which estimates are made has been restricted by weather. Even the R.A.F. has been unable to make pictures showing what its great raids on Berlin have done although the last heavy attack there occurred two weeks ago.

In the last three weeks there have been at least three occasions when American communiques failed specifically to identify the targets attacked. This policy might be the results of lack of reconnaissance because of the weather.

NAZI FLYERS SEND PRAISE TO EAKER

Washington, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—American bombers are becoming so accurate, and the German airforce so polite, that Lieut.-Gen. Ira C. Eaker has received the congratulations of the Luftwaffe.

Wellwood E. Beall, engineering vice-president of the Boeing Aircraft Company, just returned from England, reports that Gen. Eaker received the message following a raid by American bombers on Regensburg. The Luftwaffe congratulated the Americanes on their avoidance of a hospital.

The Luftwaffe, said Mr. Beall, also expressed its inability to understand how such accuracy was achieved.

London, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—American precision bombing received

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a humorous accolade today from the magazine Aeroplane.

The periodical printed a cartoon showing a group of United States Army Air Forces officers registering dismay as a high-flying American plane scores a miss in bombing practice.

"It's Cadet Schmaltz, sir," says one as the bomb falls outside the target. "He's hopeless."

The target is—a rain barrel.

passages. A later bulletin disclosed that pneumonia had developed.

Ill on Leaving London.

The Prime Minister was reported suffering from a heavy cold with a temperature of more than 100 when he sailed from Britain to attend the historic conferences with President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin, Marshal

Lord Moran but also by Brig. Bedord and Lieut.-Col. Pulvertaft who are consultant physician and director of pathology, respectively, to the Middle East forces. I can assure the House that every modern facility is available on the spot."

Lord Moran, the Prime Minister's personal physician, ac-

Churchill Stricken With Pneumonia

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Patch Develops on Left Lung, but Some Improvement Is Shown in Prime Minister's Condition.

London, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill, who marked his sixty-ninth birthday while attending the three-Power Teheran conference, has a patch of pneumonia in the left lung, Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee told the hushed House of Commons today.

Mr. Attlee indicated that Mr. Churchill is now somewhere in the Middle East. A bulletin issued at No. 10 Downing Street, Mr. Churchill's official residence, which gave the first intimation of the Prime Minister's illness, said: "His general condition is as satisfactory as can be expected."

A later announcement, that daily bulletins on his condition will be issued, may be taken as an indication of the gravity of his illness. Supplies of the new drug Penicillin were understood to be available if needed. Both houses of Parliament sent messages of sympathy to Mr. Churchill, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool called upon the Catholics of England and Wales to offer up special prayers for his quick recovery.

Tonight an announcement from 10 Downing Street said that there was some improvement in the Prime Minister's condition. The bulletin, issued at 7 o'clock (2 P. M. New York time), said:

"The Prime Minister has had a good night. There is some improvement in his general condition."

That is the second attack of pneumonia suffered by Mr. Churchill in less than a year.

Mr. Churchill fell ill with a cold last January just after his Casablanca conference with President Roosevelt, and on February 19 it was announced that he was confined to bed with acute catarrh of the upper respiratory

Chiang Kai-shek and President Inonu of Turkey. On his arrival in Cairo, the cold became worse and the Prime Minister had lost his voice, but insisted on continuing his arduous labors.

Only two days ago, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons he had left Churchill "in the sphere where he now is" in good health though perhaps a little tired. Mr. Eden also commented that he had never seen even the hard-working Churchill exert himself so indefatigably day and night as at the Teheran and Cairo conferences where he helped lay the plans for a climactic assault on Germany and Japan. The last of these conferences was with Inonu December 4, 5 and 6.

In today's announcement, Mr. Attlee told the commons, "The house will be sorry to learn of the Prime Minister's indisposition. I am sure it will be the desire of all of us that we should send best wishes to him for a complete speedy recovery."

Mr. Attlee said highly qualified specialists were in constant attendance on Mr. Churchill and added:

"The House will observe the bulletin is signed not only by

companied Mr. Churchill to the Cairo and Teheran conferences and on his previous flights to Washington, Moscow and the Middle East. He is president of the Royal College of Physicians.

Lieut.-Col. Robert J. V. Pulvertaft before the war was director of pathology at Westminster Hospital. Brig. Davis E. Bedford is a heart specialist and editor of the "British Heart Journal."

In Bed for Some Days.

Where the Prime Minister is confined to bed was not disclosed in the official statement which said:

"The Prime Minister has been in bed for some days with a cold. A patch of pneumonia has now developed in his left lung. His general condition is as satisfactory as can be expected."

While en route to the Cairo conference, Mr. Churchill's cold was not considered cause for undue alarm, but was sufficiently serious so that a covered passageway was set up leading from his stateroom aboard the ship to the bridge. The Prime Minister is an inveterate "bridge watcher" on sea voyages.

Despite his advancing years—and he is the oldest of the United Nations "Big Three leaders"—Mr. Churchill normally enjoys robust health although he puts in long hours of work at home and has traveled farther than Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Stalin together in the last two years, consolidating the Allied war effort.

He is noted for his powers of physical endurance and his faculty for quick recovery.

RUSSIA POSTPONES ELECTION

LONDON, Dec. 16.—(AP) Russia's parliamentary elections have been postponed another year, until December, 1944, by order of President Mikhail Kalinin, the Soviet radio monitor reported today. The order also extends until then the powers of the parliamentary body—the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.

CHURCHILL FIGHTS PNEUMONIA ATTACK

Slight Improvement Reported in Bulletin on War Chief's Condition.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill has been stricken with his second attack of pneumonia in ten months and is under the care of three physicians, including a heart specialist, somewhere in the Middle East, an anxious British nation was told today.

Taking members of Parliament completely by surprise, Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee announced in the House of Commons that Mr. Churchill, who celebrated his 69th birthday with President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin on Nov. 30 at Teheran, now was ill with "a patch of pneumonia in the left lung."

Illness Revealed

Attlee read to hushed M.P.'s this official bulletin issued at No. 10 Downing street, Mr. Churchill's official residence:

"The Prime Minister has been in bed for some days with a cold. A patch of pneumonia has now developed in his left lung.

"His general condition is as satisfactory as can be expected."

Commons found at least a measure of reassurance in this final sentence, and the nation offered prayers for a speedy recovery. The gravity of Mr. Churchill's illness was underlined by announcement that daily bulletins on his condition would be issued.

The first of these, issued in Downing street at 7 p. m. tonight (2 p. m., E.W.T.), reported "some improvement."

"The prime minister has had a good night," the bulletin said. "There is some improvement in his general condition."

Without disclosing the exact whereabouts of the prime minister except that he is in the Middle East, Attlee said "I can assure the House that every modern facility is available on the spot," and that Mr. Churchill is getting the attention of experts.

Penicillin Available

Supplies of the drug penicillin were understood to be available if needed.

Mr. Churchill, notoriously a bad patient, was ill with pneumonia for about a month in the latter half of February and the first part of March this year, after attending the Casablanca conference with President Roosevelt.

At that time friends said he was "the world's worst patient," restive and cantankerous, always reaching for cigars which were forbidden and demanding to work in bed so insistently that his doctors could not deny the privilege.

Specialists In Attendance

In the present illness, Attlee assured Commons, specialists are in constant attendance. He pointed out that the bulletin on the illness was signed not only by Lord Moran, Churchill's personal physician, but also by Brigadier Davis E. Bedford, a heart specialist and editor of the *British heart journal* and Lieut. Col. Robert J. V. Pulvertaft, former director of pathology at Westminster Hospital, now serving respectively as consultant physician and director of pathology to the Middle East forces.

There had been considerable mystery over Churchill's whereabouts in recent days as the Prime Minister failed to return after the parleys in Cairo and Teheran, but Foreign Secretary Eden allayed apprehension Tuesday when he told Commons that he had left Churchill in the Middle East "perhaps a little tired but in good health, stout of heart and most confident in spirit."

In the wake of Eden's statement then that "there is still important work" for Mr. Churchill to do "in the sphere where he now is," the Greek Information office in London disclosed that one of the prime minister's last activities before he was stricken was a conversation in Cairo Friday with the premier of the Greek exile government, Emmanuel Tsouderos, to discuss Greek war participation in the light of the recent big-power conferences.

Mr. Churchill had a cold and a temperature of more than 100 when he sailed from Britain to attend the historic conferences with President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and President Chiang Kai-Shek, although the fever was understood to have been caused by inoculations against diseases of the climates he was to visit.

Continued to Work

On his arrival in Cairo the cold became worse but the prime minister insisted on continuing to work as hard as ever.

Both Houses of Parliament sent messages of sympathy to Mr. Churchill, and the Archbishop of Liverpool asked Catholics in England and Wales to offer special prayers for a quick recovery.

Mr. Churchill, who hates fuss, did not tell his own cabinet colleagues of his illness until Wednesday night, it was learned.

There was a possibility that the War cabinet would have to name an acting leader.

The Daily Express said "although there is no cause for alarm, the prime minister's illness will mean his absence from arduous public duties for a long time. He may have to delegate permanently a good deal of work he has been doing himself."

While the prime minister's exact whereabouts was still an official secret the Daily Mirror quoted the German satellite Vichy radio as saying Mr. Churchill was ill in Cairo.

ROOSEVELT HOME FROM 5-WEEK TRIP

Congressional Recess Will Delay President's Report Until January.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—(AP) President Roosevelt, completing a precedent-shattering and historic wartime journey, has arrived back in the United States from the Allied military and political conferences in Cairo and Teheran.

"Happily, I can tell you now he has returned and is safely back in the United States," Stephen Early, White House secretary, announced to reporters late today. "I have not been advised when he will reach Washington."

Congress Plans Recess

At the Capitol, meantime, Congress was laying plans to take a Christmas recess beginning next week—meaning that any report to the legislators on the Allied conferences probably will be delayed until after the first of the new year.

Early said earlier this week he would "naturally anticipate" that Mr. Roosevelt would be invited to make a report to Congress on his momentous talks with Premier Stalin, President Chiang Kai-Shek and Prime Minister Churchill.

Congressional leaders tentatively agreed on a recess next week until Jan. 4. The effect also would be to postpone action on the subsidy controversy and the new tax bill since it was agreed that action before such a recess would be impossible.

The delay might also afford President Roosevelt an opportunity to bolster his domestic wartime program which has been hard hit by opponents during his 35-day absence from the country.

Major points at which the program is under fire are:

1. The attempt by the farm bloc and others in Congress to forbid use of subsidies to hold down food prices.

2. The effort to put through Congress approval for an eight-cents-an-hour wage increase for 1,100,000 railroad workers, opposed by Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson on the grounds it would break down wage stabilization. A resolution of approval was adopted by the Senate during Mr. Roosevelt's absence and is pending before a House committee.

3. Rejection by the House of virtually all the Treasury's proposals for higher taxes. Instead of the $10,500,000 in new levies asked by Secretary Morgenthau, the House approved $2,140,000,000 and the Senate Finance committee has shown no indication of making any substantial boost in the House figure.

Left Washington Nov. 11

With Mr. Roosevelt's return, Mr. Early permitted disclosure that the President left Washington for Cairo on the night of Nov. 11. Since he did not arrive in Cairo until Nov. 22, this suggested the possibility that he crossed the ocean by ship, presumably a warship, since air travel should have brought him to Cairo earlier.

At Cairo he conferred for five days with Mr. Churchill and Chiang Kai-Shek and they subsequently issued a statement pledging that Japan will be stripped of all the territories she has stolen in half-a-century of conquest.

From Cairo, the President and prime minister went to Teheran, Iran, for a parley with Stalin which led to their declaration that the German army will be destroyed. Returning to Cairo, they conferred with President Ismet Inonu of Turkey in a meeting which apparently brought Turkey still closer to the Allied camp.

Dispatches from abroad also have disclosed that the President visited Malta and with Allied troops in North Africa and Sicily.

(The German news agency DNB circulated a dispatch under a Lisbon, Portugal, dateline today which said a plane carrying Mr. Roosevelt made a forced landing on the Azores island of Terceira. "This visit was not included in Roosevelt's program," the dispatch said. "His aircraft had to land on Terceira island for repairs owing to motor damage.")

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Nazis Say Roosevelt's Plane Was Forced Down

London, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—The German news Agency DNB, in a dispatch purporting to come from Lisbon, said today that President Roosevelt's plane made a forced landing in the Azores while on his way to the Cairo and Teheran conferences . There has been no official confirmation that such a stop was made while the President was en route to Cairo.

The agency said in a Berlin broadcast that the President had been forced down on the island of Terceira by damage to an engine of his aircraft.

The broadcast report said that "it was understood that Roosevelt, on his flight to Cairo and Teheran, has stayed on the British-occupied Azores Islands for some hours. This visit was not included in Roosevelt's program."

(The last official report on President Roosevelt's whereabouts came Monday from Washington and Allied headquarters at Algiers, where it was announced that he had visited Sicily "recently" to review American Seventh Army troops.)

Barristers Honor Roosevelt

LONDON, Dec. 17 (Friday) (AP).—President Roosevelt has been elected honorary master of the bench of Gray's Inn—one of Britain's most ancient societies of barristers—it was announced today.

Prime Minister Churchill also is an honorary bencher.

PEACE PLANNING PUSHED IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Dec. 16.—(AP) Ernest Bevin told the 91st session of the governing body of the International Labor Office today that "we are making much better preparation for peace in Great Britain than in the last war."

"The peace that is made must be a peace for all the peoples—one which has predominantly in the mind the needs and hopes of the masses," he said.

Declaring that in the past "prosperity has been measured by the accumulation of wealth in terms of money, without due regard to the real wealth of a nation—the well-being of its people," Bevin said "I believe the essential need for the future is not a financial budget, but a human one."

He declared "The needs of the present age cannot be met with 19th century economics." Bevin drew laughter from the delegates when he added a phrase not in his prepared speech—"even if they come from Wall street."

Prof. Carter Goodrich, United States government delegate, presided at the session, which was held in the Ministry of Labor. The meetings continue tomorrow.

NAZIS SAID TO TEST GAS ON PRISONERS

Escaped Netherlander Describes Guinea-Pig Experiments

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Aneta, Netherlands News Agency, said today that a young Netherlander who escaped from Germany last spring had given to one of its correspondents an account of how the Germans had used civilian and war prisoners as human guinea pigs to test poison gases.

The agency quoted the young Netherlander as saying that he was taken from Mauthausen concentration camp to a large building containing laboratories and gas chambers — concrete enclosures with windows of thick glass through which German chemists and physiologists observed the reactions during the experiments.

He and twenty-seven other men were forced to undress and undergo three experiments, he was quoted as saying.

In the third test, lasting an hour, Aneta said, the men began to retch, became dizzy and almost unconscious and had to be carried out. Blood flowed from their mouths, ears and nostrils, Aneta said, and the Germans took X-ray photographs of their stomachs and lungs.

The young Netherlander was quoted as saying that forty Jews died after being exposed to similar tests.

HOPE FOR 1944 VICTORY VOICED BY MORRISON

LONDON, Dec. 16—(AP) Home Secretary Herbert Morrison expressed hope for victory in Europe next year in a Christmas message today to the police services in England and Wales.

"This year has been momentous and our feet are now fairly set on the road to victory," he said, "We shall celebrate this fifth Christmas of war with the hope that the coming year will see the dark shadow lifted from Europe and we may keep our next Christmas in the security that comes from victory."

BRITISH EDUCATION BILL IS INTRODUCED

London, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—A measure described by Richard A. Butler, president of the Board of Education, as the most far-reaching educational reform bill in Britain's history, was introduced in the House of Commons today, and quick approval seemed almost certain.

The Government-sponsored measure provides for raising the age at which children may leave school from 14 to 15, for complete reorganization of the elementary school system, much heavier penalties for non-attendance—including jail terms for offending parents—and registration and inspection of all private schools. The additional cost of the reforms to the Government in the first year is estimated at £5,500,000 ($22,000,000), rising by 1955 to about £80,000,000 ($320,000,000).

CROATIA PARTISAN LINE COLLAPSES

London, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—The Yugoslav Partisan lines have given way under the crushing pressure of constantly reinforced German troops in Croatia and the advancing Nazis are burning and sacking every village in their path, the headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced today in a communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio.

The German break-through was achieved by five columns of Nazis and Ustachis (Croat storm troopers) in the Kordan and Baniya districts, southwest of Zagreb, it was stated. In the neighboring Lika district, Tito said, the Yugoslavs beat off attacks by German and Chetnik (Serbian guerrilla) forces, destroying one Nazi column between Donji Lipac and the town of Bihac, across the border in western Bosnia.

Partisans operating in eastern Bosnia between Rogatica and Sokolovic killed seventy of the enemy. Near Visegrad, forty miles east of Sarajevo, Tito's men wiped out a regiment of German Alpine troops, the communique said. The Partisans also said they sank two enemy ships in the Adriatic off Dalmatia, and damaged three others. In Slovenia, Partisan units stormed the town of Mali Sladnik, destroyed the German garrison and captured war material, the communique added.

BRITAIN REJECTS SPAIN'S APOLOGY

London, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Great Britain has refused to accept Spain's disclaimer of responsibility for the incident in which men wearing Falangist uniforms broke into the home of the British Vice-Consul at Zaragoza on November 19, the House of Commons was told today. George Hall, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, disclosed that Spain, in apologizing recently for the intrusion, said that the Government could not be responsible for the actions of party members.

"The Ambassador has been instructed to reply that his Majesty's Government cannot accept the disclaimer of responsibility, or accept the view that the Spanish Government is not responsible for the protection of the British Vice-Consulate against ruffians wearing the uniform of the official party," Mr. Hall said.

The incident occurred when a group of men invaded the Vice-Consulate and heaped abuse on the Vice-Consul and his family. Spain's apology was disclosed in London on December 9.

This is the second recent occasion on which Spain has aroused the displeasure of an Allied Government. In November the Spanish Foreign Minister, Count Francisco Gomez Jordana, congratulated the Japanese puppet government of the Philippines on its first anniversary. Instantly the United States filed a protest which brought the explanation from Madrid that the message was simply "routine," and did not imply recognition of the puppet government.

Belgian Hints At Joining British Commonwealth

London, *Friday*, Dec. 17 (AP)—A hint that Belgium might become a member of the British Commonwealth under certain conditions has been dropped by a spokesman for the Belgian Ministry of Information, the *Daily Sketch* said today.

The *Sketch* said one of its correspondents had asked the spokesman about a speech made in Belfast by Antoine Delfosse, Belgian Justice and Information Minister, which favored Britain as an insurer of peace in Europe, and the spokesman replied:

"M. Delfosse might have been referring to the possibility of Belgium entering the commonwealth."

Mrs. GandhiWon't Be Freed

Government Decides Against Releasing Her on Health Grounds

LONDON, Dec. 16 (CP).—The government of India has decided against releasing Mrs. Mohandas K. Gandhi, wife of the Nationalist leader, from internment on health grounds, L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, informed a House of Commons questioner today. The Gandhis are interned in the Aga Khan's palace at Poona.

Amery said the government felt it would be in the interests of Mrs. Gandhi, who had three heart attacks recently, to remain where she is, with one of India's most eminent specialists able to see her at any time.

Barcelona, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Reports from northern Italy today said that the Fascist Littorio Division. which has been stationed at Verona for several weeks under German officers, had suddenly been ordered to depart for an undisclosed destination. There were rumors that the troops were being sent to Germany where they would be disarmed and used as laborers in pursuance of German plans to strip northern Italy of its available man power.

The Berlin correspondent of a Barcelona newspaper, meanwhile, reported from the German capital that arrangements were being completed for the early trial of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Benito Mussolini's son-in-law, for the part which he played in the ousting of the former Duce.

Disorders Renewed In Southern Greece

Cairo, Dec. 16 (AP)—Renewed disorders in southern Greece have been reported following a demonstration by 4,000 women against German orders to shoot ten hostages in Kalamata as a reprisal for the wounding of a Gestapo agent.

Information from Greek and British sources said the Germans killed and wounded some of the women and then shot the hostages at Tripolis.

Madrid Reports French Guerrillas Are Massing

Madrid, Dec. 16 (AP)—French guerrilla forces were reported today under orders to concentrate on the Massif Central, in southern France, under the command of French General de Lattre de Tassigny, who has escaped from a German prison in Riom.

Many are coming from the foothills of the Alps in eastern France according to underground advices reaching Madrid, in a move to unite scattered forces in strategic areas.

Vichy itself would be within easy reach of the guerrillas from the plateau.

King Entertains 600 Soldiers

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—American airmen were among 600 wounded soldiers—some of whom were British veterans of World War I—who attended a Christmas party at Buckingham Palace today. The veterans received the season's greetings from King George VI, ate plum pudding and saw a cabaret show. The King's message was read by A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Nazi Fighter Plane Output Is Barely Equal to Losses

Allied Bombing Cuts Heavily Into Production

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP).—Allied day and night bombing of German industry has cut the Nazis' aircraft production to the point where fighter plane output barely equals the rate of losses in air battles, it was reported reliably today.

Information available here indicated that the Germans produced about 1,250 bombers and 650 fighters in August and the same number in September, while the late summer bombing campaign undoubtedly reduced the figures still lower. Since Oct. 1, British and American fighters and bombers have shot down more than 1,000 German planes by conservative count.

The Germans are believed to have only 2,400 fighters in service now on all fronts, about two-thirds of them at home.

Nazi industry once had a monthly goal of 2,600 planes of all types, but achieved this only in July, 1942.

BRITISH MINERS DEMAND PAY RISE

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London, Dec. 16 (AP)—A demand by the Mine Workers' Union for immediate wage increases ranging up to about $8 weekly for Britain's 690,000 coal miners produced the threat of a fuel crisis today.

The Government, warning of the prospect of a shortage, cut coal rations for homes as much as 20 per cent some time ago, and a shut-down of the mines now might result in further reductions.

The executive committee of the Mine Workers' Federation, announced last night that it would press for a national minimum of $24 a week for underground adult workers and $22 for surface workers. The committee added it would present the demands at once to a national wage tribunal composed of union, employer and Government representatives, if the employers declined to grant the increases.

There is no national minimum at present, but the Laborite Daily Herald said the national mine pay without overtime averages about $16.60 for underground workers and $13.40 for those on the surface.

Although the miners unions have pledged not to strike in war time, scattered walkouts have occurred.

CHINESE APPROACH THREE NEW TOWNS

CHUNGKING, Dec. 16 — (AP) Chinese troops battling to wipe out all Japanese in the rice bowl region south of the Lin river now are engaged in fierce struggles on the outskirts of three important towns, Lihsien, Anslang and Nanlisien, the High command announced today.

If successful in recapturing these strongholds on the north side of Tungting lake the Chinese would need to close a gap of only 40 miles to complete the encirclement of all remnants of the enemy forces retreating from Changteh, the High command said.

American "Sky Dragons" under Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault as well as China's own airforce were co-operating in almost continuous bombing and strafing activities against invaders in that area as

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well as against the bases from which they were being supplied.

Fighters of the U. S. 14th airforce dive-bombed and machine-gunned the airfield at Yochow on the Yangtze river Monday, destroying three Japanese bombers on the ground and damaging three other planes.

Other U. S. fighters carried out low-level attacks that started fires in Owchihkow and Shihshow, two Japanese-held villages north of the lake.

Mitchell bombers hammered Lihsien, Hungan, Shasi and Wuchang, across the Yangtze from Hankow, with telling effect and a squadron of P-40s attacked a fleet of 15 troop-carrying sampans on Tungting lake, inflicting many casualties.

All the American aircraft returned safely from these missions.

Chinese Move To Trap Jap Troops

Chungking, Dec. 16 (AP)—Aided by almost continuous activity by Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Sky Dragons, Chinese troops in the rice bowl area west of Tungting Lake are pressing their efforts to surround Japanese remnants still retreating from Changteh.

The Chinese high command announced today that several Japanese detachments already had been trapped near Lihsien (Lichow) and declared: "Their annihilation is merely a matter of time."

Severe fighting has developed in the suburbs of Ansiang and Nanshiang, two lakeside towns which the Chinese are attempting to recapture.

Forty-Mile Gap

If they succeed and also take Lihsien, the Chinese would need to close only a forty-mile gap to encircle all Japanese troops south of the Lin river, the high command said.

The Fourteenth United States Air Force was so busy supporting this undertaking and attacking other targets that headquarters issued three separate communiques today.

The latest announcement said American fighter planes dive-bombed and machine-gunned the airfield at Yochow, Japanese base in northern Hunan, destroying three bombers on the ground and damaging three other planes.

Low-Level Attacks

Other United States fighters made low-level attacks against two other bases from which the enemy had launched its attack against Changteh.

The Chinese air force also supported the ground forces.

One formation of American bombers ranged over the Gulf of Tonkin, off the South China coast, sink a tug and probably sinking a schooner, while another group hammered Japanese installations at Luchiangpa, in Yunnan province.

Strongholds Hit

On Monday Mitchell bombers of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's force blasted the enemy strongholds of Kungan and Lichow, north of Changteh, in Hunan. On the same night Mitchells raided Wuchang, across the Yangtze river from Hankow. Tremendous explosions were observed in the target areas, the communique said.

The Mitchells were out again on Tuesday to bomb the Yangtze river port of Shasi, while Warhawks went south to blast the Gialam airbase.

Additional reports on the enemy raid on an American base Monday disclosed that fourteen Japanese planes were shot down and eleven others probably shot down, the communique added.

New Delhi, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Two Jap bombers and six fighters were destroyed in a raid on an American air base in Assam, northeastern India, on December 13, it was announced today. It was the first raid in that area since February 25 and the damage was said to be slight.

HE WRAPPED JAP AROUND PAGODA

New Delhi, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Destruction of a Jap Zero over Burma without firing a shot is credited to Capt. Sidney M. Newcomb of Green Village, N. J., a fighter-bomber pilot.

Capt. Newcomb blasted one Zero for a probable victory and, spotting a second on his tail, dived almost vertically from 17,000 feet to tree-top level with the enemy plane still on his tail. As Capt. Newcomb streaked around a native pagoda several times the Jap struggled to keep up, but a wing of his plane hit the pagoda, and the Zero cartwheeled to the ground and burst into flame.

When Newcomb asked Brig.-Gen. Howard Davidson, commander of the United States Tenth Air Force, if he should take the credit, the General replied: "Hell, yes. You got him, didn't you?"

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Neubacher in Budapest As Balkan Agitation Rises

German Delegate General Seeks to Avert Bolt

ANKARA, Turkey, Dec. 15 (Delayed) (AP).—Reports that Germany is bringing strong diplomatic pressure to bear to keep her Balkan satellites in line were reinforced today by a Turkish press dispatch from Budapest disclosing the arrival in the Hungarian capital of Hans Neubacher, German delegate general to the Balkans.

The purpose of Neubacher's visit, the dispatch said, remained a secret, but it coincided with growing agitation in Budapest for the recall of Hungarian troops from the Russian front.

Zotov Arrives in Sofia

The Cairo radio quoted a Turkish news agency dispatch as saying that 60,000 Hungarian troops were still in southern Russia because of refusal of German authorities to provide them with transportation home. The Greek-language broadcast was reported by United States government monitors.

The Hungarian news agency M. T. I., in a dispatch to the European press, said the new Soviet military attache to Bulgaria, Dmitri Zotov, has arrived in Sofia, and that the newly appointed Bulgarian military attache to Moscow major of the general staff Bliznakov, had left for Moscow.

New Government Is Formed In Iran

Teheran, Iran, Dec. 16 (AP)—A new government, officially described as "now adapted to new conditions following the tri-power conference," was formed today by Premier Ali Soheily.

Premier Soheily and his Cabinet resigned yesterday in a move apparently intended to permit a Cabinet reorganization in accordance with new political conditions arising from the recent conferences here and at Cairo.

Fear Spurs Allies: Tojo

New York, Dec. 16—The "mounting fear of rapidly expanding Japanese strength is the major factor contributing to desperate counter-offensives being launched by the Anglo-Americans against Japan," Premier Hideki Tojo told a general meeting of the Japan Economic Federation in Tokyo, the German radio said today. The broadcast was recorded here by the Associated Press.

Departing from his previous series of warnings to his people of growing peril, the Premier was quoted as saying British and American leaders "are now beginning to realize that the time is imminent when Britain and the United States will no longer be able to check the expansion of Japan's fighting power."

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Material Shortages

Dwelling on what he said were the factors of Japan's fighting strength and the "rapidly dwindling" resources of the Allies, Tojo said Britain and America were now "confronted with an alarming dearth of cardinal materials, including tin, rubber, quinine and teakwood," were suffering a "sharp decrease in production of iron and steel," and were experiencing an "exhaustion of manpower."

Obviously seeking to buck up the Japanese home front, Tojo said that by contrast Japan in the past two years had "succeeded in stabilizing its structure for final victory," was rapidly transforming the natural resources of East Asia into fighting material and was gaining the enthusiastic cooperation of the peoples of East Asia.

Hopes Allied Forces Will Soon Quit Iran

New York, Dec. 16 (AP)—Mohammed Schayesteh, Iranian Minister to the United States, expressed the hope tonight that Iran's "allies will consider it timely to transfer their military forces (in Iran) to other theaters, and to restore our lifelines to the control of our own Government."

Such a move, he told 300 persons attending the annual dinner of the Iranian Institute of New York, would make Iran's "cooperation in the attainment of victories more speedy and effective."

GEN. H. H. ARNOLD WINS COLLIER AIR TROPHY

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 — (AP) Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air forces, was named by Collier's weekly today as the winner of the Collier trophy for "his outstanding contribution to aviation during the past year."

The trophy will be awarded to Gen. Arnold at a dinner honoring Orville Wright tomorrow night in Washington, D. C. The dinner will commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Wright brothers' first airplane flight.

Churchill Talked With Greek Premier

Prime Minister Churchill and Greek Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos met last Friday in Cairo to discuss "the part Greece will play in the prosecution of the war in the light of recent events," a BBC broadcast recorded by NBC said today.

Tokyo Reports Air Victories

Imperial Japanese headquarters, in a Tokyo broadcast recorded by The Associated Press, said yesterday that the Japanese air force had shot down or destroyed on the ground sixty-nine Allied planes, including thirty-six large transport ships of the Chungking-India supply route, in raids on the Burma front since the middle of October. The Japanese claims were not confirmed by Allied announcements of air losses.

Tokio Reports Air Victories

A Japanese communique broadcast by Tokio said sixty-nine Allied planes, mostly transports used on the India-China supply route, had been destroyed or damaged by Burma-based Japanese flyers since the middle of October, at the cost of nine of their own planes.

Another Japanese broadcast said twenty-five American planes were destroyed in a Japanese air attack on Tuesday on the airfield at Kweilin, Kwangsi Province. It acknowledged the loss of five Japanese planes.

Four Spanish Papers Closed

Buenos Aires—Four Spanish-Republican newspapers—The *Espana Republicana*, *Correo de Asturias*, *Galicia* and *La Voz de Espana*—were suspended indefinitely on a charge of insulting Generalissimo Franco and allegely inciting Spaniards to revolt against his Government. The action was understood to have been prompted by a protest by the Spanish Embassy.

ARMY TO EXPLAIN DECISION TO DRILL FOR OIL IN CANADA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. — (AP) The Senate's war investigating committee, told that three high government officials think the army's $130,000,000 Canadian oil venture ought to be junked, will hear the other side Monday from Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, the man who ordered its construction.

Chairman Truman (D-Mo) disclosed today that WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson, Interior Secretary Ickes and Navy Secretary Knox jointly opposed completion of the project.

Favors Ending Project

"Unless General Somervell can produce greater justification for his extravagant expenditure than has been shown so far," Senator Truman said, "I think most of the committee believe we should take our loss and pull out."

Mr. Nelson told him, Senator Truman declared, that at a consultation Dec. 9 it was "the unanimous opinion of all except the War department that despite the expenditure of about $100,000,000 already made, the Canol project was not worth completing."

The project, embracing the development of oil fields at Norman Wells, construction of an eight-inch pipeline from the fields to White Horse and erection of an aviation gasoline refinery at the latter point drew fire from Secretary Ickes and others at recent public hearings of the committee.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson defended its construction which he said was undertaken with a view to providing gasoline for the defense of Alaska at a time when the submarine menace was at its height, making delivery of gasoline from California uncertain.

Project Uneconomical

Senator Truman took the view, however, that with the likelihood it could not be put into full operation before 1944, coupled with the limited capacity of both the pipeline and the refinery, the project was uneconomical "even in war."

Senator Truman said the War department has not indicated "whether it will respect the conclusion reached at the joint consultation."

Asserting that the project has his "unqualified opposition" from the begininng, Mr. Nelson wrote the committee that its hearing "makes it even more clear and apparent" it was "ill-advised."

While estimating a probable loss of $77,000,000 through its abandonment, Mr. Nelson submitted that "the emphasis should be placed on the $30,000,000 yet remaining to be spent in order to complete this project."

TAX BILL ADOPTED BY SENATE GROUP

Committee Approves Measure, But Senate Action Unlikely Before New Year.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 — (AP) A $2,264,000,000 tax bill designed to swell Federal income to more than $48,300,000,000 annually was approved by the Senate Finance committee late today under a situation which made its enactment before January admittedly impossible.

Increased a net of $144,000,000 over the form in which it passed the House, the bill will capture slightly more than one billion dollars through new and higher excise taxes, with the remainder of the money coming from individuals, corporations and higher postage rates. About a half a billion dollars additional was voted by the committee in individuals' income tax bills today.

Freezes Security Tax

The measure contains a provision freezing through 1944 the present Social Security tax rates at one per cent each on employers and employes, but since the senators believe the bill cannot be passed before Jan. 1, when these rates were to automatically double, an effort will be made to freeze them for 60 days by separate legislation.

Majority Leader Barkley (D.-Ky.), a member of the Finance committee, forecast that Congress will go home for the holidays about next Wednesday, remaining in recess until January 3 to 4. In any case, it was believed the bill would be subject to lengthy discussion in conference and there would be no chance to send it to the White House before New Year's Day.

Chairman George (D.-Ga.) was beaten 17 to 2 in a last-minute effort to speed the collection of another billion dollars in revenue by cutting from eight to five years the time that whisky may be kept in bonded warehouses without payment of the excise tax of $9 a gallon specified by the bill.

Sales Tax Skipped

Notably absent from the meas-

ure, too, was any attempt to inaugurate a Federal sales tax.

Higher excise taxes account for a large proportion of the additional revenue in the bill. Whisky, beer and wine purchasers were called on to shoulder $458,000,000 of that burden.

Whisky, now taxed $6 per 100-proof gallon, will bear a $9 levy under the new bill. The tax on beer rises from $7 a barrel to $8, while the rate on wine increases by 50 to 100 per cent.

The tax on furs and jewelry is doubled, for a new rate of 20 per cent of the retail price. In a last-minute change, admission charges to places of amusement were raised to one cent on every five cents of the charge, or fraction thereof, compared with the present one-cent-per-dime rate. Cabaret checks, now subject to a five per cent tax, go up to 20 per cent.

Telephone Tax Boosted

The tax on personal transportation, now 10 per cent, is raised to 15 per cent. Taxes on local telephone service go up in that same proportion, and the levy on long distance calls from 20 to 25 per cent.

Luggage and handbags become subject to a 15 per cent retail tax, electric light bulbs, now taxed at five per cent of the manufacturers' sales price, go up to 15 per cent.

The rate on toilet preparations and cosmetics is boosted from 10 to 25 per cent of the retail price. Federal license fees for bowling alleys and pool tables are doubled.

The committee accepted $92,400,000 in House-approved postal rate increases but balked at doubling the third class rates. Rejection of that feature cost the Treasury an estimated $74,400,000. Locally delivered letters, now carried by a two-cent stamp, will cost three cents under the new bill, and the air mail rate will rise from six to eight cents.

The Senate committee accepted almost without change the House provisions affecting corporate taxation.

The excess profit rate was advanced from 90 to 95 per cent, but the existing combined normal and surtax rate of 40 per cent was retained. Also retained was the existing over-all ceiling of 80 per cent with respect to corporate normal, surtax and excess profits taxes.

Union Reports Required

Over the objections of labor leaders, the Senate group adopted a House provision requiring labor unions and similar non-profit organizations to file informational financial returns. Representatives of the organizations expressed the opinion that the move would lead to Federal taxation of the unions.

The committee reaffirmed its action late today, voting 11 to 9 against a motion to exempt unions and farm co-operatives from the provision.

The Senate committee, revising the new revenue measure passed by the House, decided to:

1—Keep the Victory tax and make it a flat three per cent on everybody's income over $624 a year. (The House had voted to combine the Victory levy with the regular income tax, and set up a minimum tax to catch revenue from those who now pay a Victory tax but no regular income tax.)

2—Adopt the House plan to abolish the earned income credit now used in figuring normal income tax.

3—Leave present individual income tax rates unchanged.

Bigger Carrier Actions Seen

Washington, Dec. 16 (AP) — Greater use of powerful aircraft carrier task forces to spearhead invasions or knock out enemy bases appears to be indicated in the Pacific.

This became apparent today in a compilation of the battle actions of a single carrier force which neutralized four Japanese airfields, sank or damaged fourteen warships and destroyed more than half a hundred enemy planes in a thirty-day period.

Saratoga Skipper Speaks

"We provided a good indication of the employment of carrier task forces in the Pacific, particularly as we are heading westward," said Capt. John H. Cassady, skipper of the Saratoga, around which the force was built.

He emphasized that "we were a comparatively weak task force, as will be seen in the future, and just showed the potentialities of what can be expected and what will be seen done by carrier task forces in the future."

Sometimes only eight, never more than sixteen ships, made up the Saratoga's force when it battled through the South Pacific. At one time it even steamed close to Truk, daring the Japanese fleet to come out of that biggest of enemy bases. The Japs weren't willing to fight.

Cassady didn't give any indication of what size carrier forces may be expected in future operations. However, in some raids, he said, "several carriers" already have participated in a single task force.

One such raid was an assault on the Japanese base at Rabaul—second only to Truk until two carrier task forces which included the Saratoga, hit there twice.

SOLDIER VOTE ISSUE FOR 1944

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Lucas Threatens to Take Case to People.

Washington, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Administration supporters declared today that they will take the service men's vote issue to the people in next year's political campaigns unless Congress passes some kind of law to facilitate the balloting.

Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.), disclosing that he is drafting compromise legislation designed to let the States determine finally whether to count absentee ballots marked by uniformed personnel, said its rejection by Congress would be the signal for an appeal direct to the voters.

"This is going to be one of the biggest issues of the 1944 campaign," Senator Lucas told a reporter. "If the soldiers don't get the right to vote under a system that will work, I'm certainly going to tell the people of Illinois why their sons and brothers have been denied that right."

Others to Do Same.

Other administration supporters, he said, have expressed the same intention.

Senator Lucas charged in the Senate yesterday that Republicans who joined with the Southern Democrats in forcing passage of a substitute States' Rights bill did not want service men to vote.

He made this charge after Senator Moore (R.-Okla.) had delivered a scathing attack on the New Deal and had declared that a service men's vote bill sponsored by Senator Lucas and Senator Green (D.-R. I.) was unconstitutional.

Senator Moore said that everybody wanted the soldiers to vote but he for one did not want the administration in control of the vote-collecting machinery. He contended that President Roosevelt, as a possible fourth-term candidate, would have the final decision on operation of the machinery.

Senator Moore, a life-long Democrat until he was elected to the Senate last year as a Republican, invited Democratic opponents of the Green-Lucas bill to join in an alliance to fight the fourth term.

The Southern Democrats opposed the measure on the ground that it would provide for Federal instead of State supervision of service men's balloting.

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Total of U. S. Casualties Announced as 131,098

Army Figures Cover Period Up to Nov. 30

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP).—The latest casualty total of the armed forces of the United States stands at 131,098.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said today that from the start of the war to Nov. 30, Army casualties in all theaters totaled 98,594. Of these 15,334 were killed, 35,049 wounded, 22,725 missing, and 24,486 were prisoners of war.

The latest Navy total, covering reports received up to today, is 32,504, dividended as follows: 13,983 killed, 5,868 wounded, 8,406 missing, and 4,247 prisoners.

Of the 35,049 Army wounded, Mr. Stimson said, 18,041 have been returned to duty or released from hospitals.

The casualty total for the American elements of the 5th Army fighting in Italy now is 13,419, Mr. Stimson said. Of these 2,010 were killed, 8,583 wounded and 2,826 are listed as missing.

Kiska Flyers Decorated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP).—Awards of the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal to more than 175 officers and enlisted men of the United States Army 11th Air Force for participation in bombing missions over Kiska in the western Aleutians, were announced today by the War Department. The list included the Air Medal to Lieutenant Charles A. Pinney, pilot, of East Hartford, Conn.

TARAWA WOUNDED BACK IN AMERICA

San Francisco, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—The men who were maimed in the battle for Tarawa began to come home yesterday—some permanently injured, others ambulatory cases that will return to service after treatment.

The shipload of casualties, an undisclosed but small percentage of the 2,557 Marines who were wounded in the bloody battle for the tiny atoll in the Gilbert Islands, was unloaded into waiting ambulances and taken to a naval hospital.

The atoll, captured in a three-day battle characterized as the bloodiest in all Marine Corps history, was one of three islands stormed in the operations November 21 to 23 by Marine and United States Army troops.

Resistance was heaviest on Tarawa, where an additional 1,026 men were killed. On Makin sixty-five were killed and 121 wounded. On Apemama one was killed and two wounded.

SENATORS FAVOR 60-DAY EXTENSION OF SUBSIDY PLAN

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 — (AP) Dealing at least a temporary setback to the farm bloc in its campaign to kill government food price subsidies, the Senate Banking committee recommended today a 60-day extension of the present subsidy authority pending further efforts toward compromise.

In a surprise development the committee voted down, 9 to 8, the Bankhead bill for outright subsidy repeal and also rejected, 11 to 5, the compromise plan of Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) to retain part of the Administration food price control program.

Delays Showdown

The effect was to postpone a showdown until after Christmas.

Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) introduced in the Senate a resolution to carry out the committee recommendation by extending the life of the Commodity Credit corporation—which pays most of the subsidies—from Dec. 31 to Feb. 29; it is scheduled for consideration tomorrow.

While the door was not closed to a later revival of legislation for outright subsidy repeal, such as the flat Jan. 1 ban voted by the House, the committee rejection of the anti-subsidy bill of Senator Bankhead (D.-Ala.) upset the expectations of farm organization leaders that the Senate would readily follow the House lead.

The Bankhead bill was similar to the House repealer but it would have allowed until June 30, 1944, for the liquidation of the $1,000,000,000-a-year subsidy program.

Senator Barkley said that if the two houses approve the extension he would devote the holiday recess to "working at both ends of Pennsylvania avenue"—the White House and Capitol Hill—to effect a compromise.

Senator Bankhead opposed delay in today's executive session of the committee but said later he wouldn't fight the CCC extension on the floor. Both sides in the subsidy fight favor a continuance of the CCC, which in addition to subsidies carries on various farm aid programs.

The Senate committee action amounted to a victory for the advocates of subsidies, but the postponement had been opposed by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, the official responsible for the food production end of the war effort.

Mr. Jones told the committee recently that 60 days of uncertainty might seriously interfere with farmers' plans for spring planting.

WIDOW SPONSORS THE BYRON DARNTON

Her Two Sons Participate at Launching of Liberty Ship Named for Times Writer

ONE WRITES 'BOB' ON KEEL

But He Has to Let Mother Christen Vessel in Tribute to Father Killed in Duty

By MEYER BERGER
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 16—The Byron Darnton, a 10,500-ton Liberty ship, was launched in the Patapsco River today from the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard.

She is named for the war correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES who died in action with American troops off the coast of Northern New Guinea on Oct. 18, 1942.

His widow, Mrs. Eleanor Choate Darnton, was the sponsor. With her were her sons, Robert Darnton, 4½ years old, and John Darnton, 2.

The children were awed by their surroundings. From the raised launching platform they looked out, wide-eyed, on the busy yard, on plumed smoke white in the frosty air.

Bob Darnton scrawled his first name on the ship's keel with blue crayon. John threw his head far back trying to see to the top of the towering hull.

Bob stood on a nail keg and tried to wield the champagne bottle which was cased in wire covered with red, white and blue streamers, but the weight was too much for him.

Tears welled in his eyes. He had rehearsed the ceremony for more than a week. In the Southern Hotel lobby, just before the official cars came, he had kept repeating "I christen thee S. S. Byron Darnton. I christen thee S. S. Byron Darnton."

Somewhere in the rackety yard a whistle screamed. It was the preparatory signal. Mrs. Darnton stood with bottle poised. Bob, overcome by the sudden swell of sirens and whistles throughout the yard, wiped his tears and stared, fascinated.

Music poured from the loud speaker, "The Halls of Montezuma" and "Song of the Victory Fleet." John, held in his nurse's arms, pivoted his head trying to take in all the activity.

From the launching platform observers saw workers halt their toil. A welder bent over deck plates not far away, raised a mask and disclosed a frail, fair-haired girl.

Another whistle signal started the torch men burning the cribbing plates. Ordinarily, Liberty ships slide when the seventh plate burns through. The Byron Darnton held firm until the eighth was severed.

Mrs. Darnton's aim was hard and true. The ship slid gently down the ways, as if feeling the water, gliding easily into the river. Tugs nosed her into an outfitting dock.

The Byron Darnton is the 264th Liberty ship launched at this yard, the tenth this month. Her keel was laid Nov. 25. Construction time covered twenty-one days.

Byron Darnton was born in Adrian, Mich. He was an infantryman in the first World War. He was killed off New Guinea while moving into action with men from his old outfit, the Thirty-second, or Red Arrow Division.

The launching took place only a few miles from the offices of The Baltimore American and The Baltimore Sun, where Byron Darn-

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ton was a reporter and rewrite man about twenty years ago. He joined THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1934.

MEALS PUMPED INTO RUSSIANS

Surgeons Call It Feeding Wounded Abdomens.

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE.
Associated Press Science Editor.

Russia's daring military surgeons are feeding a big meal directly into wounded abdomens of their soldiers, with dramatic results. The method is described in the first issue of the American Review of Soviet Medicine, a new publication.

The Russians pump the meal directly into an intestine and call it feeding abdominal wounds. The food is pumped even into a perforated intestine after it has been closed surgically.

The meal is a whopper. The menu is nearly one pint of milk, two eggs, a cube of butter nearly four inches on a side, nearly two ounces of sugar, a little salt and from fifty to seventy cubic centimeters of distilled alcohol.

The alcohol is a real shot, amounting to from one-tenth to three-twentieths of a pint.

P. A. Panikov describes the feeding, which was originated by Spasokukotski.

"The satisfactory effects of the Spasokukotski method of feeding were sometimes evident on the operation table itself," Panikov writes. "Frequently we observed the color return to the cheeks, lips became red and warm to the touch. In the majority of cases, the patients fell asleep at the end of the operation. The pulse became rhythmic, the beat much clearer and the breathing deep and regular.

"The injured were able to go through the post-operative period with much less pain. From the third to the fifth day the patient showed a desire to eat."

The widespread use of land mines and especially the Germans' bouncing Betty, which jumps out of the ground and explodes at about shoulder height, has increased the number of abdominal wounds in this war. A lot of these extra wounds are non-penetrating, but still require the surgery for which the Russians use the feeding treatment on the operating table.

U. S. Radio 'Ham' Hears Tokio Tell of Invasion

Phoenix Amateur Gets Report of New Britain Fighting

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 16 (AP).—L. D. Brewer, Phoenix radio amateur, said he heard two broadcasts from Tokio this morning of a Japanese communique saying American forces have invaded New Britain Island.

"Japanese forces on New Britain Island continue to battle desperately on the beaches against the American invasion forces," the broadcasts said.

The Tokio radio said that in one sea engagement two "enemy torpedo boats" were hit and that one was "sunk and the other left in flames and no doubt sank."

In another naval battle, three "enemy torpedo boats" were hit, Tokio said.

No dates were given for any of the events described, said to have taken place north of Finschhafen, New Guinea.

Pigeon Saves the Day

G. I. Joe's Timely Arrival Keeps British From Being Bombed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP).—A pigeon save a British brigade in Italy from serving as targets for a formation of Allied bombers, the Army reported today.

The planes were being warmed up for the take-off at their base near the 5th Army front to attack Colvi Vecchia, a fortified village held by the Germans near the Volturno River. Pilots and crew members were adjusting their safety belts, when a colonel dashed from the operations tent. "Hold it!" he yelled. "A brigade of British troops has entered Colvi Vecchia."

The message had been flown to the base by G. I. Joe, a blue and white spotted homing pigeon.

President Of Guatemala Given A Shooting Lesson

New Orleans, Dec. 16 (AP)—Headquarters of the Eighth Naval District here told this story of a gun crew and a civilian.

The crew, headed by Ensign Leslie C. Becker, La Crosse, Wis., stood about its guns on the deck of an armed merchant ship in Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, watching a group of Guatelmalan army gunners take shots at a small target 3,000 yards at sea.

Up came a civilian, obviously of some authority, and invited Becker's crew to try a shot or two.

They fired five shells. Three pierced the target. Becker then gave a talk on gunnery to both civilian and Guatemalan gun crew.

The grateful civilian, it then developed, was Gen. Jorge Ubico, President of Guatemala.

'Race Agitators' Attacked

Cozzens Blames Them for Halting Return of Americans in Japan

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16 (AP).—"Agitators of race hatred" in the United States are blamed in a statement by R. B. Cozzens, assistant war relocation authority director, for interrupting the safe return of thousands of Americans held by Japan.

Referring to recent disturbances at the Tule Lake relocation camp, he added that at first there was "no particular reaction on the part of the Japanese government, but as agitation (in America) continued, there was an increasing evidence of concern on the part of the Japanese government."

Now, he said, the Tokio radio has announced that Japan may reconsider its treatment of Americans because of the manner in which Japanese in the United States allegedly were being treated.

Mackenzie King Returns Home

OTTAWA, Dec. 16 (AP).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King returned to Ottawa today after a ten-day visit to the United States.

30.24—11057

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CAIRO, DEC, [illegible]--(AP)-- KING FAROUK'S THIRD DAUGHTER, BORN YESTERDAY, HAS BEEN NAMED FADIA IN KEEPING WITH THE KING'S POLICY OF HAVING ALL ROYAL FAMILY NAMES BEGIN WITH "F."

TO THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF A 21-GUN SALUTE—

THE OTHER TWO DAUGHTERS ARE NAMED FERIAL, BORN IN 1940, AND FAWZIA, BORN IN 1938.

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THE QUEEN CHANGED HER NAME FROM SAFINAZ TO FARIDA AT THE TIME OF THEIR MARRIAGE. THE MARRIG MARRIAGE IN ORDER TO PLEASE THE KING.

30.24

LONDON Dec. 16 (AP) by (J.F. King) A government spokesman bluntly rejected as "absolutely impossible" today a suggestion that the Allies modify their unconditional surrender ultimatum to Germany's wavering satellites in an effort to get them to quit the war sooner.

Speaking in the House of Lords as rumors circulated in neutral capitals that Bulgaria especially was seeking away out of the war, Viscount Cranborne said any change from the Casablanca policy at this late hour would strike the terror of despair to the hearts of our friends in Europe.

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Laborite Lord Strabolgi made the suggestion arguing that if unconditional surrender were not applied to Germany's satellites it might induce these countries to give up, resulting in shortening of the war and saved lives.

Earlier Baron Mottistone cautioned against any ironclad military plan which would put an Alliedcommander in a "straitjacket" and asserted that "if the enmy knows you have a definite fixedplan his task in defeating you is made a thousand times easier.

Mottisteon said "I know full well that the prime ministe himself, is bitterly opposed to putting us in a straitjacket and so preventing the master mind, who will direct affairs in the critical moment in battle, from acting wisely in accordance with the circumstances of the moment.

He also asked a govt spokesman to dispel the very dangerous murmur he knew himself was not true that another "Passahendaele" --boodly debacle of World War I for the Allies was in the offing. He said there was great anxiety among the still mourning relatives of men lost in the Passchendaele battle when lives wee bound in an iron grip by plans agreed upon.

These people are waiting for word to dispel the idea that there is going to be another," he said.

Cranborne made no reply.

(ADVANCE) IN A LIBERATOR OVER NEW BRITAIN--1ST ADD SCHEDLER'S AERIAL DESCRIPTIVE TOP ON AAA XXX CREWMAN'S HAND. plane

THE LIBERATOR'S CREW INCLUDED: BOMBARDIER, LIEUT.THOMAS FARRELL, HOMERVILLE,MASS.; ENGINEER, T/SGT.EDWARD HONNEGGER, FORREST,ILL.; GUNNERS T/SGT JOHN MCNENNEY, NEWARK,N.J.; S/SGT.DAVID SAGARIN, (145 W. 71ST ST) NEW YORK CITY; AND MAJ.TED WAGNER, ST.LOUIS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 7:30 PM EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY THURSDAY,DEC.16.)

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NEW YORK,DEC.16-(AP)-LIEUTENANT GENERAL BREHON B.SOMERVELL, CHIEF OF THE ARMY SERVICE FORCES AND A NATIVE OF LITTLE ROCK, ARK., WILL BE AWARDED THE ANNUAL HOLES NON-MEMBER AWARD FOR "OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS," AT A MEETING OF THE ORGANIZATION ON FEB. 2, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE HOLES, A NEW YORK ORGANIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION MEN AND ENGINEERS, SELECTED ARTHUR A.JOHNSON, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE ORGANIZATION, AS RECIPIENT OF THE MEMBER AWARD.

MisccBTW

OTTAWA,DEC.16-(AP)-NATIVE-BORN CANADIAN CITIZENS WILL NOT REQUIRE BORDER-CROSSING CARDS FOR TEMPORARY VISITS TO THE UNITED STA AFTER JAN.1, IT WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES REGULATIONS GOVERNING CROSSING OF THE BORDER WHICH WILL HAVE THIS EFFECT IS EXPECTED SHORTLY.

SUCH PERSONS, HOWEVER, WILL HAVE TO PRODUCE EVIDENCE THAT THEY WERE BORN IN CANADA.

EV.1119PEW

london, dec. 16--(ap)--german authorities in holland have ordered the confiscation of lands the and cattle of inefficient or "uncooperative" farmers by germans and dutch nazis, the netherlands news agency aneta said tonight. aneta quoted a decree broadcast by the german-controlled hilversum radio.

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aneta 9-10/435p/tho/530p

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--THIRD ADD ITALIAN X X X OBTAINED.

HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THAT SINCE THE START OF THE SANGRO RIVER BATTLE NOV.17 THE EIGHTH ARMY HAS TAKEN 2,000 PRISONERS.

THE ALLIED AIR FORCES SENT LIGHT AIRCRAFT INTO OPE..TION OVER A WIDE AREA YESTERDAY, HITTING BRIDGES, ROADS AND GUN POSITIONS IN THE BATTLE AREA, SHIPS OFF THE DALMATIAN COAST, AND OIL STORAGE TANKS SOUTH OF KOTOR IN DALMATIA.

MEDIUM BOMBERS CROSSED THE ADRIATIC, SETTING MANY FIRES ON AN ENEMY AIRFIELD AT MOSTAR IN WEST-CENTRAL YUGOSLAVIA, AND HIT OBJECTIVES AT PONTECORVO, NEAR ITALY'S WEST COAST 18 MILES ABOVE GAETA.

FIVE ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED IN THE DAY'S OPERATIONS AND FOUR ALLIED PLANES WERE LISTED AS MISSING.

DEC 17 1943

EV746AEW

30.24—11059

BARCELONA,DEC.16-(AP)-REPORTS FROM NORTHERN ITALY TODAY SAID THAT THE FASCIST LITTORIO DIVISION, WHICH HAS BEEN STATIONED AT VERONA FOR SEVERAL WEEKS UNDER GERMAN OFFICERS, HAD SUDDENLY BEEN ORDERED TO DEPART FOR AN UNDISCLOSED DESTINATION.

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THERE WERE RUMORS THAT THE TROOPS WERE BEING SENT TO GERMANY WHERE THEY WOULD BE DISARMED AND USED AS LABORERS IN PURSUANCE OF GERMAN PLANS TO STRIP NORTHERN ITALY OF ITS AVAILABLE MANPOWER.

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF A BARCELONA NEWSPAPER, MEANWHILE, REPORTED FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL THAT ARRANGEMENTS WERE BEING COMPLETED FOR THE EARLY TRIAL OF COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, BENITO MUSSOLINI'S SON-IN-LAW, FOR THE PART WHICH HE PLAYED IN THE OUSTING OF THE FORMER DUCE.

AT THE SAME TIME THE FRENCH PRESS CARRIED AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM GERMANY THAT MUSSOLINI'S SON, VITTORIO, HAD BEEN NAMED CHIEF OF THE FASCIST PARTY IN GERMANY.

EV701AEW

LONDON, DEC.16-(AP)-AMONG COTTON SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS THERE IS MORE DISPOSITION NOW TO BOOK NEW CONTRACTS AS A RESULT OF ADJUSTMENT OF MILL LABOR-WAGE DIFFERENCES, TATTERSALLS MONTHLY REPORT SAID TODAY.

THE SITUATION WAS CLEARED UP BY THE ACTION OF THE COTTON CONCILIATION BOARD'S AWARD OF WAGE INCREASES OF 80 CENTS A WEEK TO ADULT WORKERS. DUE TO POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF HIGHER WAGES ON PRODUCTION COSTS THE QUESTION OF ACTION LOOKING TO INCREASED PROFIT MARGINS FOR THE SPINNERS IS UNDER CONSIDERATION BY COTTON CONTROLLER SIR FRANK PLATT.

TATTERSALLS SAID THAT GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND THE UTILITY GARMENT TRADE STAND IN NEED OF FRESH COTTON FABRIC SUPPLIES. WHEN EXPORT CLOTH ALLOCATIONS ARE MADE FOR THE CURRENT PERIOD IT IS EXPECTED SUBSTANTIAL PURCHASES WILL BE MADE, ESPECIALLY FOR THE DOMINIONS AND EAST AND WEST AFRICA.

IN THE PAST MONTH THERE HAS BEEN A BROADER DEMAND FOR YARNS MADE FROM AMERICAN AND EGYPTIAN COTTON, THE REPORT SAID.

YARN CLOTH PRICES REMAINED UNCHANGED.

B1108AEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (ORIGINAL) X X X THE WEATHER.

ONLY A RELATIVELY SMALL FORCE OF NAZI FIGHTERS AROSE TO MEET THE ATTACKING AMERICAN FORMATIONS.

ENEMY FIGHTERS, SAID SGT.JAMES E.MILLS OF BUFFALO, OKLA., "WEREN'T EAGER TO COME UP AT ALL."

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BUT "THE FLAK WAS RATTLING OFF OUR WINGS LIKE HAIL," SAID SGT. JAMES MATTHEWS OF VICTORIA, TEX.

IN ADDITION TO THE 18 NAZI PLANES DOWNED BY THE AMERICAN FORMATIONS, A BRITISH COASTAL COMMAND PILOT SHOT DOWN A FOCKE WULF-190 PROTECTING AN ENEMY CONVOY OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST.

LT.DONALD F.HUTCHINS OF SANTA PAULA, CALIF., A CO-PILOT ON THE FORTRESS "NORTHERN QUEEN" SAID, "WE SAW A FEW NAZI FIGHTERS UP THERE, BUT THEY WERE JUST GETTING IN FLYING TIME."

LT.CHARLES F.GUN OF 923 EAST MONTGOMERY STREET, SPOKANE, WASH., A FIGHTER PILOT, GOT CREDIT FOR ONE MESSERSCHMIDT-109 AND THE OTHER NAZI DOWNED BY AMERICAN FIGHTERS WAS CREDITED TO THREE THUNDERBOLT PILOTS, LT.LOUIS H.MORTEY OF CONRAD, MONT., CAPT.JOHN S. GENTILE OF PIQUA, OHIO, AND LT.VERMONT GARRISON OF VICTORIA, KAS.

EJ926PEW

LONDON--THE A[illegible]BRITISH EQUIVALENT OF THE WACS) ARE 212,000 STRONG. NEARLY 6,000 ARE SERVING IN THE MIDDLE EAST, UNITED STATES AND EAST AFRICA, MRS.L.V.L.E.WHATELEY, DIRECTOR OF THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY TERRITORIAL SERVICE ESTIMATED TODAY.

--DASH--

d c LONDON, DEC. 16--(AP)--BOTH THE MILITARY AND THE DIPLOMATIC POLICIES OF THE ALLIES CAME IN FOR CRITICISM IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT TODAY:

london, dec. 16-(ap)-~~quantimexrzedx~~ laborite lord strabolgi, questioning the wisdom of the allied "unconditional surrender" policy, said in the house of lords today that if less drastic demands were made on germany's satellites they might be induced to withdraw from the war, shortening the conflict and saving much bloodshed and destruction.

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the house of lords leader, viscount cranborne, replied for the government that it would be "absolutely impossible" to depart from that policy "at this late hour."

he added that "it would n o t have any advantage so far as germany's satellites are concerned but would strike the terror of despair to the hearts of our friends in europe."

during a debate on foreign affairs and the war situation, baron mottistone, a liberal, told the lords that "a very dangerous murmur" was arising in britain over the possibility of another passchendaele --bloody debacle of world war i for the allies--as a result of any ironclad agreement which may have been reached at the teheran and cairo conferences as to the scope and timing of the allied grand assault on the axis.

"i know full well that the prime minister, himself, is bitterly opposed to putting us in a straitjacket and so preventing the mastermind, who will direct affairs in the critical moment in battle, from acting wisely in accordance with the circumstances of the ~~xx~~ moment, " he said.

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30.24-11061

"the reason anxiety is spreading is the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ remembrance of passchendaele. hundreds of thousands of people are still in mourning for relatives lost in that battle in which their lives were bound in ~~the~~ ~~irenz~~ an iron grip by a plan agreed upon.

"they are waiting for word to dispel the idea that there ~~is~~ is going to be another passchendaele."

Decisions of details, he added, such as the actual movement of ships, troops and planes at a critical moment of the battle should be left to the supreme command.

ln/greenes1628 & longs1709/1315

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london, dec. 16--(ap)--mrs. l. v. l. e. whateley, ~~chief controller and~~ director of the women's auxiliary territorial service, disclosed today that her corps is 212,000 women strong and that nearly 6,000 of the tot l are serving outside the united kingdom in the middle east, the united states and east africa.

dup

at her first press conference, mrs. whateley reported that members of the ats, the british equivalent of the wacs, are serving in 110 classification and that nearly a third of the personnel in the ~~xx~~ united kingdom are directly replacing or supplementing soldiers.

there are 30,000 women in clerical jobs, 9,000 technical store women, 3,000 telegraph printer ~~operations~~ operators, 4,000 switchboard operators, 4,000 cooks and 15,000 drivers. she paid tribute but gave no figures on the number of women helping man anti-aircraft guns and search lights. thirty thousand are orking at such unglamorous jobs as orderlies.

apr45/455p/corans2030s/tho/605p

LONDON--A BILL TO ESTABLISH COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR BRITISH CHILDREN, FIVE TO 15 WITH NO EXCEPTIONS, WAS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. UNDER THE PROPOSED BILL, PARENTS GUILTY OF VIOLATING IT WILL BE FINED $4, $20, AND $40, RESPECTIVELY, FOR EACH OFFENSE, AND BE IMPRISONED FOR ONE MONTH FOR THE FOURTH. THE BILL IS EXPECTED TO PASS.

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--BASH--

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC 17-(AP)-THE DAILY MAIL ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IT WOULD SOON INAUGURATE A WEEKLY TRANS-ATLANTIC EDITION PRINTED IN NEW YORK "AS A CONTRIBUTION TO THE CLOSER UNDERSTANDING OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN PEOPLE."

THE MAIL SAID THE EDITION WOULD BE A DIGEST OF THE WEEK'S ISSUES ASSEMBLED INTO MAGAZINE FORM, PHOTOGRAPHED ON MICROFILM AND FLOWN TO NEW YORK.

"FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY," THE MAIL SAID, "A GREAT NATIONAL NEWSPAPER IN LONDON IS SETTING OUT TO PUT ON THE DESKS OF INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE IN AMERICA AN ACCOUNT--IN PICTURES AS WELL AS WORDS--OF SOME OF THE THINGS ITS READERS HAVE JUST BEEN READING IN BRITAIN."

SN1133PEW

LON Ed Churchill & Cairo

PROF.ALEXANDER FLEMING, DISCOVERER OF PENICILLIN, SAID "THAT HE IS PRESUMABLY IN A WARM CLIMATE GIVES A PROSPECT FOR A SPEEDIER RECOVERY THAN IF HE WERE IN OUR OWN CLIMATE, WHICH IS NOW AT ITS WORST."

SN922PEW

SECOND NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN

BY JAMES M.LONG

DEC 17 1943

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC 17-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS HAVE SCORED DEFENSIVELY BY BREAKING UP A GERMAN ATTACK ON A WATER BARRIER--PERHAPS THE TETEREV RIVER ABOUT 55 MILES WEST OF KIEV--AND THEIR OWN ATTACKS HAVE FORCED THE NAZIS OUT OF SEVERAL MORE TOWNS IN THE KIEV BULGE, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TODAY. BERLIN, MEANWHILE, REPORTED A THIRD SOVIET DRIVE ON THE NOW SEETHING WHITE RUSSIAN FRONT.

THE MOSCOW-BROADCAST MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, SAID THAT IN THE UKRAINE GERMAN INFANTRY WAS DISPERSED WITH HEAVY CASUALTIES IN AN ATTEMPT TO CROSS AN UNNAMED RIVER IN THE AREA SOUTH OF MALIN AND EAST OF RADOMYSL, WHERE THE RUSSIANS ARE HOLDING THE TETEREV RIVER LINE.

EIGHT HUNDRED GERMANS WERE KILLED IN THIS AREA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

TO THE SOUTH, IN THE TWIN RUSSIAN DRIVES ON THE RAIL TOWNS OF SMELA AND KIROVOGRAD, SOVIET FORCES KILLED 900 GERMANS, BATTERED BACK GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS AND CAPTURED SEVERAL HAMLETS AND SOME MILITARY BOOTY.

SOVIET AIRMEN RAIDED THE RAILWAY STATION OF SMELA AND BLEW UP AN ENEMY TRAIN, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE GERMANS X X X ETC. THIRD GRAPH PVS.

SN920PEW

30.24-11063

NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND, FRIDAY, DEC. 17-(AP)-BRITAIN IS BANKING ON AMERICAN MINING MACHINERY AND THE COOPERATION OF THE U.S. ARMY TO HELP BOOST THIS COUNTRY'S COAL STOCKS TO A POINT SUFFICIENT TO GIVE THE ALLIES ALL THE COAL NEEDED FOR THE FINAL ALL-OUT BLOW AGAINST HITLER'S EUROPE.

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THIS WAS DISCLOSED TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW BY MAJOR GWILYM LLOYD GEORGE, MINISTER OF FUEL AND POWER, WHO WENT DOWN INTO ONE OF BRITAIN'S LARGEST MINES WITH A GROUP OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH COAL AUTHORITIES TO SHOW THEM THE USE BEING MADE OF MECHANICAL LOADING EQUIPMENT ALREADY OBTAINED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

ALTHOUGH IT IS SOMETHING LIKE CARRYING COALS TO NEWCASTLE, THE AMERICANS' PART IN INCREASING BRITAIN'S COAL OUTPUT WILL EXTEND TO THE U.S. ARMY IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, WHICH HAS AGREED TO ASSIGN A NUMBER OF SOLDIERS FAMILIAR WITH AMERICAN EQUIPMENT TO TEACH THE BRITONS HOW TO RUN IT.

"THE WONDERFUL THING ABOUT THIS MACHINERY IS THE WAY IT TAKES THE DRUDGERY OUT OF COAL MINING," SAID LLOYD GEORGE AFTER WATCHING FOR THE FIRST TIME THE AMERICAN-MADE MECHANICAL LOADER, WHICH ~~DOES NEARLY~~

WITH HIM ON THE TRIP, WHICH INCLUDED AT LEAST HALF A MILE OF TOUGH GOING IN A PIT ONLY FOUR FEET FROM FLOOR TO CEILING, WERE LORD HYNDLEY, CONTROLLER GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY; SIR ROBERT SINCLAIR, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION AND OTHER BRITISH COAL OFFICIALS AS WELL AS FOUR AMERICANS WORKING ON COAL PROBLEMS IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE AMERICANS IN THE PARTY WERE SAM BERGER OF 2223 "H" STREET, WASHINGTON,D.C., LABOR ADVISOR TO THE U.S.MISSION FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS; LT.COL.GORDON H.CHAMBERS OF 7430 BOYR STREET, PHILADELPHIA,PA., CHIEF OF PROCUREMENT, COORDINATING DIVISION UNDER THE GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT OF THE U.S.ARMY.; H.R.WHEELER OF 60 ACADMY AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,PA., ADVISOR TO THE FUEL MINISTRY ON AMERICAN MINING METHODS; AND P.K.HORNER OF ST.LOUIS,MO., CONSULTING ENGINEER WITH THE GPA OFFICE.

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BERGER AND CHAMBERS ARE MEMBERS OF THE LONDON COAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMBINED PRODUCTION AND RESOURCES BOARD, OF WHICH HYNDLEY IS CHAIRMAN. THE COMMITTEE, AND A SIMILAR BODY IN WASHINGTON, WERE SET UP WHEN THE DEMAND FOR WAR PRODUCTION OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS MADE THE COAL PROBLEM ONE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS AS A WHOLE.

MECHANIZATION OF UNDERGROUND MINES WILL LARGELY INCREASE THE OUTPUT. THE MANAGER OF ONE MINE ESTIMATED HIS MINE WOULD BE ABLE TO PRODUCE 27,200 POUNDS PER MAN PER WEEK, COMPARED WITH THE 5,000 POUNDS NOW DUG BY HAND.

ONLY A FEW PIECES OF AMERICAN MACHINERY ARE WORKING IN THE MINES IN THIS COUNTRY AT PRESENT, BUT THE GOVERNMENT HOPES TO OBTAIN $4,500,000 WORTH OF EQUIPMENT FROM THE UNITED STATES IN 1944.

EV1043AEW

BY LEO BRANHAM

A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, DEC. 16-(AP)-IT WASN'T THE INTENSE FLAK BUT ONE OF THEIR OWN BOMBS WHICH MADE TODAY'S U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE ATTACK A TERRIFYING EXPERIENCE FOR THE CREW OF THE FLYING FORTRESS, "PLUTO'S AVENGER."

A 100-POUND INCENDIARY FAILED TO DROP WHEN THE PLANE, PILOTED BY FIRST LT.W.C.HELLER OF SPRINGFIELD, PENNA., RELEASED ITS LOAD THROUGH THE CLOUDS. THE INCENDIARY WAS CAUGHT BY THE FIN ON THE EDGE OF THE BOMB BAY CATWALK IN SUCH A WAY THAT CLOSING THE BOMB BAY DOORS WOULD HAVE EXPLODED IT.

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"IF THAT BOMB HAD GONE OFF," SAID SGT.GEORGE PAYNE OF NASHVILLE, ARK., A WAIST GUNNER, "ALL THAT FIERY MESS INSIDE IT WOULD HAVE SPLATTERED ALL OVER US AND SET THE PLANE AFIRE. BROTHER WE REALLY HAD SOME ANXIOUS MOMENTS."

THE DISASTER WAS AVERTED BY THE QUICK THINKING OF PAYNE AND SGT. FELIX SPOERRI OF ST.BERNARD, LA., THE RADIO OPERATOR. PAYNE SPOTTED THE BOMB AND YELLED OVER THE INTER-PHONE TO THE BOMBARDIER WHO STOPPED THE CLOSING BOMB BAY DOORS IN TIME.

THEN, WHILE FLAK WAS BURSTING ALL AROUND THE PLANE, SPOERRI CLIMBED DOWN INTO THE BOMB BAY WHILE PAYNE HELD ON TO HIS PARACHUTE HARNESS, LIFTED THE BOMB UP BY ONE HAND AND LET IT DROP OUT.

EJ732PEW

BY PUGH MOORE

(WX) A U.S.AIR BASE IN ENGLAND-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"SO THE ENGINEER, THE BOMBARDIER AND I MOVED BOLICK OUT OF HIS SEAT AND INTO THE NOSE, AND THERE HE DIED...WE NEVER HAD NAMED THE PLANE, BUT BOLICK'S CHOICE WAS 'PAPER DOLL' SO CALL IT THAT, WILL YOU?"

GALLANTRY AND UNSELFISHNESS AND EVEN DEATH ARE SO COMMONPLACE AMONG AMERICAN AIRMEN THAT SOMETIMES THEY SLIP BY ALMOST UNNOTICED. ESPECIALLY WHEN THERE ARE OTHER BIG EVENTS SUCH AS THE HELL THAT WAS SCHWEINFURT. AT SCHWEINFURT WE LOST 60 FLYING FORTRESSES AND 600 AMERICANS, AND THIS OVERSHADOWED WHAT HAPPENED ON THE "PAPER DOLL" EVEN THOUGH CHURCHILL CAME OUT THE NEXT DAY AND PERSONALLY CONGRATULATED THE "DOLL'S" SURVIVING CREWMEN WITH "A GOOD SHOW, BOYS, AND GOD BLESS YOU."

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"EVERYBODY WAS HAPPY," AS LIEUT.MILES MCFANN, 25 AND HUSKY, THE NAVIGATOR, TELLS IT. "WE'D BEEN THROUGH A TOUGH TIME IN THE TARGET AREA, BUT WE HADN'T BEEN HIT. I CALCULATED WE'D BE OVER THE FRENCH COAST IN ABOUT SEVEN MINUTES.

"THEN FLAK STARTED AND OUR RING WING WAS HIT. TWO FIGHTER PLANES CAME IN AT US AND ONE HIT US FROM UNDERNEATH."

A ROCKET SHELL AND A 20 MM HIT THE COCKPIT. HITS WERE SCORED TOO IN THE BOMB BAY, THE RUDDER AND THE NO.1 ENGINE. ALL TOLD, 132 HOLES WERE COUNTED LATER.

"I WENT INTO THE COCKPIT TO SEE WHAT HAD HAPPENED.

"THE PILOT (LT.ROBERT H.BOLICK OF WASHINGTON,D.C.) WAS SLUMPED OVER, BUT STRAIGHTENED UP LONG ENOUGH TO RIGHT THE SHIP AND MOTION TO THE CO-PILOT TO TAKE OVER. THEN HE SLUMPED AGAIN.

"FRED (LT.EDWARD F.DOWNS, 26, OF 3531 SEVENTH ST.SOUTH, ARLINGTON,VA., THE CO-PILOT) ASKED ME TO SEE WHAT I COULD DO FOR BOLICK.

"BOLICK HAD BEEN HIT IN THE FACE, LEG AND NECK. I HELD HIS LEG TO STOP THE BLEEDING. IN SPITE OF HIS INJURIES HE RAISED HIS HAND IN AN EFFORT TO TAKE OVER THE CONTROLS AGAIN.

30.24-11065

"BUT HE PASSED OUT.

"THEN FRED, WHO HADN'T SAID A WORD ABOUT BEING HIT, TOLD ME HE'D NEED HELP. HE'D BEEN HIT IN THE RIGHT ARM, THE RIGHT SIDE, THE LEG AND KNEES, AND WAS CUT AROUND THE HEAD."

SO THE ENGINEER, THE BOMBARDIER AND MCFANN "MOVED BOLICK OUT OF HIS SEAT AND INTO THE NOSE, AND THERE HE DIED."

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"BOLICK WAS A MARVELOUS GUY AND A GREAT PILOT, AND EVEN THOUGH HE WAS DYING HE STILL TRIED TO DO HIS DUTY AND TAKE CARE OF HIS PLANE. HE DIDN'T KNOW IT, BUT HIS ORDERS AS A FIRST LIEUTENANT CAME THROUGH WHILE HE WAS ON HIS LAST MISSION."

MCFANN THEN WENT BACK TO BOLICK'S EMPTY SEAT FACING THE MYRIAD INSTRUMENTS, SWITCHES, AND CONTROLS--MCFANN WHO'D BEEN TRAINED AS A NAVIGATOR, NOT A PILOT. LUCKILY HE'D DONE SOME "PUDDLEJUMPER" FLYING AROUSE HIS HOME TOWN OF EL DORADO,ARK., AND ALSO LUCKILY BOLICK HAD LET HIM HANDLE THE "DOLL'S" CONTROLS A FEW TIMES IN THE AIR. SO MCFANN TOOK BOLICK'S SEAT AND HOPED.

"FRED WOULD GO IN AND OUT--BE CONSCIOUS A WHILE AND THEN PASS OUT.

"I COULDN'T SEE A THING AND WASN'T CERTAIN EXACTLY WHERE I WAS. WE SENT AN SOS AND GOT AN ESCORT OF SPITFIRES TO GUIDE US IN.

"FRED WAS CONSCIOUS AND TOLD ME TO PUT DOWN THE LANDING GEAR. THEN, THROUGH SHEER GUTS--FOR HIS RIGHT ARM WAS RIPPED FROM THE ELBOW TO THE SHOULDER--AND HE COULD HARDLY TALK--FRED PUT BOTH HANDS ON THE CONTROLS TO HELP ME. HE'D SHAKE HIS HEAD AS A SIGNAL TO RETARD THE THROTTLE, AND NOD IT FOR MORE GAS. AS WE NEARED THE GROUND HE TRIED TO PULL BACK ON THE STICK; I HELPED HIM, BUT WE DIDN'T SETTLE.

"I COULD SEE FRED WAS TRYING TO PULL THE STICK ALL THE WAY BACK, SO I YANKED HARD AND PULLED IT ALL THE WAY BACK INTO MY STOMACH. THE PLANE SETTLED OKAY.

"ALL THIS TIME FRED KEPT MUTTERING ABOUT GETTING TO THE CONTROL TOWER TO FILE HIS REPORT.

"THAT'S THE WAY THIS GANG OF OURS IS--GUYS WHO ARE UP TO ANY EMERGENCY AND ALWAYS THINKING OF THEIR DUTY...

"WE GOT FRED TO THE HOSPITAL AND HE'S GOING TO BE ALL RIGHT."

BESIDES FRED DOWNS, BOB BULICK AND MCFANN, THE "GUYS WHO ARE ALWAYS THINKING OF THEIR DUTY" ARE:

SGT.VINCENT J.CALTAGIRONE, 34, RADIOMAN OF 2398 STILLWELL AVE., BROOKLYN,N.Y.

SGT.KENNETH H.STUMP, 21, LEFT WAISTGUNNER, OF 405 W. MAIN ST., KUTZTOWN,PA.

SGT.TEDDY G.BERGSTROM, 22, RIGHT WAISTGUNNER, TURTLE LAKE,WIS.

SGT.ANDREW R.NEZOLOSKY, 23, BALL-TURRET GUNNER, OF 72-01 ALMEDA AVE.,ROCKAWAY BEACH,N.Y.

SGT.HAROLD C.DOMEDIUN, 34, TAILGUNNER, OF 560 S. PARK AVE., BUFFALO,N.Y.

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SGT.JOHN H.ROURKE, 22, TURRET GUNNER-ENGINEER, OF 58 PARK AVE., CAMBRIDGE,MASS.

WY554AEW

MIGNANO Gdd xx operations

THE ATTACK OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS WAS DIRECTED BY LT.COL.SAMUEL S.GRAHAM OF HUNTSVILLE, TEX., AND MAJ.ELLIOTT W.AMICK OF FORT BENNING, GA.

SN1117PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC. 15-(AP)-NINETY-NINE MEDALS AND COMMENDATIONS HAVE BEEN AWARDED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE CRUISER SAVANNAH FOR HEROISM WHEN THAT VESSEL WAS STRUCK BY AN ENEMY AERIAL BOMB NOV. 9 WHILE PROTECTING THE FIFTH ARMY'S LANDINGS IN THE GULF OF SALERNO.

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THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE BY ADM.LYAL A.DAVIDSON AT CEREMONIES HELD IN A NORTH AFRICAN PORT. ONE LEGION OF MERIT WAS AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO LT.COM.JOHN O.SPEER, ANNAPOLIS, MD., WHO WAS KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION THE INSTANT THE BOMB STRUCK THE SAVANNAH'S TURRET, BUT HIS PREVIOUS EFFORTS AS CHIEF DAMAGE CONTROL OFFICER IN TRAINING THE MEN UNDER HIM WAS CREDITED WITH SAVING MANY LIVES.

AFTER THE BOMB HIT THE TURRET IT PENETRATED THE DECKS AND EXPLODED BENEATH THEM, TRAPPING MANY MEN IN VARIOUS COMPARTMENTS.

AWARDS WERE GIVEN FOR INNUMERABLE ACTS OF BRAVERY PERFORMED ABOAR SHIP BOTH BY THOSE WHO WERE TRAPPED AND BY THOSE ATTEMPTING TO RESCUE THEM, IN MANY CASES WHILE THE SHIP WAS STILL BURNING.

THE SAVANNAH'S COMMANDER, CAPT.ROBERT W.CARY, NEWPORT, R.I., RECEIVED A GOLD STAR IN LIEU OF A SECOND LEGION OF MERIT. HE WAS CREDITED WITH SUCCESSFULLY CARRYING OUT THE SHIP'S MISSION TO SUPPORT THE LANDING FORCE AND WITH SAVING THE SHIP AFTER IT HAD BEEN STRUCK BY THE BOMB. OF THIS THE CITATION SAID, "BY EXPERT SEAMANSHIP AND GREAT RESOURCEFULNESS HE INSTITUTED MEASURES FOR COUNTERFLOODING AND REGAINING SHIP CONTROL."

LT.(JG) JULIAN P.MULLER, 438 WEST 116TH ST., NEW YORK, WAS AWARDED THE NAVY CROSS AND PURPLE HEART. AS TURRET OFFICER HE DIRECTED ABANDONMENT OF THE TURRET AND THEN, ON FINDING TWO MEN STILL WERE IN IT, HE REENTERED AND RESCUED THEM ALTHOUGH AN EXPTOSION OF THE MAGAZINE WAS IMMINENT.

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THOSE GETTING THE LEGION OF MERIT INCLUDED COM.PHILIP D.OHMANN, ANNAPOLIS; COM.DAVID D.SCOTT, WEBSTER, S.D.

THE SILVER STAR WAS AWARDED TO LT.CLYDE H.TOLAND, 3207 WOODBURY AVE., CLEVELAND; BOATSWAIN RALPH H.HABECKER, 545 KING ST., LANCASTER, PA.; CHIEF BOATSWAINS MATE EDWARD M.CHIOTASSO, FRENCH CAMP, CALIF.; CARL E.KLINGER, SOUTH ST.PAUL, MINN.; ROBERT A.BRODEUR, PORT ARTHUR, TEX.; JOHN E.KOHN, 3622 GRAND AVE., SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; JOHN W.CAPEWELL, 2517 HARCOURT AVE., LOS ANGELES; JOHN V. SWIGON, 1620 VERMONT AVE., GARY, IND.; EARL H.BYNAM, WEST VINTON, IA., AND RAY O.SUMMERS, WARSAW, IND.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MEDALS WENT TO ROBERT J.GARMUSCHKY, CANTON, O., AND CHARLES J.CLARKE, JR., COVINGTON, O.

OF THOSE GETTING SILVER STARS, KLINGER AND CAPEWELL ALSO RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART.

OTHERS GETTING PURPLE HEARTS WERE JACOB R.TINNER, 61 WEST BOND ST., ASTORIA, ORE.; FIRST SGT.LAMBERT C.SMITH, U.S.M.C., 3100 WARDER ST., WASHINGTON, D.C.; CHARLES F.CHOAGEN, 5950 METEOR AVE., WEST TOLEDO, O.; CHESTER T.STOCKI, 3040 SOUTH 40TH COURT, CICERO, ILL.; HANSEL J.VINSON, BERRYVILLE, MO., (NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE); ROBERT L.SULLIVAN, CLINTON, IA.; NICH H.DEMORO, 2281 WEST 7TH ST., CLEVELAND.

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LETTERS OF COMMENDATION WENT TO LT.COM.RALPH B.HAYNES, SIGOURNEY, IA.; LT.MORRIS R.EDDY, CLOQUET, MINN.; LT.JOHN N.NELSON, 3RD, GARRISON, MD.; ENSIGN ROBERT C.CARMAN, 80 PLYMOUTH ST., MONTCLAIR,

30.24-11067

N.J.; CHIEF MACHINIST EDWARD J.BIRCHLER, 1480 SOUTH 1ST ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.; DELBERTH COLLINS, PADUCAH, KY., AND JACK F. SHELLENBERGER, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

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ALSO CLARENCE N.STOUT, BADNIER PARK, CALIF., (NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE); PAUL KONITZER, BLOOMINGTON, DEL., (NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE); WILLIAM L.CRABBE, HAPWOOD, PA.; CLYDE E.ADAMS, BIRMINGTON, WASH.; FRANCIS S.IMMICH, MEYERSDALE, PA.; ANTHONY L.SMANIOTTO, 10503 SOUTH EDBROOKE, CHICAGO; CHARLES J.BALBO, MONESSON, PA.; ELMER N.ISAACS, GRAYHAWK, KY.; PATRICK E.O'NEILL, WALLS, S.D.; AUGUST L.SCHULTZ, CLINTON, IA.; ALBERT H.WILSON, BENTLEY, KAS.; RALPH E.SLATER, MENDON, MO.; BILLIE L.MCROY, MURPHYSBORO, ILL.; CHARLES N.SOTTS, COULTERVILLE, ILL.; AND WILLIAM A.FLOORES, 903 ELEANOR ST., HOUSTON, TEX.

ALSO HOWARD E.MYERS, NEWARK, O.; RICHARD F.DAVIS, LORAIN, O.; WILSON W.CASHELL, MARION, O.; GERALD H.VANHUIZEN, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; J.SPEROS, CANTON, O.; M.C.BOBSON, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.; ROBERT E.COON, TOLEDO, O.; AND STANLEY J.CONRAD, LINDEN, N.J.

WE440PEW

ANKARA aid to front.

COUNT SIGRAY, A MEMBER OF THE HUNGARIAN SENATE, WAS SAID TO HAVE DRAWN ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE IN A SENATE SPEECH DEMANDING THAT ALL HUNGARIAN FORCES BE "WITHDRAWN IMMEDIATELY" FROM RUSSIA.

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THE BUCHAREST CORRESPONDENT OF THE ANATOLIAN NEWS AGENCY, MEANWHILE, SAID THAT TURKEY'S POSITION WITH RELATION TO THE WAR HAD BECOME A PRIME TOPIC OF DISCUSSION IN THE RUMANIAN CAPITAL AND THAT THE NEW RUSSIAN-CZECHOSLOVAKIAN MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT ALSO HAD CREATED A STIR.

MK613AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--INSERT AFTER FIFTH GRAF MIGHT LEAD ITALIAN (BY KENNEDY) X X X OF ~~ALTERNA~~.

A FIELD DISPATCH SAID THE GERMANS HAD RUSHED MOUNTAIN TROOPS FROM RUSSIA TO HELP BOLSTER THEIR DEFENSES AGAINST THE HEAVY PRESSURE APPLIED BY THE FIFTH ARMY. THE REINFORCEMENTS WERE IDENTIFIED AS UNITS LAST HEARD FROM AT LENINGRAD EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

IN ADDITION, THIS DISPATCH SAID, THE GERMANS MOVED UP A BATTLE GROUP COMPOSED OF INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY TO REINFORCE A SECTOR HELD BY THE 15TH ARMORED GRENADIERS, WHO WERE PRETTY WELL BATTERED BY U.S. TROOPS ON SICILY.

1943

A DISPATCH FROM ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS NEAR MIGNANO SAID GAIETY REIGNED THERE AS THE ITALIANS CELEBRATED THEIR FIRST VICTORY OF THE WAR AS PARTNERS OF THE AMERICANS.

STOPPED IN THEIR FIRST ATTACK UP A BALD MOUNTAIN DEC. 8 WITH HEAVY CASUALTIES, THE FREE ITALIAN TROOPS HAD COME BACK IN A JOINT ASSAULT WITH THE AMERICANS, AND SWEPT THE GERMANS FROM THE SLOPES COMMANDING ALLIED ROUTES INTO THE LIRI VALLEY, SOUTH OF CASSINO.

POSSIBLY HERALDING X X X SIXTH GRAF.

WE440PEW

BY VERN HAUGLAND

NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA, DEC.16-(AP)-THE GOVERNOR OF NEW CALEDONIA, FRENCH COLONY IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, SAID TODAY A STRONG UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT IS OPERATING IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA TO PAVE THE WAY FOR AN ALLIED INVASION OF THAT JAPANESE OCCUPIED REGION NORTH OF MALAYA.

CHRISTIAN LAIGRET MADE THE DISCLOSURE AT A PRESS CONFERENCE WHERE HE ANNOUNCED HE SOON WOULD BE SUCCEEDED AS NEW CALEDONIA GOVERNOR BY JACQUES TALLEC, FOR 10 YEARS FINANCIAL ADVISER OF LEBANON REPUBLIC IN THE MIDDLE-EAST.

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"THE SAME FREE FRENCH (UNDERGROUND) MOVEMENT WHICH PERMITTED THE AMERIKANS TO LAND IN NORTH AFRICA HAS STARTED IN INDO-CHINA," LAIGRET SAID.

"IT'S NO SECRET TO SAY WE HAVE TWO VERY IMPORTANT FRENCH MISSIONS, ONE IN INDIA AND ONE IN CHINA, FURTHERING THIS WORK. THEY ARE VERY IMPORTANT FRENCH

MISSIONS, ONE IN INDIA AND ONE IN CHINA, FURTHERING THIS WORK. THEY ARE VERY CAPABLE MEN AND THEIR WORK IS SUCCESSFUL."

RJ:236ACW

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, DEC. 16--(AP)--PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN OF AUSTRALIA IS EXPECTED TO MAKE A "WORLD POLICY TOUR" TO ENTER OVERSEAS AGREEMENTS AND THE DOMINION'S RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN, THE OTHER DOMINIONS AND FRIENDLY COUNTRIES, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

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THE PRIME MINISTER, IT WAS REPORTED, HAS BEEN GIVEN FULL AUTHORITY BY THE AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY, AND MAY ATTEND A PROPOSED MEETING OF EMPIRE PRIME MINISTERS IN ENGLAND.

CP CCC 329P

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--SECOND ADD FIRST LEAD ITALIAN XXX MISSING.

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STAFF SGT. JOSEPH ONFANTE, 304 GRANGE AVE., PHILADELPHIA, WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE BOMBING SWEEP OVER NORTHERN ITALY, SAID HE SAW FOUR TREMENDOUS EXPLOSIONS NEAR THE SOUTH END OF THE AVISIO VIADUCT, AND ADDED, "TODAY'S MISSION WAS A BREEZE."

ANOTHER GUNNER, STAFF SGT. ARTHUR FAUZEY OF CLEARFIELD, PA., SAID, "I SAW THREE HITS, BUT COULD NOT TELL WHETHER OR NOT THEY WERE ON THE BRIDGE. THE APPROACH TO THE BRIDGE IS OVER A LONG, HIGH CAUSEWAY AND I COULD NOT BE SURE THE TRACKS HIT WERE ON THE BRIDGE ITSELF."

A FORMATION OF MESSERSCHMITTS AND FOCKE WULFS ATTACKED AMERICAN SPITFIRES AS THEY WERE PATROLLING OVER THE CASSINO AREA. TWO PILOTS, CAPT. HARRY L.BARR OF ELDORADO, KAS., AND LT. NEILL S. WALKER OF ROCK HILL, S.C., GAVE CHASE AND BARR SAID HE SAW ONE GERMAN FIGHTER CRASH INTO THE LIRI RIVER.

OTHER AMERICAN SPITFIRES ENCOUNTERED A SINGLE MESSERSCHMITT DIVE-BOMBING ALLIED POSITIONS AND LT. NORMAN D. TUCKER, 1440 MAIN ST., FITCHBURG, MASS., SHOT IT DOWN.

CAPT. A.R.BELL OF EL PASO, TEX., COMMANDING A MITCHELL SQUADRON WHICH ATTACKED A BRIDGE OVER THE LIRI NEAR PONTECORVO, SAID, "SOME OF OUR BOMBS MISSED THE TARGET, BUT WE DESTROYED THE HIGHWAY LEADING TO THE BRIDGE. I DON'T THINK THE GERMANS WILL BE ABLE TO USE THE ROAD AGAIN FOR AWHILE."

GH954AEW

302 4-11069

HAVANA, DEC. 16-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER DIARIO DE LA MARINA, WHICH HAS PUBLISHED THE ONLY DAILY ROTOGRAVURE SECTION IN THE AMERICAS, ANNOUNC TODAY THAT THIS SECTION HENCEFORTH WOULD APPEAR ONLY TWICE WEEKLY, ON TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, BECAUSE OF THE PAPER SHORTAGE.

ITS NEWSPRINT QUOTA HAS BEEN CUT 45 PER CENT FOR THE FIRST QUARTE OF 1943 UNDER THE CUBAN ALLOCATION SYSTEM, IT SAID.

DIARIO IS THE LARGEST DAILY IN HAVANA AND ONE OF THE OLDEST IN THE AMERICAS, WITH 113 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS PUBLICATION.

CHUNGKING, DEC. 16-(AP)-WIDESPREAD ATTACKS BY THE U.S. 14TH ARMY AIR FORCE ON JAPANESE BASES IN THE CHINESE RICE BOWL BATTLE AREA AND ON THE GIALAM AIRDROME NEAR HANOI WERE ANNOUNCED BY LT.GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS TODAY.

ON MONDAY MITCHELL BOMBERS BLASTED THE ENEMY STRONGHOLDS OF KUNGAN AND LICHOW, NORTH OF CHANGTEH IN HUNAN. ON THE SAME NIGHT MITCHELLS RAIDED WUCHANG, ACROSS THE YANGTZE RIVER FROM HANKOW. TREMENDOUS EXPLOSIONS WERE OBSERVED IN THE TARGET AREAS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE MITCHELLS WERE OUT AGAIN ON TUESDAY TO BOMB THE YANGTZE RIVER PORT OF SHASI, WHILE WARHAWKS WENT SOUTH TO BLAST THE GIALAM AIRBASE.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS ON THE ENEMY RAID ON AN AMERICAN BASE MONDAY DISCLOSED THAT 14 JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN, AND 11 OTHERS PROBABLY SHOT DOWN, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

STRIKE (400)

MONTREAL, DEC. 16-(AP)- PROVINCIAL LABOR LAW AMENDMENT WAS IN PROSPECT TODAY TO OUTLAW STRIKES AS THE 14-HOUR WALKOUT OF MONTREAL'S 5,000 POLICEMEN, FIREMEN AND PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYES.

PREMIER ADELARD GODBOUT TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE IN QUEBEC LAST NIGHT THAT HE WOULD CALL THE LEGISLATURE SHORTLY AND ASK IT TO ENACT LEGISLATION "TO PREVENT A RECURRENCE OF SUCH DIFFICULTIES."

THE STRIKE WAS SETTLED EARLY YESTERDAY WHEN THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ORDERED ITS MUNICIPAL COMMISSION, WHICH HAS BEEN OPERATING MONTREAL SINCE THE CITY FAILED TO MEET ITS FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS, TO RECOGNIZE THE CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOR AS BARGAINING AGENT FOR THE THREE DEPARTMENTS. SUCH RECOGNITION WAS THE SOLE POINT AT ISSUE.

TWO THOUSAND CITY HALL WHITE COLLAR WORKERS PRESENTED A NEW STRIKE THREAT LAST NIGHT, BUT WERE TOLD TO EXPECT A FAVORABLE ANSWER TO DEMANDS FOR RECOGNITION OF THE NATIONAL SYNDICATE OF MUNICIPAL WORKERS AS THEIR BARGAINING AGENT AS WELL AS WAGE INCREASES BEFORE TODAY'S 3 P.M. DEADLINE.

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THERE WAS ALSO A HINT OF POSSIBLE FUTURE DIFFICULTIES FOR THE CITY FROM TROLLEY AND BUS WORKERS. THESE EMPLOYES, AFFILIATED WITH THE C.C.L., ARE NEGOTIATING A NEW CONTRACT AND HAVE INTIMATED THEY MIGHT RESORT TO STRIKE ACTION, BUT IT WAS POINTED OUT THE PRESENT CONTRACT BINDS THEM UNTIL THE LAST OF FEBRUARY.

EXPLAINING THE GOVERNMENT'S STAND AND THE REASONS PROMPTING IT TO STIPULATE RECOGNITION OF THE C.C.L. TO BRING ABOUT A SETTLEMENT IN THE STRIKE OF THE MONTREAL CIVIC EMPLOYES, PREMIER GODBOUT SAID LAST NIGHT:

"THE VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE PROPRIETY OF ALLOWING THE GUARDIANS OF LAW AND ORDER TO JOIN UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH FEDERATIONS EMBRACING WORKERS OF ALL CATEGORIES ARE WELL KNOWN. ON THE OTHER

HAND, WOULD IT NOT BE BORDERING ON DISASTER IF THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF WERE TO USE FORCE TO SET ASIDE THE DECISIONS OF TRIBUNALS DULY CONSTITUTED UNDER OUR PRESENT LAWS?"

CONSIDERABLE DISSATISFACTION ALREADY HAS BECOME EVIDENT OVER THE SETTLEMENT.

L.E.POTVIN, CHAIRMAN OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION, AND HONORE PARENT, DIRCTOR OE MONTREAL SERVICES AND THE COMMISSION'S REPRESENTATIVE IN THE MONTREAL EXECUTIVE BODY, WERE SAID TO HAVE OFFERED TO RESIGN, BUT THIS COULD NOT BE CONFIRMED.

J.O.ASSELIN, CHAIRMAN OF THE MONTREAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SAID THE SETTLEMENT MEANT "COMPLETE DISCREDIT" FOR THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

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ONLY SKELETONIZED POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION WAS PROVIDED IN MONTREAL DURING THE STRIKE PERIOD. FIRE DIRECTOR RAYMOND PARE ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT THE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM WAS TAMPERED WITH SHORTLY AFTER THE STRIKE BEGAN.

PAUL MARQUETTE, C.C.L. ORGANIZER, DECLARED THAT THE STRIKERS WERE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SABOTAGE.

ON THE BASIS OF THE SETTLEMENT, MARQUETTE SAID THE UNION WOULD PRESENT A PROPOSED CONTRACT PROVIDING FOR UNION RECOGNITION AND ALSO ANNUAL PAY INCREASE OF $500.

EDITORS:

FOLLOWING IS A NEW LEAD TO THE WINSTON CHURCHILL BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH NO. 2588 WHICH IS BEING TRANSMITTED FOR PREPAREDNESS PURPOSES IN EVENT OF HIS DEATH. THE ORIGINAL SKETCH WAS DISTRIBUTED JAN. 15, 1938 AND THE LEAD AUG. 15, 1942. PLEASE PRESERVE THIS WIRE COPY AS IT CANNOT BE REPEATED.

(THE A.P.)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DEC 17 1943

WINSTON CHURCHILL WAS BRITAIN.

DURING THE DARK HOURS OF 1940 WHEN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH STOOD ALMOST ALONE AGAINST THE VICTORIOUS GERMAN FURY, IT WAS CHURCHILL WHO PERSONIFIED THE REFUSAL OF HIS PEOPLE TO ADMIT DEFEAT. HIS WAS THE ELOQUENCE, THE INDOMITABLE WILL THAT SUMMONED THEM TO THEIR FINEST HOUR, ONE OF THE MAGNIFICENT CLIMAXES OF HUMAN HISTORY.

IN THE LATER AND BRIGHTER PHASES OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR, WHEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES HAD JOINED THE FIGHT AGAINST HITLER AND THE DAWN OF VICTORY GLOWED ON THE HORIZON, IT STILL WAS CHURCHILL WHO SYMBOLIZED BRITAIN AND HER HOPES OF A BETTER WORLD.

TO FEW LEADERS HAS IT BEEN GIVEN TO ASSUME COMMAND OF A GREAT PEOPLE AT THE NADIR OF THEIR FORTUNES AND LEAD THEM FROM SUCH DEPTHS TO SUCH HEIGHTS.

HISTORY MAY ALLOT CHURCHILL A PLACE AS A WORLD STATESMAN BUT, ALTHOUGH HE LIKED TO RECALL THAT HIS MOTHER WAS AN AMERICAN, HE ALWAYS THOUGHT OF HIMSELF FIRST AS A BRITON AND A LEADER OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE. "I DID NOT BECOME THE KING'S FIRST MINISTER," HE SAID AT ONE CRISIS, "TO PRESIDE OVER THE LIQUIDATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

WITH HIS PAUNCH, HIS JOWLS AND HIS RUGGED JAW, WINSTON LEONARD SPENCER CHURCHILL EVEN RESEMBLED JOHN BULL IN APPEARANCE.

HIS LIFE CAME TO ONE OF ITS DRAMATIC CLIMAXES IN NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1943, WHEN HE MET WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND JOSEPH STALIN TO MAP THE LATER COURSE OF THE WAR AND THE EARLY PHASES OF THE

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PEACE. AT THIS MEETING, AT TEHERAN, IN IRAN, HE WAS ONE OF THREE TITANS WHO HELD IN THEIR HANDS THE FUTURE OF A GREATER PART OF THE HUMAN RACE THAN EVER HAD BEEN GIVEN BEFORE TO SUCH A GROUP.

JUST BEFORE THAT, WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK AT CAIRO, HE MAPPED THE FUTURE OF THE STRUGGLE WITH JAPAN AND DELVED INTO THE POST-WAR PERIOD TO PROMISE THE PEOPLE OF KOREA THEIR INDEPENDENCE AND CHINA THE RETURN OF ALL TERRITORY STOLEN BY THE JAPANESE.

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AT TEHERAN, ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL AND STALIN "EXPRESSED OUR DETERMINATION THAT OUR NATIONS SHALL WORK TOGETHER IN THE WAR AND IN THE PEACE THAT WILL FOLLOW" AND "CONCERTED OUR PLANS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN FORCES."

FROM TEHERAN, ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL RETURNED TO CAIRO FOR CONFERENCES WITH PRESIDENT ISMET INONU AND FOREIGN MINISTER NUMAN MENEMENCIOGLU OF TURKEY.

A CONFERENCE IN QUEBEC WHICH BEGAN AUG. 11, 1943, BETWEEN ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL AND THEIR MILITARY AND POLITICAL STAFFS FORECAST THE TEHERAN MEETING. A COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"IT WAS RESOLVED TO HOLD ANOTHER CONFERENCE BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORITIES, IN ADDITION TO ANY TRIPARTITE MEETING WHICH IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO ARRANGE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA."

BEFORE AND AFTER THE UNITED STATES' ENTRANCE INTO THE SECOND WORLD WAR, CHURCHILL TIGHTENED BRITAIN'S BONDS WITH AMERICA THROUGH PERSONAL VISITS WITH ROOSEVELT. A BATTLESHIP-CRUISER RENDEZVOUS IN THE ATLANTIC GAVE THE WORLD THE ATLANTIC CHARTER, A BLUEPRINT OF FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, FOUR MONTHS BEFORE THE UNITED STATES WENT TO WAR.

LATER, H VISITED THE UNI

LATER, HE VISITED THE UNITED STATES FOUR TIMES TO CONFER WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT THE WHITE HOUSE AND AT THE PRESIDENT'S HOME AT HYDE PARK, N.Y. THE LAST OF THESE AMERICAN VISITS WAS IN THE SUMMER OF 1943, AFTER THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

THE PRIME MINISTER EARLIER HAD JOURNEYED TO MOSCOW FOR A FOUR-DAY CONFERENCE WITH PREMIER STALIN WHICH ENDED AUG. 16, 1942.

CHURCHILL'S 10-DAY, "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER" MEETING WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT CASABLANCA IN JANUARY, 1943, SHATTERED PRECEDENTS TO MAKE HISTORY. THEN "THE ENTIRE FIELD F THE WAR WAS

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PRECEDENTS TO MAKE HISTORY. THEN "THE ENTIRE FIELD OF THE AAR WAS SURVEYED THEATER BY THEATER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND ALL RESOURCES WERE MARSHALLED FOR A MORE INTENSE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR BY SEA, LAND AND AIR."

AN ACTION-PACKED 1943 TESTIFIED TO THE THOROUGHNESS OF THEIR PLANNING. THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN WAS BROUGHT TO A VICTORIOUS CONCLUSION. SICILY WAS CONQUERED. BENITO MUSSOLINI WAS OUSTED AS FASCIST DICTATOR; THE ITALIAN MAINLAND WAS INVADED AND ITALY CAPITULATED. SARDINIA, CORSICA AND THE ITALIAN FLEET FELL INTO ALLIED HANDS. FINALLY, THE AIR WAR AGAINST GERMANY FROM BOTH BRITAIN AND NORTH AFRICA WAS INTENSIFIED TO AN EXTENT NEVER BEFORE THOUGHT POSSIBLE, AND MANY GERMAN CITIES WERE HEAVILY BLASTED.

CHURCHILL'S GREATEST SERVICE TO BRITAIN AND THE ALLIED CAUSE, HOWEVER, WAS WHEN HE REFUSED TO LET HIS COUNTRY FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF DEFEATED FRANCE, OVERRUN IN JUNE OF 1940 BY THE GERMAN ARMY. BRITAIN'S BROKEN ARMIES HAD JUST ESCAPED FROM THE CONTINENT IN THE EPIC OF DUNKERQUE. THE BATTLE OF FRANCE WAS ENDED, AND THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN WAS ABOUT TO BEGIN.

THEN IT WAS THAT CHURCHILL, WHO X X X PICKING UP 7TH GRAF LEAD AND ELIMINATING 63RD AND 64TH GRAFS, BEGINNING "BEFORE AND AFTER" X X X AND ENDING X X X "HYDE PARK, N.Y.," AND MAKING 65TH GRAF READ: "DURING HIS VISITS TO THE UNITED STATES HE ADDRESSED"

(MOVED DEC. 16, 1943)

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EJ917PEW

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

(ADVANCE)-ABOARD AN UNITED STATES DESTROYER RETURNING FROM ARAWE, NEW BRITAIN, DEC 15 (DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS TRIM WARSHIP AT THE MOMENT IS CUTTING A MEAN FURROW ON THE HOMEWARD RUN FROM NEW BRITAIN AFTER CONTRIBUTING THE HEAVIEST SHARE OF THE DAWN BOMBARDMENT WHICH PRECEDED THIS MORNING'S LANDINGS OF AMERICAN TROOPS AT ARAWE.

THAT IT WAS A SUCCESSFUL BOMBARDMENT WE LEARNED A COMPARATIVELY SHORT TIME AFTER THE CEASE-FIRE ORDER HAD BEEN GIVEN. FOR FROM UNITS OF THE MAIN LANDING FORCE WHICH SWARMED THE BEACH CAME WORD THAT THEY HAD BEEN ABLE TO GO ASHORE UNOPPOSED.

DESTROYERS TRAINED THEIR FIVE-INCH DUAL-PURPOSE GUNS ON THE INTENDED BEACHHEAD AND SUSPECTED ENEMY GUN POSITIONS SHORTLY AFTER 6 A.M. AS THE SHIPS REACHED THE END OF THEIR FIRING COURSES AND TURNED TO BEGIN OFF-SHORE PATROLLING, THERE WAS A BLANKET OF SMOKE LYING OVER THE TARGET AREA AND SHREDS OF IT ALREADY HAD BEGUN DRIFTING OUT OVER THE SEA.

IN THE PASSAGE BETWEEN A LITTLE ISLAND OFF THE SHORE AND THE MAINLAND AMPHIBIOUS CRAFT CARRYING ARMY TROOPS COULD BE SEEN POKING THEIR NOSES TOWARD SHORE THROUGH A HAZE.

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OUR SHIP WAS IN THE LEAD OF THE BOMBARDMENT GROUP. IF ANYTHING, OURS WAS THE MORE DIFFICULT ASSIGNMENT SINCE BETWEEN THE SHIPS AND THE SHORE TARGET AREA STOOD THE SMALL ISLAND WITH A 200 FOOT RIDGE, MEANING WE HAD TO DO MOST OF OUR FIRING "BLIND."

ON THE BRIDGE, OUR SKIPPER--A COMMANDER (NAME NOT GIVEN) FROM MAYFIELD, KY., WHO WAS A 1930 GRADUATE OF ANNAPOLIS--HAD THE SHIP ON ITS COURSE AT A PREDETERMINED SPEED. FROM THE DIRECTOR CONTROL, OUR GUNNER OFFICER, LT.(JG) BRIAN "MOOSE" MCCAULEY, HAD THE CREWS READY AND WAS COMPUTING RANGE ELEVATION AND OTHER FIGURES FOR AUTOMATIC FIRE.

EXACTLY ON SCHEDULE, THERE WAS A ROCKETING BLAST AND THE FIRST SALVO LET LOOSE. A TRACER SHOWED THAT THE SHELLS BARELY HAD CLEARED THE ISLAND RIDGE, SO MCCAULEY CALLED FOR MORE ELEVATION. THE NEXT SALVO HAD MORE CLEARANCE.

FOR TWENTY MINUTES WE PLASTERED THE TARGET. OUR GUN CREWS WERE WORKING SO SMOOTHLY IN THE OPENING MINUTES THAT THE GUNNERY OFFICER HAD TO SLOW THEM DOWN PROGRESSIVELY UNTIL FINALLY, IN ORDER NOT TO EXPEND MORE THAN THE ASSIGNED NUMBER OF ROUNDS, HE WAS CALLING FOR GUNS TO FIRE BY TWOS AND AT THE END, SINGLY ON COMMAND.

THE DESTROYERS DIDN'T DRAW A SINGLE BURST OF ENEMY FIRE THOUGH AT TIMES DURING THE TWO-HOUR PATROLLING ALONG THE BEACH WE WERE WITHIN 1500 YARDS OF THE SHORE.

ONE OF OUR WARSHIPS LET GO TWO SALVOS AGAINST A JAPANESE MACHINE GUN POSITION WHICH BEFORE DAWN HAD FIRED HEAVILY ON A SPECIAL

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LANDING PARTY. TWO OF THESE PARTIES HAD BEEN ASSIGNED TO ATTACK STRATEGIC POINTS. AFTER THOSE TWO SALVOS, NOTHING FURTHER WAS HEARD FROM THE MACHINE GUNS.

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AT APPROXIMATELY 8:30 WE TURNED AWAY FROM THE BEACH, PUT THE SPEED UP TO 25 KNOTS AND STARTED FOR HOME IN FORMATION. BEHIND US, STILL CLOSE INSHORE, WAS ANOTHER DESTROYER FROM WHICH REAR ADMIRAL DANIEL BARBEY, COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH AMPHIBIOUS FORCE, HAD DIRECTED THE BOMBARDMENT.

THE ONLY PLANES WE HAD SEEN WERE OUR OWN--FIRST A B-24 WHICH, AS AN OBSERVER, BEGAN BY CIRCLING WIDE AND HIGH, FINALLY ALMOST HEDGE-HOPPING OVER THE COCONUT PLANTATION WHERE OUR TROOPS WENT ASHORE. THEN FORMATION OF B-25'S WHICH CIRCLED ONCE AND THEN PEELED OFF FOR TWO BOMBING-STRAFING RUNS. LAST CAME THREE FLIGHTS OF P-38 FIGHTERS WHICH STAYED RELATIVELY HIGH.

BUT WE WERE NO MORE THAN 20 MINUTES ON OUR HOMEWARD COURSE WHEN THE DESTROYER WITH ADMIRAL BARBEY ABOARD FLASHED WORD THAT SHE WAS BEING DIVEBOMBED BY AT LEAST A DOZEN JAPANESE PLANES. THE ATTACK WAS TIMED SO NEATLY IT SEEMED ALMOST AS IF THEY MUST HAVE BEEN HIDING BEHIND THE NEAREST RIDGE WAITING THE SIGNAL THAT WE HAD SHOVED OFF.

SECONDS LATER THE SKY WAS SPOTTED WITH BLACK ACK-ACK BURSTS. WE SAW SMOKE RISING FROM THE WATER, INDICATING THAT AT LEAST ONE RAIDER WAS DOWNED. THEN CAME WORD FROM THE DESTROYER THAT SHE HAD GOT THROUGH WITHOUT A HIT.

ABOARD OUR SHIP, THE MEN ANXIOUSLY TRAINED GLASSES ON THE SKY. GUN CREWS WERE ON THEIR TOES FOR THE SIGNAL TO COMMENCE FIRING. BUT THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY HAD NO TASTE FOR ALL THE STEEL WHICH OUR FORMATION WOULD HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SEND UP. IT WASN'T UNTIL 10:15 THAT WE HEARD THE WELCOME "SECURE FROM GENERAL QUARTERS."

THAT WAS WELCOME WORD BECAUSE THE MEN HAD BEEN AT "GQ" SINCE 3:30. LAND WAS COMING INTO SIGHT THEN BUT THE ACTUAL TENSION HADN'T BEGUN UNTIL ABOUT A HALF HOUR LATER WHEN AIRCRAFT WHICH WAS IDENTIFIED AS JAPANESE, TWICE FLEW ACROSS OUR CONVOY.

STILL, IN NAVY PARLANCE, THIS WAS AN OPERATION INVOLVING, FOR US AT LEAST, "PRACTICALLY NO STRAIN."

NOW, WHILE THE SKIPPER IS STILL ON THE BRIDGE, THE MAJORITY OF THE MEN ARE IN THEIR "SACKS." OUR 20 OFFICERS ARE EITHER ON THEIR BEDS OR IN THE WARDROOM, WHERE THIS IS BEING WRITTEN.

"DOC" HAUS HAS JUST FINISHED DRESSING THE FINGER OF A GUNLOADER WHO CUT IT OPENING A SOFT DRINK BOTTLE.

DON SMITH, THE SHIP'S EXECUTIVE OFFICER WHOSE NAVIGATION FIGURES DURING THE RUN HAD TO BE RIGHT FOR MOOSE'S GUNS TO HIT THEIR TARGET, HAS LET ME BORROW ANOTHER CLEAN SHIRT (IN ADDITION TO THE TOP BUNK IN HIS CABIN WHICH WAS MINE FOR FOUR DAYS.)

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ARNIE CHALLMAN AND WILD BILL REARDON, RESPECTIVELY THE ENGINEERING AND COMMUNICATIONS OFFICERS, ARE TAKING IT EASY ON THEIR SACKS. JERRY GRIFFIN, SUPPLY OFFICER WHO WAS IN THE CODING ROOM DURING THE ACTION, IS NOW SUPERVISING OPERATION OF THE RECORD PLAYER.

MOOSE IS ENTERING IN A BIG LEDGER THE NUMBER OF ROUNDS HIS GUNS EXPENDED.

THERE HAVE BEEN EIGHT NAVAL BOMBARDMENTS IN THIS AREA IN THE LAST FOUR MONTHS. OUR CREW, WHICH NEVER GOT A CHANCE TO FIRE AT A JAPANESE, HAS BEEN IN ON ALL BUT ONE--THAT AGAINST GASMATA WHICH OCCURED ON THE SAME NIGHT OUR SHIP SHELLED MADANG.

STILL THEY'RE NOT SATISFIED. THET STILL WISH THE JAPANESE WOULD COME AT THEM IN A DIRECT ATTACK, OR AS THE SKIPPER SAID JUST AFTER "SECURE FROM GENERAL QUARTERS":

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"SEE--COME WITH US AND NOTHING EVER HAPPENS."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7PM PACIFIC WAR TIME TODAY, DEC

END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4PM EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, DEC 16.)

"SEE--COME WITH US AND NOTHING EVER HAPPENS."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7 PM EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, DEC 16.)

GG1146ACW NM

New Britain Coast planes.

ABOVE THE CLOUDS ALTHOUGH UNSEEN BY THE INVASION TROOPS, LIGHTNING AND THUNDERBOLTS HOVERED READY TO INTERCEPT ENEMY PLANES. DURING OUR W ATCH OVER THE AREA, FOUR LIGHTNING PILOTS WERE SO ANXIOUS TO SEE THE LANDING THAT THEY SWOOPED OVERHEAD FOR ONE LOOK, CAUSING OUR GUNNERS TO START A STORM OF CHATTER AT SEEING SMALL DIVING PLANES HEADING TOWARD THE LIBERATOR.

THE PLANTATION AREA WAS POCKMARKED FROM THE EFFECT OF THE PREVIOUS DAY'S BOMBING, WITH HUGE CRATERS ONLY A FEW FEET APART. THE FEW TREES STILL STANDING WERE STRIPPED OF FOLIAGE, RESEMBLING TELEGRAPH POLES STUCK HAPHAZARDLY IN THE GROUND.

AT 7:10 A.M. THE MITCHELLS CAME IN LOW OVER THE WATER, STRAFING THE PLANTATION AND BOMBING. THEIR TRACERS RIPPED INTO THE GROUND AND RICOCHETED HIGH INTO THE AIR WHILE THEIR TAIL GUNNERS SENT PARTING SHOTS, ADDNG TO THE TERRIFIC BLASTING THE JAPANESE HAD RECEIVED FROM THE DESTROYERS.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL EARL FIELD, OF COFFEYVILLE, KAS., LIAISON OFFICER FROM THE FIFTH AIR FORCE WHO SPENT MONTHS WITH THE STAFFS PLANNING THE INVASION, TURNED TO GRAB MY ARM AND POINT TO A SMALL JETTY WHERE THE FIRST ALLIGATOR WAS SLOWPY CRAWLING TO SHORE. IT WAS EXACTLY 7:24 AND AMERICAN TROOPS WERE ON THE JAPANESE SOIL OF NEW BRITAIN.

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AS WE CAME DOWN LOW OVER THE JETTY, THE AMERICANS WAVED AND TWIRLED THEIR HELMETS OVER THEIR HEADS.

JUST OFF THE JETTY ANOTHER ALLIGATBR HAD ONE SIDE OF ITS TRACK FOULED AND WAS CHURNING MADLY IN CIRCLES WHILE SOLDIERS DIVED OVER THE SIDE TO MAKE REPAIRS.

AT THE FOOTOF THE PENINSULA WE SAW SEVERAL RUBBER BOATS WHICH WERE USED BY THE FIRST WAVE OF ASSAULT TROOPS. ALTHOUGH WE WERE SPEEDING FAST, I COULD SEE ONE MAN SLUMPED IN A RAFT AND OTHERS CONTAINING BUNDLES OF EQUIPMENT.

THEIR LANDING WAS IN ADVANCE OF THE ORIGPNAL ASSAULT AND WASN SWEPT BY FIGZ FROM THE ENEMY SHORE GUNS.

CUT DEEP INTO THE JUNGLE WERE PATHS FROM WHICH THE JAPUNEUE GUNNERS HAD A CLEAR RANGE OF FIRELWGAINST OUR CRAFT. THIS WAS THE ONLY OPPOSED LANDING OBSERVED FROM THE AIR.

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JUST OFF THE JETTY WAS A SMALL FRAME BUILDING WHICH WAS THE ONLY STRUCTURE NOT LEVELLED. ON ONE OF OUR SWEEPS WE SAW A MAN RUNNING TOWARD THE INTERIOR, DRESSED IN EITHER WHITE UNDERWEAR OR THE UNIFORM OF JAPANESE MARINES. WE WERE CLOSE ENOUGH TO TELL HE WASN'T A NATIVE.

LANDING ELEMENTS CONTINUED TO MOVE TOWARD THE BEACH IN REGULAR PATTERNS WITH A SMALL VESSEL LEADING THE WAY AND BLASTING THE SHORE WITH MEDIUM CALIBER FIRE. THE SECOND ELEMENT LANDED AT 7:36 A.M. AND DEPLOYED BEHIND THE FIRST PARTY.

LANDING GROUPS CONTINUED TO MOVE ONTO THE BEACH AT ABOUT TEN

30.24-11075

MINUTE INTERVALS. SOME SOLDIERS COULD BE SEEN UNLOADING THEIR CRAFT AND UNPACKING CRATES. OUR TAIL GUNNER CALLED THAT HE SAW A SOLDIER WITH A GOOD SIZED FOXHOLE ALREADY COMPLETED.

MEANWHILE THE PROTECTIVE SCREEN OF DESTROYERS SLOWLY MANEUVERED OFFSHORE, AWAITING A CALL FOR ADDITIONAL SHELLING, AND WATCHFUL AGAINST AIR ATTACKS.

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OUR OBSERVERS, LIEUT.COLONEL FIELD AND LIEUT. COL. PAUL WEYRAUGH OF MARFA, TEX., GROUND LIAISON OFFICER, CLIMBED ONTO THE FLIGHT DECK AFTER TWO HOURS OF CIRCLING AND GAVE THE PILOT INSTRUCTIONS TO PROCEED TO AN ISLAND BASE NO OF NEW GUINEA

PROCEED TO AN ISLAND BASE NORTH OF NEW GUINEA WHERE GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND LIEUT. GENERAL WALTER KREUGER, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN 6TH ARMY, WERE AWAITING REPORTS.

WE MADE ONE LAST, WIDE SWEEP OVER THE AREA FROM MINIMUM ALTITUDE. LANDING CRAFT WERE STILL MOVING TO-4$ 5£3 ?3-:£ -,$ 5£3)-%$3,& 9034-589,' 2343

ALTITUDE. LANDING CRAFT WERE STILL MOVING TOWARD THE BEACH AND THE LANDING OPERATIONS WERE CONTINUING ON SCHEDULE.

TURNING SEAWARD, KELLY AND CO-PILOT LIEUT. WILLIAM FONES, MEMPHIS, TENN., ADJUSTED THEIR BELTS AND STARTED BATTLING WHAT THEY SAID WAS "ONE OF THE HEAVIEST TROPICAL FRONTS ENCOUNTERED IN OUR MONTHS OF COMBAT FLYING--AND WE'VE BEEN THROUGH THEM TO SOERABAJA, BALIKPAPAN AND JAVA."

HUGE, BILLOWING, BLACK CLOUDS ENCOMPASSED THE LIBERATOR. RAIN DROVE IN SOLID SHEETS AGAINST OUR PLANE. AFTER CLIMBING ABOUT 14,000 FEET, WITH THE WEATHER INCREASING, KELLY SLOWLY BUT WITH EXCELLENT HANDLING EASED THE PLANE DOWN THROUGH HEAVY DRAFTS TO BREAK INTO THE CLEAR A FEW HUNDRED FEET ABOVE THE WATER.

THE PLANE'S CREW, WHO NEED ONLY A FEW MORE HOURS FLYING TO COMPLETE 300 HOURS OF COMBAT, SAID THE LANDING WAS THE MOST THRILLING THEY HAD EXPERIENCED.

THE PERSONNEL ABOARD THE PLANE INCLUDED EARL CROTCHETT, UNIVERSAL NEWS REEL PHOTOGRAPHER, WHO COMPLETED HIS 21ST COMBAT MISSION WITH THIS FLIGHT.

FOR US THE TRIP WAS WITHOUT INCIDENT DUE TO ENEMY ACTION. THE ONLY ANXIOUS MOMENT WAS WHEN A SHELL JAMMED IN A TURRET GUN AND EXPLODED NEAR MY EAR, GIVING ME A FINE HEADACHE DURING THE DAY, AND CUTTING ONE CREWMAN'S HAND.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 7:30 PM EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY THURSDAY,DEC.16.)

HG/DV515PCW

SECOND NITE LEAD PACIFIC

BY ASAHEL BUSH.

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SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, FRIDAY,DEC. 17-(AP)--THE AMERICAN SIXTH ARMY COMMANDED BY LT.GEN.WALTER KREUGER SMASHED ASHORE AT ARAWE, ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF NEW BRITAIN, WEDNESDAY AT DAWN,SUPPORTED BY SEA AND AIR FORCES.

"THE ENEMY'S SURPRISE WAS COMPLETE AND HIS RESISTANCE WAS QUICKLY OVERCOME," SAID GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, WHO DIRECTED THE OPERATION FROM HIS BASE ON AN ISLAND OFF THE NORTH NEW GUINEA COAST. N THE AMERICAN TROOPS CHISELLED THEIR HOLD ON THIS CORNERSTONE OF JAPAN'S DEFENSES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AFTER THE PLACE HAD BEEN BLASTED IN THE MIGHTIEST AIR RAID IN THIS THEATER. PLANES HAD DUMPED 356 TONS OF BOMBS ON ARAWE AND ISLANDS IN THE HARBOR THERE ONLY THE DAY BEFORE THE LANDING.

IF THE AERIAL POUNDING OF THE DAY BEFORE HAD NOT NUMBED THE DEFENDERS, THE PRE-INVASION HAMMERING GIVEN ARAWE BY NAVAL SHIPS OF

REAR ADMIRAL DANIEL BARBEY'S SEVENTH AMPHIBIOUS FORCE AND BY ALLIED BOMBERS AND ATTACK PLANES SERVED TO DISCOURAGE OR DESTROY MOST OF THE OPPOSITION.

OUR GROUND CASUALTIES WERE EXTREMELY LIGHT, MACARTHUR SAID. MOST OF THE CASUALTIES WERE AMONG THE FIRST ASSAULT GROUPS WHO WENT SHOREWARD IN RUBBER BOATS.

AT 8:30 A.M. AFTER THE DESTROYERS FINISHED THEIR WORK AND TURNED FOR HOME, JAPANESE BOMBERS WITH FIGHTER ESCORT CAME OVER TO ATTACK THE BEACHHEADS AND THE SURFACE CRAT. TWO OF THE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

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THE INVASION WAS ACHIEVED WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A SINGLE ALLIED PLANE OR SURFACE SHIP, MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE SAID.

WHILE THE AMERICAN TROOPS WERE ESTABLISHINO A BASE WHICH MACARTHUR SAID WILL INSURE THE ALLIES SURFACE COMMAND OF VITIAZ STRAIT, BETWEEN NEW BRITAIN AND NEW GUINEA, AND ADJOINING WATERS, OTHER ALLIED BOMBER GROUPS WERE HAMMERING AT OTHER IMPORTANT ENEMY COASTAL BASES ON NEW BRITAIN ISLAND.

GASMATA, THE BIG SUPPLY AIRFIELD CENTER ABOUT 75 MILES EAST OF THE ARAWE LANDING, WAS HIT BY 32 TONS OF BOMBS. THE CAPE GLOUCESTER AREA ON THE WESTERN TIP OF THE ISLAND, 60 MILES WEST OF ARAWE, RECEIVED 92 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES AMONG ITS AIRFIELD INSTALLATIONS. OTHER BOMBERS STRUCK AT RABAUL, THE ENEMY'S HARBOR AND AIR BASE ON THE NORTHEASTERN TIP OF THE ISLAND.

AUSTRALIANS FIGHTING UP THE COAST OF THE HUON PENINSULA, NEW GUINEA, WERE ATTACKING LAKONA, THE JAPANESE SUPPLY BASE 12 MILES NORTH OF FINSCHHAFEN, WHILE AN INLAND FORCE OF AUSSIES IN A FRONTAL ASSAULT DROVE THE ENEMY FROM STRONGLY DEFENDED POSITIONS NORTHEAST OF WAREO, WHICH THE AUSTRALIANS CAPTURED DEC.8.

DUTCH-MANNED MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS AND AUSTRALIAN BEAUFIGHTERS CAUGHT TWO 5,000-TON TROOP-FILLED ENEMY TRANSPORTS AND AN ESCORTING DESTROYER OFF DILI, ON THE NORTH COAST OF PORTUEGUESE TIMOR, AND GAVE THEM A THOROUGH BOMBING AND STRAFING FROM LOW ALTITUDE. THE TRANSPORTS WERE LEFT STATIONARY AND BURNING FIERCELY, WITH HEAVY DAMAGE TO ENEMY PERSONNEL, AND THE DESTROYER WAS PROBABLY DAMAGED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

OTHER AERIAL FORAYS IN THE AREA NORTH OF AUSTRALIA INCLUDED A NIGHT ATTACK BY MEDIUM BOMBERS ON SORONG, ON THE NORTHWEST TIP OF DUTCH NEW GUINEA, AND ON AN AIRDROME ON EFMAN ISLAND, WHERE LARGE FIRES WERE STARTED.

AN ATTACK ON KOEPANG, ON TIMOR ISLAND, RESULTED IN FIRES AMONG WAREHOUSES AND IN THE TOWN, AND DESTRUCTION IN DISPERSAL AREAS AT PENFOEI AIRDROME.

ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, IN THE SOLOMONS, ADM. WILLIAM F. HALSEY'S PLANES CONTINUED HAMMERING JAPANESE SUPPLY POINTS, AIR FIELDS AND INSTALLATIONS, IN THE BUKA AREA, ON THE NORTH COAST SIX ENEMY GUN POSITIONS WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED AND MANY BUILDINGS WERE WRECKED.

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(NO PICKUP)

MDV757PCW

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U.S. Consolidating New Britain Foothold; Churchill Gains, Wife Is at His Bedside; Stalin Warned Roosevelt of Plot on Lives

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TROOPS AT ARAWE STRENGTHEN HOLD ON CAPTURED AREA

Nine Bombers, Five Fighters Destroyed During Air Battles.

LIBERATORS HIT JAPS

Enemy Positions at Cape Gloucester Bombed; Aussies Gain in New Guinea.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, Saturday, Dec. 18.—(AP) Alert American planes, providing all-important protection for ground forces securing the invasion beachhead on New Britain, have broken up repeated enemy air attacks, shooting down nine bombers and five fighters, it was announced today.

Ready for the expected retaliatory air blows, which quickly followed the smoothly won position Wednesday at Arawe on the southwest coast, these vigilant patrols took on the invaders in a constant series of sky battles. Three other raiders probably were downed. No mention was made of Allied air losses.

Troops Strengthen Positions

Beneath this effective air umbrella, the peninsula, which was taken under naval and plane bombardment at a low cost in lives, was strengthened against any counter move.

Today's communique made clear that every position seized has been retained, saying "territory won in our landing operations is being consolidated by our ground forces" —units of the Sixth U. S. Army.

At the same time the American fighters were turning back the Japanese airforce before Arawe, Liberators were making two heavy assaults with 232 tons of explosives on Japanese positions some 85 miles northwest at Cape Gloucester. That position, nearest to the New Guinea coast from which the invasion of New Britain was made, now has taken a pounding by more than 1,100 tons of bombs since late in November.

The first of these two attacks was delivered on Wednesday afternoon, the day of Arawe's invasion, and the second on Thursday.

Yanks Hold Peninsula

At the invasion scene of Arawe, which is 260 miles southwest of the fortress of Rabaul on the same island, the Yanks were reported to be holding almost all of the nearly three-mile-long peninsula. No additional casualties have been reported since the landing.

Headquarters said a few snipers still in the area are being systematically eliminated.

Three times during Thursday afternoon, American fighter patrols made contact with flights of enemy bombers and fighters. In the first of these, shortly after midday, an outnumbered formation of P-38s intercepted seven to nine bombers, with 20 to 30 Zeros in the vicinity of Borgen bay which is across the island. Three of these bombers were shot down and another listed as a probable.

An hour later, a stronger flight of P-38s met two sets of enemy aircraft—two bombers, a fighter, then six or seven bombers and 15 to 20 fighters. Five bombers and two fighters were downed.

Late in the afternoon, P-47s bagged one dive bomber and three fighters out of another strong formation.

Fighters Undamaged

In all these combats, our fighters came through without loss or even a report of damage.

Westward across narrow waters from New Britain on New Guinea's Huon peninsula, Australians moved into the coastal supply village of Lakona, 14 miles north of Finschhafen, late Wednesday afternoon.

Tanks were employed to drive the enemy out of his holdings while artillery fire and infantry weapons took a heavy toll of Japanese seeking to escape across the Sanga river. Some Japanese were blasted out of caves they had dug into the steep banks of the river.

Today's reports emphasized anew the ability of Allied airforces to smash enemy targets simultaneously over widely separated areas.

Bougainville Bombed

On Wednesday, the same day that swarms of planes afforded cover for the New Britain landing, the Solomons airforce of Admiral William F. Halsey ranged over and around invaded Bougainville in 230 sorties during which 175 tons of bombs were dropped. In the biggest strike, 130 Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo bombers with fighter escort hit the Buka and Bonis areas at the island's north tip.

In other air strikes, Liberators made a round-trip flight of more than 2,500 miles from Australia to bomb Japanese oil refineries at Balikpapan, on Borneo; two enemy tankers were hit and one of 2,000 tons was sunk by a 1,000 pound bomb near Hermit island, 120 miles northeast of Wewak, New Guinea; Australian-flown Beaufighters sank a 4,000 ton transport Thursday off Timor; and 24 supply barges were destroyed or damaged off New Britain and New Guinea.

U. S. TROOPS GOT BULLET BATHS

Eyewitness Says Big Guns Saved Day at Arawe.

[Robert Eunson, Associated Press war correspondent, who told in a previous story of the landing of American forces at New Britain Wednesday, has returned to Gen. MacArthur's headquarters. Here is his story of events just following the assault.]

Gen. MacArthur's headquarters, New Guinea, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The coconut tree skyline of Amulet Plantation that tops the three-mile long peninsula American forces took from the the Japanese on Wednesday was jagged and torn as our ship slid out through Pilelo Channel Wednesday night.

The big guns of American artillerymen had landed during the day and were firing into Untingalu village where Japanese machine-gun fire had that morning turned back an attack by a small unit of American troops who slid toward shore in rubber boats. Having gone through that bath of bullets and blood it was a great satisfaction to watch our heavy shells wham into the area, churning up dirt and trees.

Landing Unit Driven Back.

Because of that desperate attack our unit had been driven back to the sea and instead of being the first to land it was noon before I finally made the landing with the troops at Arawe.

Brig.-Gen. Julian Cunningham, one of the senior officers in the task force, told me the first day's objective, seizure of Pilelo Island and Arawe Peninsula, was accomplished in five hours.

Sitting on a log under a coconut tree, Gen. Cunningham greeted Capt. Bill Laird of Dallas, Tex., whose job it was to seize Pilelo.

Capt. Laird, his clothing torn and dirty, saluted and said:

"Mission accomplished, sir. We killed fifteen of the enemy for the loss of one man."

No Radio Station Found.

The captain reported no radio station had been found and resistance was at a minimum.

Capt. Edward Wright of Dallas, who led the men in rubber boats and himself tried desperately twice to land, was blue when I left him. You can't cheer up a man who has seen his men fall in battle.

Capt. Wright told me his outfit was to be reinforced and guns and ammunition were on the way. He said that he planned to make promotions in the field for officers who were killed in the attempted landing.

With no typewriter, no rations, borrowed clothes, and, worst of all, no glasses or communications, I talked it over with Capt. Wright and decided to leave New Britain. My equipment was at the bottom of the sea. Capt. Harold Halter of Vienna, Ill., our field press relations officer, was ordered back after a Japanese bullet creased his shoulder.

One of the last men from Capt. Wright's command whom I saw before leaving New Britain was Pfc. Gerhardt Boehs, Chapin, Ill., who swam for hours and finally came ashore one mile below the planned landing point. He said he walked all the way down the beach and "didn't see a Jap."

JAPS RETREAT AS AMERICANS PUSH FORWARD

BUSH

Invasion Forces Drive Hard Into Jungle in Pursuit of Fleeing Foe.

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ENEMY'S AIR ATTACKS FAIL

Texas Units Consolidate Their Positions Along Beachhead—Fall of Lakona Imminent.

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, New Guinea, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—American troops that invaded the Arawe peninsula of New Britain Island Wednesday are consolidating their positions, while the American Air Force has successfully repelled several Japanese air attacks.

The announcement from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters was the first since the bulletins yesterday telling of the landing of Army troops on the southwest coast of Japan's main island base in the Southwest Pacific.

There were no further details of the action at Arawe, but the announcement that Texas Army units were consolidating their positions indicated there was little if any additional opposition after the brief skirmishes accompanying the amphibious landings.

Patrols are probably branching out into the rain-soaked jungle in reconnaissance missions seeking to contact the Japanese.

At the same time, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced that Australians on the western side of Vitiaz Strait were making good progress up the Huon Peninsula of New Guinea and capture of Lakona was imminent.

Suffered Few Casualties.

The American Sixth Army established its hold on the Arawe Peninsula with but few casualties, considering the scope of the operation.

The troops moved shoreward with powerful naval and air support, and seven hours after the first assault at dawn Wednesday, Brig.-Gen. Julian Cunningham, commander of the invading force, messaged Gen. Douglas MacArthur "our objective is attained."

It was the first concerted action for the Sixth Army, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Walter Krueger, and it won a strategically important position for the Allies, giving them command of the southern entrance to Vitiaz and Dampier straits which separate New Britain from the northeast coast of New Guinea, now firmly held by the Australians.

A United States destroyer force under Rear Admiral Daniel Barbey pounded Arawe and the tiny islands at the entrance to the harbor before the first Army assault troops shoved off in force for the shore. Heavy and medium bombers added their explosives to the tons of steel thrown at the enemy.

Texans Make Landing.

Preceding the principal assault, aimed at Orange Beach at the foot of the peninsula, a force composed mostly of Texans, under Capt. Edward Wright of Dallas, slipped away from the invading fleet in rubber boats, intent on making the first beachhead at the top of the peninsula, to cut the Japanese retreat line.

But the Texans were met with heavy machine-gun and light cannon fire as they neared the shore, and their attack ended on a reef, with one-quarter of the force killed or wounded. These were the principal casualties of the entire operation.

Gen. MacArthur, directing the operation from a small island off the north coast of New Guinea, said that not a plane of the American and Australian squadrons that supported the action was lost, nor was any of our naval or transport ships lost.

The main assault troops hit the beach from their Higgins landing boats and speedily proceeded to mop up the few Japanese who attempted resistance from dugouts.

Bombs Soften Up Enemy.

Aside from the volume of

bombs and shells hurled at the defenders preceding and during the assault, the Allied Air Force had softened up the invaded area Tuesday with a 356-ton bombing.

As in this previous bombing, the Japanese Air Force was absent during the early stage of the landing, but put in an appearance after the troops had the area mastered and Admiral Barbey's destroyers were moving away.

A score of enemy divebombers finally came over to make a few ineffectual passes over the beach and drop bombs near a zigzagging destroyer, which had blossomed with anti-tircraft fire.

Allied Fighters dove from heavy cloud banks to drive off the attackers, shooting down two of the enemy and keeping control of the air.

Had Barge Hideout.

The Japanese had established a barge hideout, floatplane base and communications center at Arawe in February, 1942, after they had wrested New Britain from a small Australian garrison.

The Arawe Peninsula is eighty-five miles west of Gasmata, enemy supply and air center which has been pounded frequently of late by Allied bombers, and seventy miles from Cape Gloucester, another Japanese air base on the western tip of the long, narrow, hooked island.

Invasion of Arawe Worried Curtin

Canberra, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The American invasion of New Britain Island was one operation that was very worrying to Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia before it got under way.

"It was an operation which could well have occasioned great losses but fortunately everything has gone off well," he told a Labor party conference today

New Guinea to Ponape in the Caroline Islands.

Widespread Actions Merge

The implications of the long-expected landings on New Britain are enormous, and for the first time the interlocking nature of the operations in New Guinea, the Solomons and the Gilbert islands becomes readily apparent. With the eventual capture of Rabaul, they will merge inevitably into a gigantic spear pointed directly at the Philippines through a great gap in the enemy's island chain.

Vastly increased air operations in General MacArthur's theater can be expected in the near future, as bombers set out to neutralize the remaining enemy air bases along the northern coast of New Guinea. That will permit the fleet to shell Japanese positions free of aerial interference, smashing the enemy throughout New Guinea, Halmahera and at Amboina, and opening the route into the Philippines.

Rabaul Base Already Useless

Already Rabaul has been bombed into uselessness as a naval base, and the Japanese have abandoned all attempts to send anything but small supply craft into its harbor.

The area of the landings at Arawe is suitable for the rapid construction of airfields, and Allied planes probably will be operating from new bases there within two weeks of the establishment of a firm beachhead.

Large numbers of Japanese remain in the area—possibly as many as 20,000 in New Britain, Bougainville and New Ireland. But complete air superiority is held by the Allied forces and they also command the sea lanes. With Japanese communications smashed, as they are already, the collapse of resistance is a foregone conclusion, however bloody and desperate the fighting that precedes it.

Rabaul Drive Perils Japs' Defense Chain

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—The invasion of New Britain, obviously aimed at Rabaul, not only threatens the Japanese with the irretrievable loss of that key base but presages their first real strategic setback of the war.

Rabaul may not fall quickly, but when it does it will open a 1,000-mile hole in Japan's outer defense ring, from the northern coast of

conquest of Tarawa Island, closes that period of the war in which the United States frequently has been able to buy victory at low cost.

From here on, in both Europe and the Pacific, the United States will have to be prepared to pay an increasing price in blood. This is the strong conviction of ranking officers whose duty it is to calculate losses not for their effect on home front morale but for their bearing on strategy.

Flanking War Passes

The day of the strategical flanking attack is past in both theaters. The day of the frontal attack is here.

In this sense the approach to Rabaul, the projected invasion of the Marshall Islands, the eventual drive from the Aleutians into Paramushiro in the Kuriles, and the expected landings in western Europe share a common element—frontal attack.

Frontal Attacks Now

It is true, of course, that tactical flanking operations will still be possible on a particular sector of line or fortified island, but the fact remains that the headlong assault itself must be made to win the objective.

That is because as the war moves into the zone of the enemy's vital interests almost every point is one which the enemy must defend. The British moved into southern Italy with no opposition primarily because the Germans decided opposition was not worth the price.

Different At Salerno

It was vastly different when the Anglo-American Fifth Army hit Salerno, and but for an unquenchable will to stick it out plus the timely arrival of supports and reinforcements, the Fifth would have lost its beachhead. Yet casualties, frightful as they were, proportionately light in comparison with what the Russians have been losing over individual points and what the Anglo-Americans will lose when they cross the English channel.

Some well-qualified estimates of Allied losses in the big push—always assuming that an aerial assault does not crack Germany

Day Of Cheap Victory Called Thing Of Past

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—The start of the long-awaited campaign for Rabaul, together with the costly beforehand—run up to 1,000,000 casualties before the beachhead is thoroughly secured.

Tarawa An Example

The loses at Tarawa are an example. The attack, in the British-owned Gilberts which the Japanese occupied early in 1942, was planned as a strategical flanking attack. The high command obviously considered it a secondary point in relation to Japan's main positions in the nearby Marshall Islands, occupied by Nipponese since World War I.

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But the Japanese considered the Gilberts an important part of their strategical position in the central Pacific. They compelled American landing forces to make a frontal attack. As a result, a thousand dead littered the beaches of Tarawa before the American flag was raised.

Began At Guadalcanal

The offensive toward Rabaul began more than a year ago when marines landed on Guadalcanal and American and Australian troops drove over the mountains from Port Moresby, New Guinea.

Now the forces come up to attack Rabaul itself. It is a formidable bastion, easily defended, and if the enemy is willing to spend the men and materials he can exact a heavy toll.

Retreat Only Alternative

Otherwise he must withdraw his main forces to the Caroline Islands, where the main naval base is Truk, or toward the Philippines, leaving only a rear guard to delay the conquest. Shipping losses might force such a withdrawal.

Beyond Rabaul the problem of frontal attack becomes even more acute.

LIBERATORS BOMB AIRBASE ON WOTJE

PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 17 — (AP) Heavy Liberator bombers of the American 7th Army Air force, making their second attack of the day, smacked the Japanese airdrome on Wotje atoll of the Marshall islands with numerous direct hits at dusk on Wednesday.

A press release from fleet headquarters announced the new raid. As in the earlier attack announced last night, there was no enemy interception, although Wotje has a good airfield. A spokesman said anti-aircraft fire was light.

For eight straight days American planes have bombed or strafed one or more of the 32 atolls in the mid-Pacific Marshall group, 300 miles north of the American-held Gilberts. The attacks have been directed chiefly at the numerous enemy air bases in the islands.

The enemy's Taroa airfield on Maloelap atoll also was raided Wednesday, said last night's announcement. Apparently the Japanese had brought in additional fighter support, because 30 fighter planes intercepted the Army bombers. In the ensuing dog-fights one Liberator was shot down, the first plane to be lost since the current series of attacks began in the Marshalls more than a month ago. Two Zeros were shot down, eight were probably destroyed, and eight were damaged, the Navy reported.

CHURCHILL REFUSES TO QUIT WAR TASKS

GREENE

Prime Minister Keeps in Touch with Cabinet Transacts Urgent Business.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 18—(AP) With the old tenacity that lifted Britain from the brink of defeat to an assurance of victory, Prime Minister Churchill has insisted on directing the country's war effort from his sick bed in the Middle East where he is fighting lobar pneumonia, it was reported today.

The prime minister has been in communication with the War cabinet since he became ill, The Daily Mail said, and is keeping in closest touch with the war situation and "transacting urgent state business."

Wife Reaches Bedside

Mrs. Churchill reached her husband's bedside after a hasty flight from England.

Official reports of the prime minister's improvement cheered everyone, but it is felt here that it will be a few days before he passes the crisis.

Mr. Churchill was allowed to read important war dispatches. The Daily Mail said, and "is said to have insisted that nothing—least of all the operation of agreed war plans—should be delayed for one moment by his illness."

"The improvement in the prime minister's general condition was maintained," said a bulletin issued at No. 10 Downing street signed by three staff physicians who are in constant attendance somewhere in the Middle East where Mr. Churchill was stricken nearly a week ago.

The statement added there was no spread in the patch of pneumonia in the prime minister's left lung which developed in the wake of his strenuous conferences with President Roosevelt, Premier Joseph Stalin, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and Ismet Inonu, president of Turkey.

The initial shock aroused by the disclosure of Churchill's illness gave way to general rejoicing in London tonight.

In addition to the alarm over the danger from pneumonia to a man of Churchill's years, there was worry because a heart specialist, Brigadier Evan Bedford, was in attendance as well as Churchill's personal physician, Lord Moran, and Lt. R. J. V. Pulvertaft, a penicillin expert.

Frank Reports Promised

Britons were assured, however, that Parliament and the country would be told frankly if the Prime Minister's illness took a grave turn.

King George VI arranged to have special and frequent news of Churchill's progress sent to Buckingham Palace.

It was considered the Prime Minister will require a long convalescence and the War Cabinet might name an acting leader.

The Prime Minister's illness was announced yesterday morning, taking the nation by complete surprise and arousing quick anxiety.

Prayers went up throughout the nation for his quick recovery. King George VI arranged for a messenger to bring him hourly news.

The Daily Sketch devoted its entire front page to a Churchill photograph with the caption: "The man to whom so many owe so much," a few lines telling of his illness, and a quotation from Psalms 86:15-16:

"But Thou, O Lord, art a God full of compassion and gracious. . . . Give Thy strength unto Thy servant."

Although the illness may force the Prime Minister to absent himself from active direction of the forthcoming Allied attack on Hitler's Europe, an invasion which the Germans say is imminent, it seems likely that this man with the remarkable recovery powers cannot be counted out of the front seat entirely.

Judging from the experience of the pneumonia attack that sent him to bed shortly after his Casablanca conference with President Roosevelt, his friends say virtual force will be required to keep him away from work. During the earlier attack he was described as the "world's worst patient." That time he was ill about a month.

Prof. Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin, now used in treating pneumonia, said "the fact that he is presumably in a warm climate gives a prospect for a speedier recovery than if he were in our own climate, which is now at its worst."

Churchill Shows Further Gain

O'QUINN

But Long Convalescence Is Expected—Deputy Leader May Be Appointed.

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London, Dec. 17 (A. P.)—A general improvement in Prime Minister Churchill's condition was announced this afternoon. "There has been no spread in the pneumonia, and improvement in the Prime Minister's general condition has been maintained," a bulletin from his bedside declared. The bulletin, issued at No. 10 Downing Street, was signed by Lord Moran, Brig. Evan Bedford and Lieut. R. J. V. Pulvertaft.

Mr. Churchill, suffering from his second attack of pneumonia in ten months, will undoubtedly require a long period for recuperation, and it is expected that Britain's War Cabinet may appoint an acting leader to serve in his absence.

Tonight it was announced that Mrs. Churchill has left England to be with the Prime Minister, "somewhere in the Middle East."

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17 Days Of Pressure

Cairo, Dec. 17 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill's illness from pneumonia, which was announced in London, came directly on top of seventeen days of almost continuous high pressure international conferences in the Middle East, preceded and followed by preparatory and cleanup discussions.

The Prime Minister appeared on the verge of illness when he made his only appearance before newspaper correspondents in an off-the-record press conference December 10, four days after the final meeting he had with President Roosevelt and President Ismet Inonu.

Appeared Pale

Although in good spirits and optimistic, Mr. Churchill appeared pale. His eyes clearly showed strain.

He was late arriving at this conference; but once there, he stood up and talked for forty minutes. The inevitable cigar was in his hand and his voice was as clear and strong at the end as when he started.

Although the Turkish conference ended officially December 6, this by no means was the end of conference pressure for the Prime Minister. The next day, he and Foreign Secretary Eden talked again with Inonu. Afterwards, he held a round of discussions, apparently on Middle Eastern affairs.

SPIES IN TEHERAN BALKED AS REDS LEARNED OF PLAN

President Took Up Lodgings in Russian Embassy Compound with Stalin.

WILL SPEAK DEC. 24

Christmas Eve Broadcast Will Include Report on Conferences.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 — (AP) President Roosevelt said today that the Russians got wind of a Nazi plot to kill him, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin while they were in Teheran for their momentous war conferences.

That was why, he explained to a news conference, he took up lodgings in the Russian embassy compound where Stalin also was staying. He noted that the British embassy was next door and the move meant none of the three principals would have to go through the streets to get together for their talks.

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Roosevelt Outlines Story

Tanned and looking fit, the President leaned back at his desk and related with evident relish the bare outline of the story during nearly an hour's exchange of questions and answers with reporters which developed these other chief points:

1. The talks at Teheran and the Anglo-American-Chinese discussions at Cairo were a success in every way and he hopes they laid the foundation for a post-war era of peace which will last at least through the lives of the present generation. That hope, he added, is shared by Churchill, Stalin, and President Chiang Kai-Shek of China.

2. Important military decisions were reached but he would not, he said in response to a question, make any predictions that they will bring the European war to a close next year. All of us, he said, are working as hard as we can to defeat Hitler as early as possible.

To Broadcast Dec. 24

3. He intends to pack into a Christmas Eve address, to be broadcast at 3 p. m., over all networks, as full a report as possible on the conferences. He will speak from his home at Hyde Park, N. Y., and intends to spend Christmas day there. Whatever may be left over in the way of news on the conferences will go into a report to be made later to Congress.

4. There may or may not be later meetings with Stalin, Churchill, or Chiang Kai-Shek. The way to phrase it, he said, is that all four of them are on call.

The President arrived in Washington at 9:30 this morning, held an impromptu reception for Congressional leaders at the White House and plunged into a busy day.

He had successive conferences with diplomats representing Britain, China, Russia, Turkey, Iran and Egypt — all nations which figured in one way or another in his conferences abroad. Secretary of State Hull was a luncheon visitor and a cabinet meeting followed.

Shortly after 4 p. m., the President received reporters. Having had little chance to talk with him, Mrs. Roosevelt also attended the conference as did their daughter, Mrs. John Boettiger, and Lieutenant and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., their son and daughter-in-law.

Not Tired by Trip

Apparently not at all tired by his 36-day trip, the President gaily asked the reporters whether anything had happened around here while he was gone and indulged in other quips.

He would like to tell about his method of travel, he said, but didn't want any trouble with the Army and Navy and all he could say was that he went to Teheran by plane.

When he got to Teheran, he related, he went to the American embassy. That night he got word from Stalin of a German plot. The Soviet marshal pleaded with him to go down to the Russian embassy, so the next morning he went there to stay.

He supposed it would have made a pretty good haul for the Germans, the President Chuckled, if they could have got all three of them going through the streets of Teheran.

He gave no other details of the reported plot, but observed that there must be a hundred or more German agents in Teheran.

Mr. Roosevelt explained the mid-afternoon hour for his Christmas Eve speech by saying it was intended primarily for service men overseas. He noted the hour would be 9 p. m., in Cairo, 10:30 p. m., in Iran and Christmas morning in the southwest Pacific.

STALIN IS A REALIST, ROOSEVELT DECLARES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(AP) President Roosevelt says Premier Stalin is much like himself—the realist type.

That was his answer when asked at a press conference what sort of individual he found the Russian marshal to be.

Pressed by a feminine reporter to "tell us about him," the President said he didn't write no society column.

NAZI DRIVE HALTED BY RED TROOPS IN KIROVOGRAD AREA

LONG

Germans Lose 27 Tanks in Desperate Attempt to Cut Through Russian Lines.

ZHLOBIN MENACED

Enemy Reports Major Soviet Assaults in White Russia.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 18—(AP) Russian forces locked in a swaying battle for the Ukrainian industrial town of Kirovograd gained ground in one sector Friday and absorbed strong German attacks in another, Moscow announced today, while German reports told of Soviet assaults in White Russia that imperilled the German hold on the rail junction of Zhlobin and gained ground in the Nevel area.

In an unusually short communique limited only to the Kirovograd fighting, Moscow said the Germans attacked in one area with two regiments of infantry and 70 tanks. Fifteen tanks were lost but the Germans broke through Russian lines. In the depth of Russian defenses they were attacked by Soviet tankmen from ambush and thrown back with further losses of 12 tanks, six self-propelled guns and 800 men.

Prisoners Captured

Other Russian units improved their positions and took prisoners and war materials on another sector, the communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said. Soviet planes were active despite poor weather, damaging 10 tanks and 150 trucks.

Berlin reported terrific battles in White Russia, which, if they are on the scale described the Germans, are as important as any the Russian front has seen in months—operations which may be the beginning of a Soviet winter offensive.

May Reveal New Drive

Those in London familiar with Russian communiques suggested that the Russians may be preparing to announce their new drives in a special communique or order of the day from Marshal Premier Joseph Stalin.

The German reports indicated that the most important of the northern drives was a Russian attack under Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko which began last Monday south of Nevel—about 70 miles from the Latvian border.

Today, the Germans said, the Russians extended the attacks to west and northwest of Nevel, throwing in additional heavy tank forces. Previous German reports said Gen. Yeremenko was using about 60,000 infantrymen and three tank brigades in this fighting.

"Heavy battles are taking place here because German troops are meeting the advancing Soviets with full weight," Berlin said. "Attacks south of Nevel did not diminish in the least. x x x During the past 24 hours 51 Russian tanks have been destroyed in one sector of the German line alone."

The German High command communique reported "heavy defensive fighting continued throughout the whole day."

Reds Cut Into Nazi Lines

In the area around the rail junction of Zhlobin, west of Gomel, where the Germans said the Russians began an attack last Wednesday with 100,000 troops and two tank brigades, Berlin broadcasts admitted "the Soviets succeeded in making a deep indentation." The Germans then said they counter-attacked and restored their lines, "totally annihilating" a Soviet attacking force.

A third Russian attack in White Russia, which the Germans said began Thursday west of Krichev, continued for the second day with an attack under cover of artificial fog, the Germans said, but was repulsed.

Activity Around Leningrad

In addition, the Germans hinted at a new development in the north—growing activity around Leningrad where the front has been dormant for many months.

"On the Leningrad front fights became somewhat livelier without exceeding their local character," Berlin said. "The Soviets attempted to attack the German front. They temporarily succeeded in making indentations on some points but these were rectified in counter-attack by German troops."

One Moscow radio report said the Germans were observed burning villages in the rear of their Leningrad positions, as though preparing to leave the area, but continued their shelling of the city.

Neither Berlin nor Moscow communiques mentioned the fighting in the Kiev bulge, where the Germans have been attacking the Russians installed on the Teterev river line some 55 miles west of Kiev. Earlier Moscow dispatches said the fighting was still critical and while the Red army yesterday halted another big push of German armor, the climax of this fighting was still to be reached.

New German tanks and troop reserves were reported moving into the area to replace losses said to equal those at Stalingrad when the Germans tried to storm the city at any cost.

Moscow said the Germans still held the initiative at Kirovograd but the city was in danger as the Russians absorbed German counterattacks and inched forward toward offensive positions.

The Germans were also reported resisting stubbornly at Smela despite shelling from nearby Russian guns and the Russians were said to have punched a great hole in the German line between Smela and Kirovograd to the south.

SOVIET TROOPS WIN INITIATIVE WEST OF KIEV

CASSIDY

Vatutin Gets Upper Hand There After Five Weeks of Hard Fighting.

ENEMY POSITION IS IN PERIL

DEC 18 1943

Second Ukraine Army Presses Its Attack Below Captured City of Cherkasy.

Moscow, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukraine Army appeared to have firmly established the upper hand west of Kiev today after more than five weeks of desperate fighting against heavy German infantry and tank attacks.

Russian counter-attacks dislodged the enemy from several settlements in the Teterev River sector, fifty-five miles west of the Ukraine capital, for the second successive day yesterday, the Russian communique said, enabling Gen. Vatutin's columns to resume their drive northwest of Radomysl.

Nazi Marshal Fritz von Mannstein's hold on that important stronghold, lying between the Korosten-Kiev and Zhitomir-Kiev main highways, is now seriously threatened by the Russian gains, dispatches from the front indicated.

Meanwhile Gen. Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukraine Army, 200 miles to the south, pressed its attack below captured Cherkasy toward the rail junction of Smela and repulsed fierce German counter-attacks launched from the partly encircled industrial city of Kirovograd, sixty-five miles southwest of Kremenchug.

In these twin drives on Smela and Kirovograd, in which Red Army airmen participated by blasting the Smela railway station and blowing up an enemy train and other transport, Soviet troops killed 900 Germans, captured a number of villages and picked up considerable stores of abandoned war material, the Russian war bulletin said.

[The German radio, admitting strong Russian counter-drives west of Kiev, announced at the same time that at least three Soviet offensives were now under way in White Russia, one south of Nevel, a second west of Krichev in the Mogilev area and the third southwest of Zhlobin. Berlin said that the Russians have failed to achieve material gains.]

Moscow paid major attention to developments in the Kiev bulge where Gen. Vatutin apparently has broken the back of another determined sally by von Mannstein's tanks. The fighting centered along the Teterev River between Radomysl and Malin to the north, and the Soviet war bulletin said a German attempt to force an unnamed water barrier (probably the Teterev) was dispersed.

In the fighting above the Dnieper bend, the communique said, vanguards of Konev's army stormed forward to the outskirts of Smela, important communications and supply center.

BERLIN FIRES STILL BURNING

STURDEVANT

Flames Spread In Wake Of RAF Bombing Attack

London, Dec. 17 (AP)—Fires and smoke spread in Berlin tonight in the wake of the latest RAF assaut in which 1,500 long tons of explosives were unloaded on the already battered city.

The strong force of Lancasters that hit the German capital last

night in the sixth major attack since the "battle of Berlin" began less than a month ago swept over at the earliest hour they have yet attacked the city—shortly before 7 o'clock.

Thirty bombers—about average for a mission of its size—failed to return and at least five Nazi fighters were shot down.

Nazis Admit Damage

The German communique acknowledged that considerable damage had been done the city, scarred by forty previous raids this year.

The Spandau district, named in reports to neutral capitals as one area particularly well plastered, is the site of the immense Brandenburg aero-engine works, as well as other important war industries. Earlier reports to Stockholm said fires were still raging many hours after the attack, and that telephone connection with the German capital was irregular.

The city's governmental district was also reported to have been hit hard. One report reaching Stockholm said a train loaded with war prisoners was hit, resulting in sixty killed.

Caught By Surprise

Stockholm reports said the dinnertime raid appeared to have caught the city's defenses by surprise, for Berliners had only a few short minutes in which to race for shelters before the first explosives fell.

A Swedish businessman who saw last night's bombing said the Lehrte railway station, one of the city's five terminals; the Hallesche Tor area at the foot of Friedrichstrasse and a number of buildings along the Unter Den Linden, Berlin's main thoroughfare, were badly damaged.

"A great many bombs blasted central Berlin again and many fires were still burning this afternoon when I left," he said at Stockholm. The raid lasted for half an hour and "the whole Tiergarten area where I was sheltered shook as blockbusters crashed down."

Goebbels Voices Anxiety

Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, again admitted at a meeting of his propaganda chieftains that the bombing of Germany was causing more anxiety than the Russian campaign or threats of invasion.

Virtually admitting the Nazi inability to stem the raids, Goebbels declared in a speech later broadcast by the Berlin radio:

"In principle, the problems presented by the Russian campaign and the invasion were solved in advance. The bombings cause much greater anxiety."

The Germans last night put up fighters all along the RAF's route, but ground defenses were forced to work blind because of heavy cloud formations and could do no more than throw up a wild and heavy barrage.

Rocket Guns Reported

Rocket-gunned fighters, the night counterpart of the new weapon used against American day raiders, were reported to have attacked the RAF bombers for the first time.

"I saw rockets following us to the rear," said one returning flyer. "They were shooting toward us horizontally from several thousand yards away. It was just like flak except that it was parallel with our course. We dived and saw nothing more."

Meanwhile, it is believed here that the Allied air forces recently may have bombed concrete emplacements from which, according to neutral sources, the Germans are planning to try to shoot rocket shells into England.

Yanks Bomb Bremen

Besides acknowledging the damage to Berlin, the high command disclosed that Bremen, U-boat and ship building center, was one of the places struck by the American Liberators and Flying Fortresses yesterday. The announcement admitted particularly heavy damage.

In announcing the daylight raid, the Eighth Air Force command said the Americans lost eleven bombers and one fighter, while the Fortresses and Liberators shot down sixteen Nazi fighters and Thunderbolts accounted for two others.

ties in northwestern Germany and Bremen. It acknowledged particularly heavy damage to Bremen itself, the big U-boat base which the Americans battered also on November 26 and 29.

Sofia Sirens Sounded

Meanwhile, the Hungarian radio said that Allied planes roaring over Sofia had set the sirens going twice during the night in the Bulgarian capital.

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The broadcast, recorded by Reuters, said that according to first reports no bombs were dropped.

The degree of the Berlin assault, more than 1,500 long tons of bombs, and the determination with which it was pressed home despite the loss of thirty bombers, left no doubt that the RAF intends to finish the job of leveling what remains of the capital's acres of factories, Government buildings, financial institutions and warehouses.

Damage Called Heavy

With last night's attack, which came before bomb-exhausted Berliners had a chance to fall asleep, more than 15,000 tons of high explosives and incendiaries have been showered upon the city.

There was no clear indication what area of Berlin the RAF concentrated on last night, although

(A strict censorship was apparently clamped on foreign correspondents in Berlin, but a writer for Stockholm's *Aftonbladet* was permitted to say that Berlin was burning again following the new assault.

(Indicating that the capital's defenses had been caught flatfooted, the correspondent said that a Swede who left his dinner the moment the sirens wailed had gone only a few hundred paces before the first explosions shook the city.)

"Staggering Blow"

Canadian flyers who participated agreed the capital had been given a staggering blow.

"Heavy clouds made it difficult to assess the damage with accuracy, but judging from the glow I think our concentration of bombs must have done great damage," said Lieut. Rodd Dunphy, of Winnipeg.

Another Canadian flyer said flares had illuminated the path to Berlin for twenty-five miles. He said the clouds effectively blanketed defensive searchlights, but the reflected fires from the burning city could be seen plainly.

While the heavy bombers were thus engaged, Mosquitos stabbed at western Germany and other planes attacked targets in northern France.

Until last night Berliners had been free for two weeks to dig out

bladet was permitted to say that Berlin was burning again following last night's smashing R. A. F. assault.

"Tremendous fires reddened the sky," he said.

Indicating that the blackened and battered capital's defenses had been caught flat-footed by the first raid in two weeks, the correspondent said that a Swede who left his dinner the moment the sirens wailed had gone only a few hundred paces before the first explosions shook the city. The shelter he finally reached

was shaken repeatedly, although it was deep underground.

Berliners themselves showed they are no longer nonchalant about raid alarms, but scurry for cover at the first signal.

all fronts news is arriving about defeat of the enemy. . . ."

Then he detailed a sharp turn in the fortunes of a war which now is believed to be pinning down as heavy a German force as is being engaged by the Allies in Italy.

The Yugoslavs again were supported by the Allied air attacks against German communications in the eastern Adriatic and by Allied naval patrol bombers from the Mediterranean command which attacked enemy transport in the the Sibenik-Dubrovnik area of Yugoslavia.

heavy German losses in a battle still raging in the Livno-Duvne sector; two German columns defeated and supplies captured near Zljebovi and Rogatica in eastern Bosnia; German evacuation of Kladanj in central Bohnia, and the destruction of Nazi supply and communications lines in many sectors of Yugoslavia.

Aimed At Kordun, Baniya

The vengeful Nazis, making another big-scale tank-led effort to crush the patriots, were halted only six days after Tito, in a dramatic appeal to his men, told them "this is the decisive hour." Tito's communique was broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio and recorded here by the Associated Press.

The German offensives were aimed at the Kordun and Baniya districts of Croatia.

1500 Tons Of Bombs Rained On Berlin; City Ablaze

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HERCHER

London, Dec. 17 (AP)—It is believed here that the Allied air forces recently may have bombed concrete emplacements from which, according to neutral sources, the Germans are planning to try to shoot rocket shells into England.

London, Dec. 17 (AP)—Stricken Berlin heaved up fields of flame and smoke again last night as hundreds of RAF bombers loosed explosives on the Nazi nerve center for the forty-first time this year.

Stockholm dispatches said the German capital was burning again today after a two-week respite, the flames from her gutted buildings "reddening the sky." Telephone communication was irregular, and the capital's transport was reported paralyzed from streets choked with debris. The sixth raid on the capital in a month was launched from Britain just after American Liberator and Flying Fortresses returned in twilight from their daylight raids on northwest Germany. The Eighth Air Force did not specify the Americans' target.

However, the German communique said the fleets were over Helgoland Bay and "dropped a great number of high explosives and incendiary bombs on residential quarters in a number of localities."

private information reaching Sweden indicated that the central section had suffered heavily.

The Swiss radio said the Foreign Office district was struck, and one Berlin broadcast clung to the familiar line that the residential area had been the target.

The German high command, in its broadcast communique, acknowledged only that "considerable damage" had resulted.

Caught Flat-Footed

of the shambles left by five major raids between November 18 and December 2—a series of devastating attacks that neutral sources said spread ruin through half of the city.

Says Berlin Is Burning.

Stockholm, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—A strict censorship apparently was clamped on foreign correspondents in Berlin today, but a correspondent for Stockholm's Afton-

TITO CLAIMS BIG VICTORY

WHITE

Slav Partisan Chief Says Nazi Offensive Is Broken

London, Dec. 17 (AP)—A major German defeat in the battle of the Balkans was proclaimed today by Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), leader of the Yugoslav Partisan army, in two communiques.

Tito said the major offensive of Marshal Erwin Rommel was being halted or broken everywhere and his communications crippled by the ripping up of hundreds of miles of rail lines at his rear.

Berlin Admits "Balkan Uproar"

The most optimistic bulletins from Tito's hidden headquarters since Hitler began his attempts to knock out the threat to his position in southeastern Europe were accompanied by the acknowledgment of a Berlin spokesman that the whole of the western Balkans was "in an uproar" and that fighting against the Nazis again had erupted in Albania.

Ever since the Nazis nearly two weeks ago began their heaviest offensive yet thrown against the Yugoslav Partisans, Tito's announcements have been restrained and somewhat gloomy and noted an endless stream of German reserves pouring into the country.

Victory On All Fronts

But today he declared "the big German offensive against liberated territory is not developing along the lines the enemy expected. From

campaign on the other side of the Adriatic.

Tito's Claims

These specific successes were listed in Tito's war bulletin:

Complete defeat of enemy forces with heavy losses in Rogatta; a large Nazi column partly destroyed and thrown into retreat in Croatia; an enemy defeat "which will considerably influence his further operations" in western Bosnia, and

Tito Reports Big Victories Over 'Annihilation' Forces

BALL

London, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Ankara radio, quoting Turkish press reports, predicted today that Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.'s American Seventh Army will strike soon in a Balkan invasion it said had been presaged by recent concentrated Allied bombings of Balkan bases.

London, Dec. 17 (AP)—A spectacular defeat has been inflicted on the latest German "annihilation" offensive against Yugoslav guerrillas, a special war bulletin from the headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) said today.

The broadcast victory communique said that Nazi and satellite forces everywhere had suffered defeats, and that the enemy had been thrown into retreat in numerous sectors.

Looters Hit Hard

Nazi forces which achieved one break-through into liberated territory and then embarked on a campaign of burning and looting are expending men and tanks recklessly in an effort to break the rising tide of Tito's fiercely fighting guerrilla forces, the bulletin continued.

Tito's announcement of the successes of his forces came shortly after the regular daily communique gave first details of the Nazi setback.

Cairo reports had indicated previously that Tito's forces, aided by Allied aerial blows, are engaging or are pinning down as many German divisions as are being battled by Allied armies in the Italian

ROCKET EMPLACEMENTS ARE BOMBED BY ALLIES

LONDON, Dec. 17—(AP) It is believed here that the Allied air forces recently may have bombed concrete emplacements from which, according to neutral sources, the Germans are planning to try to shoot rocket shells into England.

These may have been the unspecified targets in northern France bombed several times by both the U. S. and British air forces. There have been rumors of rocket shells weighing as much as 20 tons and capable of traveling a hundred miles. Such reports, without confirmation, have come from neutral countries in Europe.

It is only 90 miles to London from the Pas-de-Calais area, nearest section of the French coast. This section was bombed Nov. 5, 11 and 26, and unspecified targets in northern France were hit Dec. 5.

BALKAN INVASION NEAR, TURKS REPORT

LONDON, Dec. 17.—(AP) The Ankara radio, quoting Turkish press reports, predicted today that Lt.-Gen. George S. Patton Jr's Am-

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erican Seventh army will strike soon in a Balkan invasion it said had been presaged by recent concentrated Allied bombings of Balkan bases.

"Big Allied invasion armies in Britain, Corsica, Sicily and other countries are ready for action, and it appears the Allies are making large-scale preparations for launching an invasion," the radio said.

"Great numbers of landing barges are reported to have been concentrated in Sicilian ports.

"Patton's journey to Cairo created great interest and it is reported the Seventh U. S. army which still is in Sicily will take part in the invasion of the Balkans.

"Concentrated Allied bombing of the Balkans bear out the supposition that an Allied landing there is imminent.

"The Germans are said to be making final preparations for the zero hour, and Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel's visit to Denmark is another pointer that the storm is about to break."

REPORT NEW PURGE OF NAZI GENERALS

London, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler, acting quickly to put down a "general revolt" within the German Army, has started dismissing a number of his high-ranking officers including major-generals, an informant with close underground connections in Germany said today, adding that officers dismissed wholesale along the Eastern front and in virtually every occupied country had been accused of insubordination and negligence.

Today's reports followed those of last month in Stockholm that Gen. Baron Alexander von Falkenhausen had been dismissed as military commander of Belgium, and reports earlier this week that Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel has replaced Field Marshal Gen. Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt as anti-invasion commander of the Western Front.

2 U-Boats Sunk; Convoys Saved

London, Dec. 17 (AP)—Relentless assaults by British naval and air forces against enemy U-boats threatening North Atlantic shipping recently saved "two valuable westbound convoys" from attack and resuled in the destruction of the submarines, an Admiraly and Air Ministry communique said today.

Penny Pitchers Play Santa

Fund Begun by 2 A. E. F. Sergeants to Entertain 400 Young Britons

LONDON, Dec. 17 (AP).—A few pennies pitched into a glass bowl in a London pub by two American sergeants have grown into a fund with which a Christmas party will be given Sunday for 400 British children.

Sergeants Clifford J. Morgan, of Madison, Wis., and George A. Laeton, of the Bronx, New York, started pitching pennies at the bowl just to pass the time. Other soldiers joined in, and then some one suggested that a part of the "kitty" go toward a Christmas party for a few British youngsters.

Six weeks ago the fund had grown enough for a party for forty children, and the Americans thought that was pretty good. When they made the final count this week, however, they went out and hired a hall to accommodate 400.

LONDON DAILY MAIL PLANS EDITION HERE

London, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—A weekly trans-Atlantic edition of the London Daily Mail will be printed in New York starting soon, it was announced today. The Daily Mail said that the edition is planned "as a contribution to the closer understanding of the British and American people," and added:

"For the first time in history a great national newspaper in London is setting out to put on the desks of influential people in America an account—in pictures as well as words—of some of the things its readers have just been reading in Britain."

Details are to be announced later, the paper said, but the plans call for assembling a digest of the week's issues in magazine form, photographing it on microfilm and flying it to New York for printing.

At New York today Don Iddon, correspondent of the Daily Mail, said that the American weekly edition would be in news magazine format of about twelve pages on "slick" paper, and would be distributed free to a selected list of about 3,000 prominent persons, including President Roosevelt and congressional leaders. The edition will not resemble the Daily Mail, except that it will bear the Mail's masthead. The first copy is expected to be out the first week in January.

Nazis Preparing Germany For Gloomy Christmas

DEC 18 1943

By Edwin Shenke

Stockholm, Dec. 17 (AP)—Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels and his propaganda machine have begun preparing the war-weary German people for their gloomiest Christmas since 1939 by promising every child one toy—and a home-made one at that.

In a war-front atmosphere of ruins and death due to Allied air bombings, almost daily executions by Heinrcih Himmler's Gestapo, and nation-wide shortages of every commodity, the German press is looking forward to Christmas by trying to answer the question "Is there anything to be happy about?"

"Outlook Not Bright"

Two prominent newspapers published at opposite ends of the Reich—the *Voelkischer Beobachter* and the *Rheinisch West-Faelische Zeitung*—acknowledged the outlook is not bright.

"The times have become even more severe, more serious," they said. "Great numbers of our women and mothers with children must spend this Christmas in changed districts among strangers. They have no homes and therefore won't be able to celebrate Christmas among their families, as was their custom."

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* declared "the hours of the Christmas feast will lack most of their outward luster in this fifth year of the war. . . . In the cities hit by the enemy bombing terror it will be impossible to light Christmas trees in every house."

A "Test Period"

The newspapers, however, tried to console their readers by stating that with a few Christmas trees and candles the people, "who will be allowed to relax for a few days at Christmas and gain a breathing spell" from the exertions of war, will at least have a sham festival to celebrate.

Goebbels, as spokesman for the Nazi party, has acclaimed Christmas as a "test period" for the German people and has proclaimed this slogan in the press and from public platforms throughout the Reich. The party has promised all those who have been evacuated from their homes or who have suffered damage through air raids a "German war Christmas" with festivals on Christmas Eve or the day before.

There will be lighted Christmas trees at those observances, but party spokesmen emphasized that there will be no presents given or received, except one toy to each child.

Hitler Is Held Responsible For Mass Murder Of Russians

DEC 18 1943

GILMORE

Moscow, Dec. 17 (AP)—Moscow newspapers today told how a German Gestapo captain and a Nazi Storm Troop commander, under trial for murder by a Kharkov court, admitted executions of Russian civilians and war prisoners, explaining they were only carrying out orders.

The trials, in which a group of Germans and one Russian traitor are the defendants, are the first since the Moscow pledge by Russia, Britain and the United States that war criminals would be returned to the scene of their crimes and tried under local law.

[Moscow radio said Nazi leaders and the German high command was responsible for war crimes and would be "unearthed from wherever they seek refuge. They will answer with their heads for all their crimes."]

Storm Trooper's Testimony

Newspapers here devoted two of their four pages to testimony and the courtroom was filled with workers, housewives and soldiers. Three Russian attorneys represented the accused. The prosecutor was Col. N. K. Dunaiev, of the Justice Department.

Moscow newspapers gave these accounts of the trial:

Hans Ritz, commander of a Storm Troop company, participated in the forceful evacuation of civilians and took part in executions. His work was chiefly punitive, he testified.

Ritz said he was responsible for falsifying documents which led to executions. In Taganrog alone, he said, he was responsible for the death documents of about 300 persons. Later he was transferred to Kharkov and witnessed the killing of about 3,000 persons in a nearby village.

Used Tommy Gun On Civilians

His commander, he related, watched the tommy gunners mow down civilians and said: "Show me that you, too, know how." Ritz then took his tommy gun and fired into the ranks of people.

"How does a man like you, with high legal education, induce himself to take part in such atrocities?" asked the prosecutor.

"I had to fulfill my orders, otherwise I would have been tried myself," he answered.

"But you admit you volunteered to take part in some of these atrocities?"

"I was a new man on the eastern front. I wanted to see how everything worked."

"Hitler Was Responsible"

"But you executed people yourself?"

"Oh, I didn't want to behave otherwise before my commander."

Ritz was asked if he thought international laws had been observed by the Germans on the eastern front.

"I must say there was no question of international law," Ritz told the court. "Adolf Hitler was the man responsible for the reign of cruelty in the Soviet Union." He then added that Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo and Minister of the Interior, had issued orders to "execute according to one's own Aryan feelings."

Orders From Berlin

Another defendant, Capt. William Langheld, 52, of the Gestapo, said the German Government issued orders for the mass extermination of innocent Soviet people and related how ten Red army officers were killed in the Kharkov prison "to prevent their escape."

He said he personally killed "about 100" Soviet citizens and estimated that about 30,000 were killed by the Germans in Kharkov and Kharkov province, with an equal number in Kiev. About 15,000 were killed in Poltava.

He admitted five women were executed on one morning.

Mother And Child Killed

"And what happened to the sixth woman—the mother with the child?" the prosecutor asked.

"She died during a beating."

"And her child?"

"The child began wailing and screaming and a corporal killed it."

Langheld related how gas truck death chambers worked and said he had seen them functioning with Russians inside clawing at the windows as they died.

Had To Obey Orders

He said he operated concentration camps at Kharkov, Kiev, Poltava, Dergachi and Rossosh.

"Did you take active part in the extermination of the Soviet people everywhere in those camps?"

"Yes, everywhere."

Langheld said he had been a soldier in the last war and in this one had been on the Russian front since the Germans attacked in the east.

"How do you explain your participation in these crimes for which you are being tried?" his attorney asked.

"I fulfilled the orders of my chiefs. If I had not done this I would have been court-martialed," he replied.

Moscow Radio Gives Details

A Moscow broadcast gave additional details of the testimony of Ritz and quoted him as saying the 3,000 persons were killed at a town called Madvorki or Prodvorki because they had welcomed Soviet troops when Kharkov was occupied by the Russians.

"Major Hahnebitter, picking me up, drove out with a number of officers to the village where the shooting was to take place," Ritz was quoted as saying.

"On the way we passed three trucks loaded with prisoners and guarded by SS (Elite Guard) men and arrived at a forest clearing where pits had been prepared. This clearing was cordoned by SS men. Shortly after the trucks with the prisoners arrived. . . . The prisoners were split into small groups and one after the other were shot by the SS men with tommy guns."

Asked if there were women and children among the prisoners, Ritz replied:

"Yes, I remember there was a woman with a child among those shot. The woman attempted to save the child by covering it with her body, but it did not help as the bullets pierced both her and the child."

ADMITS KILLING 100 RED CITIZENS

GILMORE

Gestapo Captain Reveals Kharkov Atrocities.

DEC 18 1943

Moscow, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The Moscow newspapers devoted two of their four pages to the Kharkov atrocity trial of German soldiers and a Russian traitor accused of murders.

Principal attention was given to the trial of Capt. William Langheld, 52 years old, of the Gestapo who was said to have pleaded guilty to killing civilians and Russian prisoners of war.

The court room was packed with workers, housewives and soldiers.

The session yesterday began with questioning of Langheld by the prosecutor, Colonel of the Justice Department N. K. Dunaiev. Three court-appointed Moscow attorneys represented the accused.

The Moscow press gave this account of the trial:

At the outset of the questioning, Langheld was asked:

"Is it established that orders for mass extermination of innocent Soviet people was issued by the German Government?"

"Yes," he answered in a firm, clear voice.

The Gestapo captain then related how ten Red Army officers were killed in the Kharkov prison "to prevent their escape."

C. P. Dunaiev then asked Langheld:

"How many Soviet citizens did you kill yourself?"

"It is hard to say exactly but I think about 100," Langheld answered.

"How many were killed by the Germans in Kharkov and Kharkov province?"

"I heard about 30,000 and about the same number in Kiev," the German's published testimony said. "About 15,000 were killed in Poltava."

Langheld then testified how civilians and Russian Army officers were kept in the same camp and given the same treatment.

POPE TO BROADCAST ON CHRISTMAS EVE

At the Italo-Swiss Frontier, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII will broadcast his traditional Christmas message to the world from the Vatican radio on Christmas Eve, December 24, at 12:15 P. M. Rome time (7:15 A. M. New York time), over wave lengths 3106 and 1987. Also on Christmas Eve he will celebrate midnight Mass, and this too will be broadcast, starting at 11 P. M. Rome time (6 P. M.)

Although the Pope's annual Christmas address is awaited with interest, it is not generally believed that he will seek directly to influence the warring nations. However, his intense activity in the past few days has fostered a new series of rumors of peace negotiations. Informed Catholics generally discount these reports, declaring that all the Pope's efforts to mediate the war have failed and that the Vatican's efforts now are limited to charitable work.

The Basler Nachrichten expressed opinion that the Pope will again remind the belligerents of their responsibility in continuing the conflict.

Germans Rush Troops From Russia To Italy

By Don Whitehead

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Dec. 16 (AP—Delayed)—The Germans have rushed mountain troops from Russia and put them into the battle line to help bolster defenses against heavy pressure by the Fifth Army, it was disclosed today.

They were identified as mountain-trained troops which last were heard of near Leningrad about November 1.

In addition, the enemy has moved up a battle group composed of infantry plus artillery to reinforce the sector held by the Fifteenth Armored Grenadiers, who were pretty well chewed up by American troops in Sicily.

Formerly Guarded Beaches

After the fall of Sicily, the Fifteenth came to the Capua region for refitting and replacements and to guard the beaches north of Naples against Allied invasion.

Informed but unofficial sources do not expect the Germans to move any new motorized divisions to the Italian front in the near future. Probably they will rely on infantry or mountain troops better suited to the terrain.

German Morale Firm

While German units on this front have taken a heavy pounding from Allied troops and their losses are heavy, there are no indications of any serious cracking of morale.

The bitterness of fighting on the Italian front makes it obvious that anyone who places any extreme hope on a breakdown of German soldier morale immediately is indulging in wishful thinking.

Perhaps the division with the highest morale attacked by the Americans is the Hermann Goering Division, composed of selected air force personnel. Most of them are young, thoroughly indoctrinated with the Nazi theories, arrogant and intractable. Almost without exception, prisoners from this unit say Hitler will win.

Younger And Older Men

While the enemy is keeping his divisions pretty well up to strength there are more very young men and older men in uniform and more Poles, Yugoslavs, Greeks and Austrians.

Divisions on the Fifth Army front include the Fifteenth Armored Grenadiers, the Thirtieth Infantry Division, formerly near Genoa; the Forty-fourth Infantry Division from the Partisan area in Slovenia, the Twenty-ninth Armored Grenadiers, who were in Sicily, and the Ninety-fourth Infantry Division, which was at Stalingrad and later at Genoa.

French Troops Join with Allies In Drive Against Nazis in Italy

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 17.—(AP) For the first time since Nov. 11, 1918, troops of the four great Allies of the first World war — America, Britain, France and Italy—are fighting side by side against the Germans, in the rugged mountains of Italy.

Splendidly equipped with the most modern American weapons, crack French units trained in North Africa have been in the battle line for some time and have scored outstanding successes, capturing several important Nazi hill positions and seizing prisoners, the Allied command announced today.

This first appearance of French troops in European mainland fighting since the fall of their homeland in 1940 created a sensation among the Italian people.

The quick, incisive successes scored by the highly mobile French striking force contrasted sharply with the debacle suffered recently by Italian militia in its first offensive gesture in the Mignano area. The French however, are much more highly equipped and trained than their new Italian allies.

Since they fought alongside the Americans and British in Tunisia, Gen. Henri Giraud's men have learned to use the best American light and heavy machine-guns, tanks and tank destroyers and mobile field artillery. Their officers declare they will prove invaluable as the drive toward Rome continues. Their uniforms differ but slightly from those of the Americans.

"Just give us a chance on equal terms," a French soldier told an Associated Press correspondent. "If you thought we were good in Tunisia just watch us now."

Announcement of the presence of the reborn French army on the Italian front came as the Nazis intensified their efforts to check the relentless advance of the Eighth army along the Adriatic coast. Besides bringing mountain troops from Russia, the enemy threw more and more tanks and flame-throwers into the struggle.

Every effort by the Germans, however, failed to jar Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Canadians, New Zealanders and Indians loose from their hold on the Orsogna-Ortona highway running in from the coast. Two enemy counterattacks there were repulsed with heavy losses, headquarters said.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army captured more important hill positions and beat back a German counterattack west of Venafro. Gen. Clark's forces assaulted the Nazi bastion of San Pietro, which guards the road to Rome, and ran into fierce hand-to-hand fighting. San Pietro is seven miles from the main German stronghold of Cassino, northwest of Mignano.

French Join In Fight For Italy, Seize Hills

GALLAGHER

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 17 (AP)—French troops, entering the war on the European mainland for the first time since 1940, have scored outstanding successes against the Germans in mountain fighting in central Italy, headquarters announced today.

The French have been in forward positions alongside British and American soldiers for some time, but their presence was not disclosed until today.

Equipped By U. S.

They are the same troops which fought alongside the Allies in Tunisia, but since then have been completely re - equipped with American uniforms, guns and materials.

Soon after moving up to the battlefront the French participated in a series of local attacks, capturing several important German hilltop positions and taking a number of prisoners who expressed surprise at finding the French in action.

The French forces had been trained in North Africa under the direction of Gen. Henri Giraud and their use of American arms came under arrangements made at the Casablanca Conference.

Announcement of the participation of the French coincided with an aerial assault for the second sucessive day on German supply lines in the Alpine region of northern Italy, where heavy bombers wrecked rail facilities at Padua and Dogna.

Gains Consolidated

Ground fighting by both the Fifth and Eighth armies was confined largely to consolidating previous gains and to bitter local battles.

Gen. Mark W. Clark's Allied troops on the western end of the battlefront assaulted San Pietro, which guards the road to Rome, and the attacking infantry ran into a series of concrete pillboxes and other strong points resulting in fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

Other heavy skirmishes were reported west of Filignano, where two more hills were taken. Farther south a serious German counterattack was beaten off. Headquarters said the Fifth Army also took "a number of hills" farther inland.

The Germans intensified their efforts to hold off the relentless Eighth Army on the Adriatic end of the line, throwing more and more tanks and flame-throwers into the struggle, but New Zealanders and Canadians beat off every Nazi attmept to break their hold on the Orsogna-Ortona highway.

Third Blow In Three Days

The latest operation by the Fifteenth Strategic Air Force was its third important mission in as many days—following up heavy blows at airports and harbor installations in the Athens vicinity Tuesday and against rail junctions on both sides of the Brenner Pass through the Alps Wednesday.

There was no indication of the size of the air fleet which smashed railway yards at Padua, eighteen miles west of Venice, and the tunnel and bridge at Dogna, just south of the Austrian border.

The communique said lighter aircraft also were very active against German positions and shipping on both coasts of Italy and against the Nazis in Yugoslavia, where they supported the guerrilla warfare by attacking enemy transports in the Sibenik and Dubrovnik area.

The harbor at Civitavecchia, north of Rome, again was bombed.

Eleven enemy aircraft were destroyed against the loss of two by the Allies during the day.

Three Main Reasons Cited For Slow Italian Campaign

By J. W. GALLAGHER

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 17 (AP)—After 106 days of fighting since the Allies landed in Italy, Rome is still far away in a military sense with little prospect that it will be liberated soon.

Despite the slow progress of the American Fifth and British Eighth armies, I am convinced, after a tour of southern Italy, that the campaign has been worth the cost, for air bases alone. These bases are the most important single asset which the war has brought.

Factors In Slow Advance

There is no disguising that the Allied attack has gone more slowly than had been expected, and there is little chance that it can be speeded. This slow progress has been attributed to terrain and weather, but the following factors have played as large, if not a larger, role:

1. The Italian surrender has produced far less in a military sense than had been hoped for. Italian guerrilla activity and sabotage has been negligible, and the Italian armed forces have not yet proved of any great value.

2. This Mediterranean theater does not enjoy the favored position that it did last winter in supplies and troops and is competing with other theaters which figure higher in Allied plans.

3. Militarily there is little value in capturing Rome and it would not be worth the casualties necessary to bring the campaign to a quick end.

There is no doubt the Allies hoped to capitalize more than they did on the chaos which followed Italian capitulation. It was hoped that thousands of Italian troops and millions of civilians might turn wholeheartedly against the Germans, making it impossible for them to wage a successful campaign in southern Italy.

Italian Aid Negligible

The Germans feared this, too, for they started destroying ports and other military facilities as far north as Florence.

But the Italians merely put down their arms and sat, watching the Allies and Germans fight.

Criticism also has been offered that the initial Eighth Army force landing in southern Italy and the Fifth Army initial landing in Salerno were only a part of the strength available.

The military reason for this will be buried until after the war.

Germans Brought Up Troops

While the Allies were bringing in equipment for large-scale operations after the fall of Naples, the Germans rushed divisions from the north and established a series of mountain defense lines.

It was apparent during the battle of the Volturno that the time for lightning advances had passed. The Germans had sown the way with mines and flooded the Pontine Marshes, closing the lowland approach to Rome, and had fortified every mountain strong point along the way.

The terrain ruled out the use of armor and heavy rains left no choice except to depend on infantry, artillery and air bombardment.

Less Cost By Course Taken

Two courses were open to Allied commanders. One was to throw tens of thousands of infantry into battle until the Germans collapsed from exhaustion. Such a course would have resulted in heavy casualties.

The second choice was to bring up a preponderance of artillery and with the air forces pound German strong points until the infantry could take them with comparatively small losses.

This much slower, but less costly process, is being followed. It does not mean Rome will not fall this winter but it means capture of the capital will not come for weeks.

Gained Valuable Air Bases

When the Eighth Army captured the Foggia plain the richest military prize in southern Italy fell into Allied hands. Foggia and its thirteen satellite fields offer bases from which American bombers can hit every point in southern Germany and the Balkans.

The main objective in the invasion of southern Italy, outside of knocking the Italians out of the war, was to get these air bases.

Besides bombing Germany, Mediterranean air forces undoubtedly will be given the task of knocking Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary out of the war or discouraging them from an active part.

BRAZILIANS GET TEST FOR BATTLE

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—An advance reconnaissance party of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, including its generals, took part today in exercises in which live ammunition was used in training with French troops near Oran.

Gen. Mascarenhas of the Brazilian army headed the party. With Major-Gen. J. G. Ord of the United States Army, the Brazilians moved through minefields as French engineers removed deadly charges. Two Brazilian majors worked with French sappers in digging out live mines with bayonets.

WIDER REALM IS PROPOSED FOR BADOGLIO

Allied Council Would Give Him South Italy, Sardinia And Sicily

Algiers, *Saturday*, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Allied Advisory Council for Italy announced today its recommendation that most of southern

30.24-1083

Italy, Sardinia and Sicily be turned over to the Government of Premier Pietro Badoglio subject to Allied control.

If the recommendation is accepted — as is expected — the Badoglio Government will exercise the same authority throughout the defined territory as it has been exercising in three provinces in southeastern Italy.

Four Fifths Of Free Italy

Badoglio would administer more than four fifths of liberated Italy and could move his Government to a more centrally located place.

Naples and regions adjacent to the front, however, would remain under direct Allied military government.

Two Conditions Imposed

The recommendation was made with the understanding that the transfer would be subject to two conditions:

1. That administration, central and local, will be carried out by officials of proven good faith and Allied sympathies.

2. That the transfer involves no commitment to Badoglio's Government after the capture of Rome.

The council made its recommendations to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as president of the Allied control commission.

Moscow Declaration To Govern

It also recommended that Maj. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce—who as deputy president of the commission supervises it in Italy—be guided in so far as military necessity permits by the declaration regarding Italy made at the Moscow conference.

The recommendation was voted at the December 15 meeting at Algiers attended by Robert D. Murphy, American representative; Rene Massigli, the French committee's foreign commissioner; Andrei J. Vishinsky, reresenting the Soviet Union, and Roger Makins, representing Harold Macmillan, the British representative.

French News Agencies To Merge In Purge Move

Algiers, Dec. 17 (AP)—The executives of two French news agencies completed a merger agreement today aiming at the establishment of an "Associated Press of France" after France is liberated, and the French National Committee seized control of all North African newspapers published before the Allied landings.

In a decree the committee sequestered all papers published before November 8, 1942, for as long as necessary to "examine their political, financial and economic activities" in the period between the French-German armistice and the Allied landings.

To Choose Managers

The committee will designate managers for the newspapers affected, which in Algeria include all except the de Gaullist *La Marsellaise* and the Communist *Liberte*.

The committee's announcement said the action was being taken to facilitate examination by the Justice Commissariat's purge commission of various questions concerning the organization and functioning of the press in North Africa up to the time of the Allied landings.

Agents will be designated to examine the newspapers' files and documents for evidence of collaborationism on the part of the executives or others. Such evidence will be sent to the purge commission for recommendations.

An agreement has been reached between Pierre Bret, director of *France Afrique;* Pierre Maillaud, director of *Agence Francaise Independente* of London, and the National Committee whereby the two agencies will be merged as "*Presse Francaise Associee.*"

Technical combination is expected within six weeks. In the interim both agencies will attempt to coordinate their services to journals throughout the French empire. At present *France Afrique* serves the Northwest African Press and AFI serves the Empire Press overseas.

Directors Named

The directorship of the new agency will include Bret, Maillaud, Fernand, Moulier, of AFI, and Geraud Jouve, of Radio Brazzaville. Of the four only Jouve is known as an out-and-out de Gaullist.

Bret, Maillaud and Moulier apparently hold for the time being the ultimate chances for a free pass in post-war France.

The three are seeking to imitate the Asociated Press in making the new agency the property of the French press, irrespective of political tendencies and completely independent of state control.

BY DEFENSE FORCE

DEC 18 1943

CHUNGKING, Dec. 17 — (AP) Relentless Chinese troops may soon have the Japanese swept out of the pocket formed by the meandering Lin river and Tungting lake in central China, the High command indicated today in announcing new successes against fleeing enemy remnants.

A large region east and north of Linli already has been entirely cleared and Chinese units have reached Sinchow, a village south of Taingshih, the communique stated.

Maj. Gen. C. C. Tseng, American-trained Chinese army spokesman, said that the Japanese were retreating at the rate of 9 1-2 miles a day and that within a short time they would be cleaned out of the whole area south of the river.

Most of the survivors of the bloody and unsuccessful attack on Changteh were trying to make their way back to the Japanese base at Lisien, across the river, and today's communique disclosed that the enemy garrison in that city had tried a counterattack yesterday to relieve the pressure on the units trapped to the southwest.

The Chinese said the attempt failed and that fighting is now in progress around the city. Fierce battles also are raging in the outskirts of Ansiang and Nanhsien, two important enemy strongholds just north of the lake.

Foreign correspondents visiting field headquarters of the Chinese ninth war area were told by Gen. Hsueh Yueh, governor of Hunan and area commander, that Chinese casualties in the desperate struggle had been greater than those of the Japanese. The Chinese lost 14,000 men while the enemy casualties numbered 11,000 out of an attacking force that numbered 30,000 at Changteh.

NEW SUCCESSES REVEALED IN CHINA

Japs Retreating In Rice Bowl

Chungking, Dec. 17 (AP)—Japanese forces south of the Lin river, which twists eastward into Tungting Lake to split the Chinese "rice bowl" in half, were retiring under pressure at the rate of nine and a half miles a day, Maj. Gen. C. C. Tseng, American-trained Chinese army spokesman, asserted at a press conference today.

Tseng predicted that the Japanese would soon be cleared from the area south of the Lin river, thus restoring to China at least half of her "rice bowl."

A communique from the high command tonight said that fierce fighting still was raging on the outskirts of Ansien and Nanhsien, important towns north of Tungting Lake, and that the Japanese had staged a counter-attack from their base at Lihsien. This attempt to reinforce beleaguered remnants of the enemy southwest of the city was frustrated, the Chinese said, but fighting was still in progress.

The region between the suburbs of Linli and the vicinity of Tukow and Tsinghuatsan was completely cleared of the enemy and Chinese troops advanced to Sinchow yesterday, the communique stated.

Changteh Called Big Victory

DEC 18 1943

By Clyde A. Farnsworth

Field Headquarters in the Chinese Ninth War Area, Somewhere in Northern Hunan, Dec. 16 (AP — Delayed) — Gen. Hsueh Yueh, Governor of Hunan and commander of this war area, said today that the battle of Changteh, while it cost 14,000 Chinese casualties against 11,000 for the Japanese, was a pivotal success for the whole strategy of the United Nations in the Pacific region.

The general spoke with correspondents and American military representatives through Lieut. Gen. Chao Tseli, his chief of staff.

One Of Bloodiest Battles

Both generals emphasized the strategic importance of the battle for the north Hunan city, turned to ruins in one of the bloodiest battles of the war.

They beamed with satisfaction that they had been able to carry out Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's order for a victory at Changteh at all costs.

Changteh is the military gateway west of Tungting Lake and northwest of Changsha. For the Japanese it was the more inviting route to Changsha, which had been successfully defended against three southward drives in 1939, 1940 and 1941.

General Hsueh and his chief of staff indicated their firm belief today that the main strength of two Japanese divisions plus parts of six other divisions was brought to bear in the Changteh region, not merely for looting the warehouses of the new rice crop, but actually in the hope of breaking through to Changsha.

Principal Rail Station

Changsha is a principal station on the Hankow-Canton railway, the middle section of which is now the backbone of China's transportation system. The Japanese hold lengths of the line at the northern and southern ends.

If the Japanese could break through at Changteh and control the rail line, they could nullify any Allied threat to their sea communications by moving troops and supplies overland between North China and Hongkong.

Generals Hsueh and Chao said full exploitation of such a breakthrough would mean dissection of free China, loss of her main rail system and a vast impairment of her use as a future base of attack on Japan, even if Chinese resistance continued.

Used Suffocating Gas

The urgency of the Japanese strategy was indicated by their use of tear and suffocating gas, according to General Chao. He said the chemical nature of the suffocating gas is not known, owing to the lack of immediate laboratory facilities, but he indicated it is used to incapacitate troops rather than to kill them.

Asked whether the battle could have been won without the assistance of the United States Fourteenth Air Force, General Hsueh said it would have been difficult "but we simply had to win."

Touches On Politics

General MacArthur also touched on the delicate subject of United States politics and wound up with his philosophy of war and life in which he quoted the Bible, Adam Smith and Abraham Lincoln.

The general's utterances will have to remain the secret of the newspaper delegation which had the opportunity of interviewing the man whom the people of Australia, as a term of affection, call "the Great White Chief."

On our plane flying to headquarters was an Australian Cabinet minister from Canberra. He quite seriously told me that he intended to see the "Great White Chief." The people of Australia are not hero worshipers. They are just the opposite.

Arrived In Hour Of Need

But MacArthur landed in Australia at a time when the country was in desperate plight. The flower of the Australian army and air force with all their equipment were in Britain or the Middle East. The Japanese were marching southward. It seemed as if nothing could stop them. Australia feverishly prepared to meet the enemy but realized the outlook was dark.

Then came MacArthur, hero of the Philippines, the man who had rallied that country to hold up the progress of the Japanese. Australia views the United States through the eyes of Hollywood,

Canadians Find MacArthur Is "The Great White Chief"

DEC 18 1943

The following account of an off-the-record conference with Gen. Douglas MacArthur at his headquarters was written for the Canadian Press by Arthur R. Ford, editor of the London (Ont.) Free Press and president of the Canadian Press. Others at the conference were B. T. Richardson, special correspondent of The Sun, and Lorenzo Pare, of l'Action Catholique, Quebec.

By ARTHUR R. FORD

[Distributed by the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, Dec. 17—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander in chief of Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific, gave an interview of one and a half hours to the Canadian newspaper party visiting Australia.

He talked to us off the record and in English as masterly and as vigorous as the style of Prime Minister Churchill. He gave us his views of the progress and strategy of the war, both in Europe and in the Pacific, and his ideas of what should be done to bring the war to successful conclusion.

and he was everything that Hollywood painted an American hero. He was handsome. He was dominating. He was masterful. He was courageous. And he was an orator.

People Cheered Him

Australia accepted MacArthur with enthusiasm. The people cheered him and the Government cooperated with him.

We found MacArthur all the Australian people said of him. He is more than 60 but looks 50. He is tall, erect, alert, handsome and soldierly looking. His hair is thinning but there are no signs of gray.

He received us cordially as Canadians and paid tribute to the fighting qualities of Canadian soldiers, whom he learned to admire in France in the last war.

On the walls of his office behind his desk was a fine picture of Washington and facing him was an engraving of Lincoln. On the side wall was a picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Discusses Whole Situation

After introductions I asked if he would give us his views on the progress of the war and explain the strategy in the Pacific. Making it clear that he would only talk off the record, he launched into an intimate and revealing discussion of the whole situation.

He started with Europe and kept moving eastward until he had covered the whole world orbit. A leading question on American politics started him off on that subject and he finished with a digression on philosophy, a subject with which he admitted he was not altogether familiar.

He is a colorful personality with dynamic energy, sure of himself and confident of his ability to defeat the enemy, providing he gets the necessary support.

It is not hard to understand how he caught the imagination of the Australian people and how MacArthur is to them "the Great White Chief."

Editors Hear Gen. MacArthur

Allied Headquarters, South Pacific, Dec. 17 (AP)—A group of Canadian editors visiting Australia talked for an hour and a half with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, receiving off the record his views on the war.

"General MacArthur also touched on the delicate subject of United States politics," Arthur R. Ford, editor of the London (Ont.) *Free Press*, who is a member of the Canadian group, said today.

NEW BRITAIN GREETINGS

NEW BRITAIN, Dec. 17.—(AP) From New Britain, to American forces fighting on the island of New Britain there went today, via General Douglas MacArthur, the salute of the New Britain Chamber of Commerce, which messaged: "New Britain, Connecticut, busy with war production, salutes your attack on New Britain island. We wish you and your boys speedy victory."

Ask 40-Hour Week in Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 17 (AP).—The Australian Labor party decided to ask the government to introduce a maximum forty-hour working week within six months after the end of the war, with provisions for fourteen days annual vacation for all workers.

Argentina's Exports Show 21% Increase

Buenos Aires, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Government announced today that Argentina's exports for the first eleven months of 1943 totaled 1,978,120,000 pesos (about $494,530,000) representing a 21.7 per cent. increase over the same period in 1942.

The total is the highest for any like period for the past ten years, except 1937, and was attained despite a 2.2 per cent. drop in tonnage. Figures showed decreased shipments of wheat, meat, hides, wool and forest products, but an increased tonnage of flax, flour, dairy products and live stock.

HEADS BRAZILIAN STAFF

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 17—(AP) President Getulio Vargas today appointed Maj. Gen. Mauricio Jose Cardoso new chief of the Brazilian army general staff. He will succeed Maj. Gen. Pedro Aurelio de Goes Monteiro who was assigned to a divisional command.

CANADA WHEAT PRICE AN ISSUE

Senate Group Discusses Delay; "Holdup" Denied

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—A Senate subcommittee today discussed whether the Canadian Government is "trying to hold up this country on the price of wheat."

William A. McArthur, director of the grain division of the Commodity Credit Corporation, said the CCC had options to purchase 9,000,000 bushels of wheat owned by the Canadian Wheat Board and now held in winter storage in Great Lakes boats. However, he added that the Canadians had declined to set a price on the grain until the United States Congress acted on "the Murray bill."

That bill, which passed both houses later in the day, would permit duty-free importation, for ninety days after enactment, of grain to be used as live-stock feed.

Tells Of Cooperation

Later MacArthur declared the United States had received "the best cooperation from Canadian wheat growers."

"They've advanced their prices in line with our future markets," he said. "In general, they are selling wheat at 20 cents over what it was selling for two years ago, equivalent to the advance in our own market."

Asked as to the effect of the Senate bill on the purchase of the 9,000,000 bushels, he said: "We'll be unable to purchase it until the act is put into effect," but that the Treasury would "lay down the regulations under which it will be sold."

Denies It Is A Fact

Winnipeg, Dec. 17 (AP)—George McIvor, of Winnipeg, chief commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board, said tonight "there is absolutely no basis of fact" in a statement made to the United States Senate committee today that Canada is trying to hold up the United States on the price of wheat.

McIver, in a telegram to William A. McArthur, director of the grain division of the Commodity Credit Corporation, said:

"Yo uare quoted as saying that the Canadian Wheat Board had refused to sell wheat to the Commodity Credit Corporation pending atcion by United States Senate committee on bill to remove duties. This statement is obviously wrong as the board has been offering to both the Minneapolis and Portland offices of the Commodity Credit Corporation and have sold considerable quantities of wheat since December 1."

EIGHT JAP SHIPS SUNK BY U.S. SUBS

Two Transports, Two Tankers, Four Cargo Vessels Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17. — (AP) Eight more of the cargo ships which Japan needs so badly to keep her swollen empire a going concern have been sunk by United States submarines.

This was reported today by the Navy in a brief communique which brought the score of our submarines in the Pacific to: Japanese ships sunk 374, probably sunk 36 and damaged 114, a grand total of 524 as against the announced loss of 15 subs.

The newest victims of the far-ranging undersea craft are two large tankers, three medium freighters and one small freighter.

Whether the transports were carrying troops to Japanese outposts now increasingly threatened by such offensives as the one which captured Tarawa and the one now threatening Rabaul was not indicated.

But no details were needed to confirm that the steady whittling down of the enemy's merchant shipping is bad news for Tokyo.

Having nothing like America's shipbuilding capacity, the Japanese can ill-afford to lose even the smallest freighter used in carrying supplies to outlying garrisons or bringing loot back home to feed their war machine.

(Informed Dutch sources here recently reported that the Japanese are so short of shipping they have abandoned their "co-prosperity" talk so far as it affects the East Indies and urged those peoples to achieve a self-supporting status.)

It is possible that some of the recent submarine successes were scored by raiders based on newly-won Gilbert island atolls. The possession of these bases brought the already powerful American submarine forces hundreds of miles closer to the Japanese sea lanes and thus made possible much faster "round trips" of destruction.

MARSHALLS BOMBED

Washington, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Heavy bombers of the Seventh United States Air Force pounded the Japanese air base at Wotje, in the Marshall Islands, on Wednesday, scoring numerous hits on airdrome installations, the Navy reported today in a joint announcement released here and at Pearl Harbor.

The Navy did not say whence the bombers took off.

TARAWA LOSS IS EXPLAINED

"No Foxholes Off Shore," Gen. Vandegrift Tells Walsh

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—The Senate Naval Committee today received assurance from Lieut. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, commandant of the Marine Corps, that the Tarawa attack was "well planned and skillfully executed" together with a blunt warning that losses in such attacks in the future also will be heavy.

Tarawa, bloodiest fight in Marine Corps history, cost the Americans 1,026 dead and 2,557 wounded in seventy-two hours of battle.

Vandegrift wrote Senator Walsh (D., Mass.), chairman of the Naval Committee, in response to an inquiry as to why losses were so heavy.

No Royal Road To Tokyo

After discussing the difficulties of the operation, and commenting that "there are no foxholes off shore" for the men who storm beaches, Vandegrift added:

"No one regrets the losses in such an attack more than does the Marine Corps itself. No one realizes more than does the Marine Corps that there is no royal road to Tokyo. We must steel our people to the same realization."

Small Island Attack Different

Vandegrift told Walsh it was necessary to distinguish between an attack on a large land mass and a small island such as Tarawa. In the former case, he said, the enemy, unable to defend all beaches strongly, must defend all lightly while holding his major strength in a central reserve ready to meet major attack.

But in the case of a small island such as Tarawa, the enemy can dispose the bulk of his forces on the beaches with the result that forces attempting a landing immediately come under heavy fire.

Europe Landing May Cost Million

Vandegrift's statement is in line with the conviction of other officers who calculate prospective casualties. They consider that the war is now past the period when victories can be won at low cost.

The war in Europe and the Pacific now has moved into zones which the enemy must defend and which can be taken only by frontal assault.

One well-qualified estimate is that it may cost 1,000,000 lives to breach the Nazi defenses and establish a bridgehead in western Europe.

Airfields In Gilberts Named For War Heroes

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—Three airfields in the recently conquered Gilbert Islands have been named in honor of naval and marine heroes lost in the war in the Pacific.

The navy announced the designations today:

Mullinix Field on Buota Island, Tarawa, in honor of Rear Admiral Henry Mullinix, of Attica, Ind., lost with the carrier Liscome Bay in the Gilbert Islands area last month.

O'Hare Field on Abemama, in honor of Lieut. Com. Edward H. (Butch) O'Hare, of St. Louis, one of the early aces of the marine air arm, missing in action since November 26.

Hawkins Field on Betio Island, Tarawa, in honor of Lieut. William Deane Hawkins, one of the early aces of the navy's air arm, killed at Tarawa.

Franco Balks Three Plots To Overthrow His Regime

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—(AP) Anti-Franco elements in Spain have tried three times to overthrow the generalissimo, according to reports current tonight among well-posted diplomats. Moreover, the dictator's foes are said to be persisting in their plans, despite failure.

The defeat of the latest attempted coup, in September, was attributed to the Germans, who helped Franco also when he overthrew Spain's republican government in the Spanish prelude to World war II.

Several Factions in Plot

This information, from sources in touch with happenings in the still seething Iberian peninsula, named Madrid as the center of plotting by several different factions bent on ousting Franco's falangist party and installing a regime more favorable to the United Nations.

The group most active so far has been the pro-monarchist, which wishes to bring back Prince Don Juan from exile in Switzerland. But informed persons believe that the monarchists have delayed too long, and while Franco has in no way gained strength, the monarchists have dawdled away some of their power.

The most likely development, according to those in the know, is a coup d'etat carried off mainly from within the Spanish army.

Generals Back Prince

All but one of the generals of the Supreme war council in Spain recently signed a petition asking that Don Juan be returned to the throne.

That would automatically mean doing away with Franco, since the king has said he would not return as head of any single group. Franco's control now rests almost exclusively in the opposition of the Falange, as the only legal political party in Spain.

It is doubtful that the prince could reach Spain so long as Switzerland is surrounded by the German army, however.

The unrest in Spain is based in part on feeling among Spaniards that they are fast falling out of step in European politics.

They have become convinced of a United Nations victory, and would like to improve their prospective position in reconstruction, at the peace table, and in post-war trade.

Military Might Retain Control

If a military junta should seize power, it is felt here that they might regain control for some time rather than immediately set up a monarchy.

Another possibility is that advocates of a second Spanish republic would then succeed in swinging the military to their camp.

The influence of former officials of the Spanish republic in exile since Franco took over is considered small, for the present, at least.

While it is not believed Spanish officials are worried that they will stand to lose any territory at the peace table, the Spaniards hope they can avoid a drop to the last class among European powers.

It is also assumed here that neither the United States nor Britain intends to leave the strategic port across from Gibraltar in Spanish hands.

FOREIGN OIL POLICY FOR U. S. IS URGED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—(AP) The foreign operations committee of the Petroleum Administration for War came out strongly today for a foreign oil policy based on private enterprise and supplemented by government efforts to reduce "political risks" abroad.

In a report made public by Interior Secretary Ickes as petroleum administrator, the committee asked the government to organize the nations into a compact and set up an international agency that would assure "equitable distribution" of the world's oil to the people of all nations.

This committee is composed of 12 oil industry leaders, and represents the viewpoint of major oil companies. The chairman is Orville Harden of Standard Oil of New Jersey.

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The committee's report asked that the American petroleum industry be admitted more fully into the "policy councils" of the government." (The industry works closely with PAW in coordinating oil production and distribution, but a frequent complaint of oil men has been that they were kept in the dark as to the plans of the Petroleum Reserves corporation.)

The report agrees with the stand taken by Secretary Ickes that the United States may be forced soon to become an importer of oil instead of an exporter, and argues that our national security depends on having an adequate stake in foreign oil.

MARSHALL TO STAY IN U. S., PAPER SAYS

Service Organ Reports Eisenhower Will Be Invasion Chief

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—In an article credited to "well informed sources," the *Army and Navy Register* will say tomorrow that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will direct an invasion from Britain and that Gen. George C. Marshall will be retained in Washington as chief of staff.

The *Register*, unofficial but usually authoritative service weekly, observes that "this is a reversal of the previous intention to send him (Marshall) to London, sometime this winter, to take command of Allied forces to invade the continent of Europe from the British Isles."

Alexander's Role

The *Register's* article will say also that "it is indicated that General Sir Harold Alexander, of the British army, will succeed to command of the Allied forces in the mid-Mediterranean."

Previous rumors that Marshall would command the invasion forces, says the *Register*, "had quite definite and authentic unofficial basis both in Washington and London," and while they lacked official confirmation, were not denied.

"It now appears, however, that some decision must have been reached during the recent meetings of Churchill and Roosevelt that makes it more desirable for Marshall to stay in Washington where his administrative abilities.

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strategical talents and wise counsel will be available to others of the top-side at home concerned with prosecution of the war," the *Register* says.

President Signs Chinese Exclusion Law Repeal

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—A bill repealing the sixty-year-old Chinese exclusion laws was signed today by President Roosevelt, who then announced:

"It is with particular pride and pleasure that I have today signed the bill repealing the Chinese exclusion laws. The Chinese people, I am sure, will take pleasure in knowing that this represents a manifestation on the part of the American people of their affection and regard.

"An unfortunate barrier between allies has been removed. The war effort in the Far East can now be carried on with a greater vigor and a larger understanding of our common purpose."

The new law makes all Chinese living in this country eligible for naturalization. It removes immigration barriers to permit 105 Chinese to enter the United States annually on a quota basis.

MRS. F. D. R. TELLS OF CHINESE KISS

Father Taught Her At Early Age To Rub Noses

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—Childhood play with her father taught her "how to rub noses properly," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today in explanation of a recently published photograph of her rubbing noses with a Maori woman in New Zealand.

The First Lady told press conference questioners that Ragni, the woman who was head guide for the Maoris on her recent Pacific journey, asked if she might greet Mrs. Roosevelt "as we greet all distinguished visitors."

A Chinese Kiss

"I was very glad my father had taught me how to rub noses properly," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "When I was a child he used to say 'let's have a Chinese kiss' and then we would rub noses."

Ragni, her visitor said, is a "very witty, amusing, delightful person with a most interesting profile, very finely cut, and with her long black hair is a fine looking woman."

A variety of subjects came up at the conference.

Mustering-Out Pay

Mrs. Roosevelt asserted that she felt it was "the fair thing" to grant veterans mustering-out pay graded according to the length of each man's service.

"I would like to see us pass all legislation for veterans that is coming out, as soon as possible," she declared. "It would add to the confidence of the men to have it an accomplished fact."

She declined to say where the family would spend Christmas, but said that Franklin, Jr., naval lieutenant who landed in this country a few days ago, and his wife, the former Ethel du Pont, and their children would be there as would the Roosevelts' daughter Anna, Mrs. John Boettiger, and her children.

Wish For "Happier Christmas"

Although son James, lieutenant colonel in the marines, is reported to have landed in California several days ago, Mrs. Roosevelt said that she has received no direct word from him and does not expect him for Christmas.

The First Lady said she could not wish everyone a "Merry" Christmas in these times, but she hoped people would have "a happier Christmas because we are nearer the end of the war."

SENATE APPROVES MUSTER OUT PAY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—(AP) With breakneck speed, the Senate approved overwhelmingly and sent to the House today a "Christmas gift" measure to provide mustering out pay ranging from $200 to $500 for men and women in the armed forces.

The Senate acted after only a little more than an hour's debate and without the formality of a roll call vote after Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky.) had urged a "Christmas present" to the fighting forces.

Under the measure, $500 would be paid to each man and woman up to and including the rank of colonel who had served 18 months or more overseas or in Alaska. One third of the sum would be paid on termination of service and the remainder in two monthly installments.

The mustering out pay would be $400 for 12 to 18 months overseas service and $300 for less. Persons who served more than 12 months in this country would get $300 and those serving less than that $200. All payments except that of $200 would be in three equal installments, the latter being paid in two monthly checks.

Estimates of the over-all cost of this reward for service, recommended in a message to Congress by President Roosevelt, ranged from $3,000,000,000 fixed by Senator Barkley to $4,000,000,000 estimated by Senator Johnson (D., Colo.), who headed a sub-committee which whipped the bill into shape.

Since the payments will be made to all persons below the rank of brigadier general who have been honorably discharged from the armed forces since Dec. 7, 1941, Senator Johnson estimated accrued obligations at $350,000,000. The mustering out pay, however, would not be available to persons who obtained discharges through their own initiative or who are entitled to retirement pay.

ARMY CASUALTIES.

Washington, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 435 United States casualties, including these with next of kin:

MISSING.

NEW YORK.

Asiatic Area.

KURTZ, SIDNEY, staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Ruth Kurtz, 41-12 25th avenue, Astoria.

LEIBOWITZ, HYMAN, second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Anne Z. Leibowitz, 212 Van Buren street, Brooklyn.

European Area.

CZWAK, JOHN, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Polly Czwak, 339 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

GOLDSTEIN, EDWARD J., staff sergeant; father, Nathan Goldstein, 768 Hopkinson avenue, Brooklyn.

HOBAN, LAURENCE T., second lieutenant; father, Laurence D. Hoban, 325 Marine avenue, Brooklyn.

LYONS, TIMOTHY J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Nellie C. Lyons, 3097 Heath avenue, New York.

MacKENZIE, WALTER B., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary I. MacKenzie, 13 Center Place, Staten Island.

SAGE, JOSEPH A., staff sergeant; father, Joseph B. Sage, 21 West Mosholu Parkway, New York.

STEINMETZ, DOUGLAS R., first lieutenant; father, Louis M. Steinmetz, 144-70 38th avenue, Flushing.

WATT, GEORGE, sergeant; wife, Mrs. Margaret B. Watt, 320 Beach 17th street, Far Rockaway.

Mediterranean Area.

ANNUNZIATA, LOUIS, private; mother, Mrs. M. Annunziata, 2293 Pacific street, Brooklyn.

BROWN, BERNARD N., second lieutenant; father, Isaac Brown, 1915 Southern Boulevard, New York.

BRYSON, ROBERT H., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Charlotte S. Bryson 30 Brompton Road, Great Neck.

CRAWFORD, WILLIAM M. JR., staff sergeant; father, William M. Crawford, 2015 Foster avenue, Brooklyn.

DALEO, ANTHONY, staff sergeant; uncle, Anthony Tritico, 2352 83d street, Brooklyn.

DAMSKY, PERRY, staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Marilyn A. Damsky, 1184 Sherman avenue, Bronx.

EISENBERG, MAX, technical sergeant; father, Abraham L. Eisenberg, 379 Victory Boulevard, Tompkinsville.

FANELLI, WILLIAM V., private; father, Michael Fanelli, 182 Utica avenue, Brooklyn.

FELDMAN, HARRY S., private; sister, Mrs. Freda Jacobs, 1779 81st street, Brooklyn.

FLEMING, JAMES J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Catherine Fleming, 2808 35th street, Astoria.

GOODMAN, HERMAN, first lieutenant; father, Samuel Goodman, 145-02 Soutt Road, Jamaica.

LORBER, HYMAN, private; mother, Mrs. Anna Lorber, 1236 Grand Concourse, Bronx.

MARKOWITZ, NATHAN, private; brother, Jack Markowitz, 1231 Findlay avenue, Bronx.

MASSONE, ANTHONY J., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Lucy Massone, 59-06 56th street, New York.

PELUSO, PHILIP, staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Elsie Peluso, 95-17 Linden Boulevard, Ozone Park.

RUNDLE, JOHN D., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Catherine A. Rundle, 915 East 34th street, Brooklyn.

SILVA, ALBERT H., private; wife, Mrs. Mary Silva, 494 East 171st street, New York.

Southwest Pacific Area.

DOWNEY, MICHAEL, technical sergeant; aunt, Mrs. Helen F. Harrison, 275 Cypress avenue, Bronx.

PINSKY, SEYMOUR S., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Bella Pinsky, 1725 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

European Area.

BARCKETT, ANTHONY T., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Catherine A. Barckett, 69 Gaston avenue, Garfield.

PORTIER, LEROY L., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Eleanor Portier, 17 Mahan street, Tenafly.

Mediterranean Area.

APPELHOT, ABRAHAM J., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Tillie Appelhot, 251 46th street, Union City.

ARTYKEWICZ, HENRY J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Hellen Artykewicz, 300 Indiana street, Linden.

HUGHES, FRANCIS X., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Francis Z. Hughes, 241 Van Vorst street, Jersey City.

Southwest Pacific Area.

DURKIN, JOHN J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Margaret R. Durkin, 1001 Cleveland avenue, Westfield.

CONNECTICUT.

Mediterranean Area.

POLOCKO, MATTHEW F., private; sister, Miss Eleanor Polocko, 611 Kings Highway, Southport.

Wright Plane Which Made 1st Power Flight To Return To U.S.

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—The airplane in which Orville Wright made the first power-driven flight is coming back to the United States after long years of exile in England.

In a message to a testimonial dinner tonight for Wright on the fortieth anniversary of the flight, President Roosevelt said the plane will be returned to rest in the Smithsonian Institution.

"The nation will welcome it back as the outstanding symbol of American genius," the President said.

Smithsonian Refused Recognition

Wright and his brother, Wilbur, let the plane go to England for exhibition at a time when the Smithsonian refused to recognize their flight at Kitty Hawk, N. C., as the first. For many years it credited the first power flight to Samuel Langley, another aviation pioneer. Now the Smithsonian recognizes the Wright flight as the first.

Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, a speaker at the dinner, said the United States has "secret planes in development and in the air today whose performance might startle the dream artists of the Sunday supplements."

Operation To Become Routine

"There is secret accessory equipment already in use on world battle fronts, which, adapted to the needs of peace, will make world-wide commercial plane operation a simple and routine matter," he said. "We are proving that every day."

Wright presented the Collier Trophy, awarded annually since 1911 for American aviation achievement, to Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Forces, for his "organization and leadership of the army air forces throughout the world."

HOPE TO AVERT RAILROAD STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—(AP) A new attempt to reach a compromise in the dispute over pay demands of the nation's rail workers was urged today amid indications that the administration still hopes to avert a strike of operating employes on Dec. 30.

"Take one more try at it," Rep. Martin J. Kennedy (D., N. Y.), member of the House Interstate committee, advised Economic Stabilization Director Fred Vinson as the committee continued hearings on a measure to give non-operating railroad employes an eight-cent-an-hour increase.

But Vinson—before the committee for the second day—remained firm against the legislation, asserting:

"Only by adhering to our present standards can we minimize the damages of runaway inflation."

Instead of the across-the-board eight cent boost, Vinson has endorsed a counter proposal which would give the 1,100,000 non-operating employes increases on a sliding scale ranging from four to ten cents.

Meanwhile, a strong possibility developed that the committee will hold up House action on the measure until after the Christmas recess.

LEWIS SIGNS COAL PACT

2-Year, No-Strike Bituminous Agreement Goes To WLB

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP)—President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, signed a two-year, no-strike agreement today with more than two thirds of the soft-coal industry and submitted it to the War Labor Board.

Lewis signed the document at his home, where he is ill with a cold, after a joint conference of the union and operators had approved it. It provides that no strike shall be called or maintained during the period of the agreement. The base date is last April 1, which means that the agreement may be opened on March 31 next, the end of the first year, if either party wishes to negotiate general wage terms. It also may be reopened if a "significant change" occurs in the Government wage policy.

Burke's Objection

The terms for the miners are substantially the same as those in force under the agreement between Interior Secretary Ickes, as Federal custodian of the mines, and John L. Lewis, UMW president, plus a $40 individual retroactive payment for underground travel time.

It will become a binding contract between private operators and the mine union (with the Government relinquishing control) when, and if, the WLB approves it and the Office of Price Administration grants price increases satisfying the operators.

Near Record Output

The agreement was accepted by Northern, Western and Alabama operators' today after Ickes announced that 12,975,000 tons of soft coal—a near record—were produced last week. He estimated that the rate per miner was thirty-eight tons.

The Southern Coal Producers Association, headed by Edward R. Burke, former Nebraska Senator, became the lone important holdout when the Alabama group signed. Alabama operators are not members of the association.

Burke said that if the WLB approves the contract, and if additional price increases are granted, "it may be that our members would then feel they would have no further freedom in the matter and would be constrained to go along with the rest of the industry which has already surrendered to superior force." Burke doubts the WLB would approve the contract.

Burke's Objection

Burke's objection is that the contract "assumes" an average of forty-five minutes underground travel time. If the forty-five minutes is a true figure, the miners would have eight hours remaining for actual coal digging. (The other fifteen minutes of the nine-hour day is for lunch.) Burke says he does not want to reduce the miners' earnings but does want the eight hours' production assured, instead of assumed.

A Presidential commission is collecting evidence on travel time for the WLB.

Four Are Convicted Under Espionage Act

Newark, N. J., Dec. 17 (AP)—Four naturalized Americans of German birth were found guilty tonight by a jury of violating the 1917 Espionage Act.

Federal Judge Thomas F. Meaney received the unanimous verdict and set January 7 for sentencing. The men face possible twenty years imprisonment, the maximum penalty permissible under peacetime infractionment.

The defendants are: Friedrich Schroeder, former national leader of the German-American Vocational League in New York; Private Hans W. Koenig, of Fort Dix; Carl Kranz, of Rochester, N. Y., and Eric H. W. Wedemeyer, of Floral Park, N. Y.

ALLEN IN POLAND

Baltimore, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Mrs. Tracey Diggs of Linthicum Heights, Md., said today she had received a letter from her husband in a German prison camp disclosing that Larry Allen, Associated Press war correspondent, was confined in Poland.

Lieut. Frank Diggs wrote that Mr. Allen was a fellow prisoner in Oflag 64, in Poland, near the village of Schubin. Mr. Allen was captured during an unsuccessful British naval landing in Libya.

and held prisoner in Italy before the Allied invasion of that country. Lieut. Diggs was taken prisoner after being wounded in the leg during the invasion of Sicily.

Nurse Declares Wounded U.S. Troops Never Complain

Cumberland, Dec. 17 (AP)—Home on a thirty-day leave because of illness after four months of service in North Africa, Lieut. Helen E. Thuss, Army Nurse Corps, said today:

"I have never heard wounded soldiers complain or cry with pain.

"Those men are really wonderful. When many of them reached the station hospital where I worked they had not been in a real bed for four or five months. One man slept on the floor at his own request.

Wounded "Never Get Down"

"The wounded soldiers have a fine sense of humor—they never get down no matter what their condition. Of course, they all want to come home and you can't blame them for that."

Lieutenant Thuss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Thuss, Cumberland, served with her sister, Lieut. Virginia Thuss. The latter has been transferred to England.

"The men are getting excellent care," she said. "Civilians, however, are due for a shock when the men get back." She declined to elaborate.

Most Of Them To Find Job

"But most of them will be able to find a place in civilian life, for the army is rehabilitating them," the nurse added.

She said one of the greatest treats she had was on the hospital ship coming home: "I washed with soap suds. We had to use salt water for washing and bathing over there, and you never get soap. The soldiers have a tough time trying to shave without lather, but they do it and don't complain."

The Red Cross, she said, was doing a good job and was greatly respected by both sides. She remarked the nurses, too, were doing a "bang-up" job, and "there isn't a soldier who does not have the greatest respect for army nurses."

25 SOLDIERS DROWN IN LAKE

Men Were Included In 72 Taking Part In Maneuvers

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New Orleans, Dec. 17 (AP)—Capt. T. F. Reece, public relations officer at LaGarde General Hospital, announced late today that 25 soldiers died today in the capsizing of a 60-foot cruiser-type boat in Lake Pontchartrain about three miles offshore.

The announcement stated that about seventy-two men from Camp Harahan were involved in the accident which occurred while the men were on maneuvers.

Next of kin were notified and a board of investigation began looking into the accident.

Training In Transportation

The men involved were members of Companies A and B of the Second P. C. Transport Battalion of the transportation training center at Camp Harahan.

The victims were brought to LaGarde General Hosptial and the survivors cared for there.

A stream of ambulances from military establishments and city institutions was sent to West End to receive the victims from Coast Guard boats and convey them to the hospital.

It was not disclosed whether the bodies of all the drowned men had been recovered, but a number of bodies were brought to West End in the vicinity of the Southern Yacht Club.

Conditions Serious

Condition of a number of injured men was reported serious. The State Charity Hospital here and the police department sent inhalators to the scene.

Rescue boats spent over three hours picking up survivors from the capsized craft and transporting them to shore.

The men drowned were being taken with some 300 additional soldiers aboard six other boats to the rifle range at Slidell for maneuvers.

Army officials said that the craft consisted of Q-boats and J-boats. The other boats in the party turned immediately to rescue work after the overturning craft went down.

The cause of the accident has not been announced.

LONDON--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL X X X FOR TWO OTHERS.

A SWEDISH BUSINESS MAN WHO WAS A WITNESS TO LAST NIGHT'S BOMBING SAID THE LEHRTE RAILWAY STATION, ONE OF THE CITY'S FIVE TERMINALS, THE HALLESCHE TOR AREA AT THE FOOT OF FRIEDRICHSTRASSE AND A NUMBER OF BUILDINGS ALONG THE UNTER DEN LINDEN, BERLIN'S MAIN THOROUGHFARE, WERE BADLY DAMAGED.

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"A GREAT MANY BOMBS BLASTED CENTRAL BERLIN AGAIN AND MANY FIRES WERE STILL BURNING THIS AFTERNOON WHEN I LEFT," HE SAID AT STOCKHOLM. THE RAID LASTED FOR HALF AN HOUR AND "THE WHOLE TIERGARTEN AREA WHERE I WAS SHELTERED SHOOK AS BLOCKBUSTERS CRASHED DOWN."

THE ONLY DETAIL ON THE NIGHT ROCKET PLANES INCLUDED IN THE AIR MINISTRY'S REPORT WAS THIS DESCRIPTION FROM ONE OF THE PARTICIPATING AIRMEN:

"I SAW ROCKETS FOLLOWING US TO THE REAR. THEY WERE SHOOTING TOWARDS US HORIZONTALLY FROM SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS AWAY. IT WAS JUST LIKE FLAK EXCEPT THAT IT WAS PARALLEL WITH OUR COURSE. WE DIVED AND SAW NOTHING MORE."

JS450PEW

LONDON, DEC 17-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN F[illegible] THE BELGIAN MINISTRY OF INFORMATION HAS HINTED THAT BELGIUM [illegible]NT BECOME A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS, THE LONDON DAILY SKETCH SAID TODAY.

THE SKETCH SAID IT ASKED THE SPOKESMAN ABOUT A SPEECH MADE IN BELFAST BY ANTOINE DELFOSSE, BELGIAN JUSTICE AND INFORMATION MINISTER, FAVORING BRITAIN AS AN ENSURER OF EUROPEAN PEACE AND DECLARING "WE BELGIANS ARE READY TO SACRIFICE PART OF OUR SOVEREIGNTY

3024-11087

ON THE ALTAR OF [illegible]EACE. WE ASK BUT ONE THING--TO BE FREE.

"M.DELFOSSE MIGHT HAVE BEEN REFERRING TO THE POSSIBILITY OF BELGIUM ENTERING THE COMMONWEALTH," THE SPOKESMAN WAS QUOTED AS COMMENTING.

MT913AEW

LONDON, DEC. 17-(AP)-THE HUNGARIAN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT ALLIED PLANES ROARING OVER SOFIA HAD SET THE SIRENS GOING TWICE DURING THE NIGHT IN THE BULGARIAN CAPITAL.

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THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY REUTERS, SAID THAT ACCORDING TO FIRST REPORTS NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED.

AMERICAN FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER BOMBED SOFIA IN A STEADY PROCESSION FOR 105 MINUTES THE AFTERNOON OF DEC. 10 -- THE THIRD TIME THEY HAD SMASHED THE CITY IN A MONTH.

JR558AEW

LONDON, DEC. 17-(AP)-ASSURANCE THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WAS IN FAVOR OF THE RUSSIAN-~~ENXE~~ CZECHOSLOVAKIAN MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT WAS VOICED TODAY BY THE SEMI-OFFICIAL POLISH NEWSPAPER DZIENNIK POLSKI.

THE NEWSPAPER ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT "POLAND HAS SO FAR RECEIVED NO INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PACT" DESPITE A PROTOCOL OPENING THE WAY FOR AN UNIDENTIFIED THIRD COUNTRY TO JOIN.

SINCE APRIL, WHEN MOSCOW BROKE RELATIONS WITH THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON, THERE HAS BEEN NO DIPLOMATIC CONTACT BETWEEN THE ~~XX~~ TWO. THE LONDON GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, HOWEVER, HAS REPEATEDLY EXPRESSED HOPE FOR THE RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS.

THE DZIENNIK POLSKI COMMENT WAS INTERPRETED HERE TO MEAN THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WOULD BE RECEPTIVE TOWARD BRITISH MEDIATION TOWARD RECONCILIATION BASED ON PARTICIPATION IN THE PACT. THE NEWSPAPER, HOWEVER, STRESSED THE VIEW THAT ANY PACTS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND HER NEIGHBORS SHOULD BE TIED IN WITH THE SYSTEM OF GENERAL SECURITY LINKING POLAND WITH THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES AS WELL AS RUSSIA.

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IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT EARLIER PACTS WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE MEANT THAT POLAND ~~XX~~ "DID NOT STAND COMPLETELY ALONE" IN 1939.~~XX~~

APL WERNERS 0L816 RC 245P

A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, DEC 17-(AP)-AN ANTI-FROSTBITE MASK WHICH GIVES AMERICAN BOMBER GUNNERS A MAN-FROM-MARS APPEARANCE AND PROTECTS THEIR FACES FROM TEMPERATURES AS LOW AS 69 DEGREES BELOW ZERO WAS DISCLOSED TODAY AS THE INVENTION OF A 26-YEAR-OLD FLIGHT SURGEON AT THIS STATION.

DEC 18 1943

CAPT.WILLIAM F.SHEELEY, OF GRAND ISLAND, NEB., AND SEVERAL G.I ASSISTANTS MANUFACTURE THE MASKS AT THE BASE BETWEEN THEIR REGULAR DUTIES OF CARING FOR WOUNDED AND SICK AIRMEN.

THEY HAD TO LEARN TO BECOME "SEAMSTRESSES" TO DO THE WORK, FOR THE MASKS ARE SEWN BY HAND.

WAIST GUNNERS WHO MUST OPEN HATCHES ON THE BOMBERS IN ORDER TO FIRE ARE THE FIRST TO GET THE NEW MASKS, ALTHOUGH THEY WEAR REGULATION AIRMEN'S HELMETS AND GOGGLES THEY HAD NO PROTECTION FOR THEIR FACES AND MANY CAME BACK FROM SUB STRATOSPHERE RAIDS WITH BAD CASES OF FROST BITE.

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THE MASK WAS ADOPTED FROM REGULATION NAVY EQUIPMENT USED BY SAILORS ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC PATROL. CAPT.SHEELEY CUT OUT THE NOSE PIECE TO ENLARGE THE GUNNER'S VISION AND FITTED THE ENTIRE FACE WITH A WIRE FRAME TO MAKE IT FIT SNUGLY ABOUT THE WEARER'S CHIN.

HE MODIFIED THE NAVY'S MOUTH AND CHIN PIECE BY USING A WOOLEN FLAP CUT FROM OLD ARMY BLANKETS, ALLOWING SPACE FOR AN OXYGEN MASK AT THE BOTTOM. THE ENTIRE WEIRD AFFAIR SLIPS OVER THE GUNNER'S HELMET, AND THE REGULAR GOGGLES ARE WORN OVER THE MASK.

CAPT.SHELLEY, WHO HAS BEEN IN ENGLAND FIVE MONTHS, COMPLETED HIS INTERNSHIP AT ST.FRANCIS HOSPITAL AT PITTSBURGH IN 1942.

JP312PEM

NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND, DEC. 17-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HOPES TO OBTAIN $4,500,000 WORTH OF MINING EQUIPMENT FROM THE UNITED STATES IN THE COMING YEAR TO HELP BOOST THE PRODUCTION OF COAL NEEDED FOR THE FINAL BLOW TO SMASH GERMANY, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY BY MAJOR GWILYN LLOYD GEORGE, MINISTER OF FUEL AND POWER.

IT ALSO WAS DISCLOSED THAT THE U.S. ARMY HAD AGREED TO ASSIGN A NUMBER OF SOLDIERS FAMILIAR WITH AMERICAN MINING EQUIPMENT TO TEACH THE BRITONS HOW TO OPERATE IT.

DEC 18 1943

JP###ATW

bristol, eng., dec. 17-(ap)-thirty years ago, ralph t. jones, sr., left liverpool and took an american girl for a bride at greenville, s.c.

pvt. ralph t. jones, jr., of atlanta, ga., reversed the prodecure here monday when he took jean porter, a british girl, for his bride.

jones and miss porter had planned to be married tomorrow, but he ran into pass complications so the couple advanced the date. they exchanged vows in trinity church on whiteladies road.

the bride was back home today, and the groom was back at his #### post.

apl balls 01508 def/ 1046a

ADD ALLIED H.Q. ALGIERS (GALLAGHER) XX PART

AS A SIDELINE, AIRFORCES IN THIS THEATER WILL BE WHITTLING THE STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN AIRFORCE, WEAKENING IT FOR DEFENSE PURPOSES IN THE SPRING.

MUCH HAS BEEN WRITTEN ABOUT THE NUMBER OF DIVISIONS THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN FORCED TO KEEP IN THE BALKANS AND ITALY BECAUSE OF THE ALLIED CAMPAIGN BUT IT IS DOUBTFUL IF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN MADE MUCH DIFFERENCE IN THE FIGHTING ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

DEC 18 1943

ELEVEN OR SO NAZI DIVISIONS ARE FACING THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMY IN THE FIGHTING AREA.

ON THE DEBIT SIDE OF THE LEDGER, AS FAR AS THE ALLIES ARE CONCERNED THE CONQUEST OF SOUTHERN ITALY HAS BROUGHT AN ECONOMIC HEADACHE. AN APATHETIC POPULATION MUST BE FED, CLOTHED AND KEPT WARM TO A LARGE EXTENT AT THE COST OF ALLIED SHIPPING WHICH MIGHT BE DEVOTED TO MILITARY PURPOSES.

WD254PEW

ADD CAIRO-CHURCHILL XX AFFAIRS

BEFORE HIS FIRST MEETING WITH CHIANG KAI-SHEK ON NOV. 21 AT THE OUTSET OF THE THREE HISTORIC CONFERENCES, CHURCHILL HAD BEEN WORKING UNUSUALLY HARD. HE MADE PART OF THE TRIP TO CAIRO BY SEA AND HIS SHIP HAD A SPECIAL CREW OF WRENS WHO DEVOTED THEIR ENTIRE TIME TO HANDLING INCOMING AND OUTGOING MESSAGES OF THE CHURCHILL PARTY.

THUS HE WAS ALMOST AS CLOSELY IN TOUCH WITH AFFAIRS AS IF HE HAD BEEN SITTING IN NO. 10 DOWNING STREET.

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HIS TRAVELS CARRIED HIM THROUGH ALL SORTS OF WEATHER CHANGES. FROM THE ENGLISH WINTER, HE CAME INTO THE WARM EGYPTIAN CLIMATE WHERE HE WORE LIGHT SUMMER CLOTHES MOST OF THE TIME.

30.24-110/89

HOWEVER, CAIRO WAS JUST STARTING ITS OWN WINTER SEASON AND THE DAYS AND NIGHTS WERE PERCEPTIBLY COOLER TOWARD THE END OF HIS STAY.

THE AIR JOURNEY TO AND FROM TEHERAN PROVIDED STILL ANOTHER CHANGE AS THE IRANIAN CITY IS ON A HIGH PLATEAU SURROUNDED BY SNOW-CAPPED MOUNTAINS.

AFTER THE TURKISH CONFERENCE, MEMBERS OF THE COMBINED AMERICAN-BRITISH GENERAL STAFFS CONTINUED TO MEET HERE AND CHURCHILL JOINED SOME OF THE DISCUSSIONS. HE WORKED UNTIL PAST MIDNIGHT MANYNIGHTS, II OF GREECE IN A WINDUP OF MATTERS DISCUSSED AT THE BIG CONFERENCES AND IN BEHALF OF BRITISH AND ALLIED INTERESTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BALKANS.

THUS CHURCHILL HAD REASON TO BE AN EXTREMELY TIRED MAN WHEN HE BECAME ILL. HE IS 69.

WTG144PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC 17-(AP)-HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE 15TH AMERICAN STRATEGIC AIR FORCE HAVE SEVERED--TEMPORARILY, AT LEAST--TWO MORE IMPORTANT RAIL LINKS BETWEEN GERMANY'S MUNITIONS FOUNDRIES AND HER TROOPS FIGHTING ON THE ITALIAN FRONT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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FIGHTER-ESCORTED FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS LOOSED STRINGS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON RAIL YARDS AT PADUA, ANCIENT UNIVERSITY CITY 19 MILES WEST OF VENICE, AND ON A RAILWAY TUNNEL AND BRIDGE AT DOGNA, JUST SOUTH OF THE AUSTRIAN BORDER, ABOUT 25 MILES FROM UDINE, IN AN ATTACK YESTERDAY ON GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS IN NORTHERN ITALY.

THE ALLIED COMMAND DESCRIBED IT AS AN EFFECTIVE BLOW AGAINST GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS AND SAID THE PADUA YARDS WERE WELL COVERED BY BOMB

-

BURSTS.

PADUA, A CITY OF MORE THAN 80,000, IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL JUNCTIONS OF A SECONDARY RAIL ROUTE THROUGH NORTHEASTERN ITALY, WHICH CONNECTS AT VILLACH IN AUSTRIA WITH MAIN CONTINENTAL RAIL SYSTEMS. DOGNA IS ON THE MAIN RAIL LINE BETWEEN ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

LIGHTER ALLIED AIRCRAFT ALSO WERE VERY ACTIVE, THEIR TARGETS INCLUDING GERMAN POSITIONS, MOTOR TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS ON BOTH THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMY FRONTS AND SHIPPING OFF BOTH COASTS OF ITALY. THE HARBOR AT CIVITAVECCHIA NORTHWEST OF ROME AGAIN WAS BOMBED AND HITS SCORED ON SHIPS AND WAREHOUSES.

LIGHT BOMBERS RANGED ACROSS THE ADRIATIC IN SUPPORT OF MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ' YUGOSLAV PARTISANS AND MADE ATTACKS ON NAZI COMMUNICATIONS IN THE SIBENIK AND DUBROVNIK AREAS. IN ALL THE DAY'S OPERATIONS 11 ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED.

SN&4OPEW

ALGIERS, DEC. 17-(AP)-THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVED TODAY TO CLEANSE NEWSPAPERS OF NORTH AFRICA OF PERSONNEL HAVING VICHY TENDENCIES.

AGENTS WERE INSTRUCTED TO GO THROUGH FILES AND DOCUMENTS OF ALL NEWSPAPERS WHOSE EXISTENCE ANTEDATES THE ALLIED LANDINGS AND TURN OVER ANY EVIDENCE OF COLLABORATIONISM ON THE PART OF EXECUTIVES OR OTHERS TO THE PURGE COMMITTEE FOR ACTION.

algiers, dec. 17-(ap)-gen. paul devinck, chief of gen. giraud's personal staff, told today of a recent visit a "high american personality" made to the french front in italy.

the american, whom devinck would NOT identify, told a french artillery officer he had used french artillery in france in the last war "so i think it is very appropriate that in this war you should be using american artillery." he asked the frenchman what he thought of his u.s. equipment.

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"it's the best in the world," was the reply.

"do you think you can use it properly?"

"you can be sure, sir, that we won't send shells into the moon."

with the fifth army in italy, dec. 17--(ap)--by courtesy of lt. gen. mark w. clark, commander of the fifth army, pvt. leonard f. gebhard of hockessin, del., has a pair of shoes today.

the general saw gebhard in a fox hole yesterday on the front near san pietro wearing goloshes because his shoes were worn out and he was not able to find a pair to fit his undersized foot.

30.24-11091

gen. clark told him that if there was a pair of shoes his size in italy he would get them. today the general's aide made a special trip to locate gebhard in the front line.

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"here are the shoes from gen. clark," the aide said.

"yeah, i know," gebhard answered. "the general promised he'd send them up to me. thanks."

lap/whiteheads 01800/257a/tho/1005p

by edward kennedy

bari, italy, dec. 2--(delayed)--(ap)--the streets of bari, main adriatic port of liberated italy, and even its suburbs were covered with broken glass today following a german air raid against the harbor which cost the allies 17 vessels.

the casualties totaled more than 1,000, and the raiding planes which arrived an hour after dusk blew up a series of ships setting off terrific harbor explosions.

(this is the first dispatch received direct from bari concerning the raid which was revealed in washington thursday. the washington account which included five american vessels attributed the allied losses to a lack of adequate aerial defenses, especially fighter planes).

every window with blocks of the port was smashed. in buildings a mile away from the water front doors were blown off their hinges and furniture was hurled through windows by the force of the blasts.

TEN TIMES AS GREAT
DEC 18 1943

the first munitions ship went up with a blast ten-fold greater than any bo b could produce. the harbor was packed with ships which had brought supplies for the british eighth army.

among the smaller craft destroyed were vessels belonging to yugoslav partisans. much equipment and supplies ashore were lost.

allied soldiers and sailors in the city formed rescue squads and in some cases took over ambulances and fire fighting vehicles from italian crews.

teheran, iran, dec. 16 (delayed) (ap)---The presence of american officials here in connection with the recent Teheran conference has provided an opportunity for further discussion of a proposed treaty between Iran (Persia) and the United States which has been under negotiation for some months, it was learned today.

whether the provisions of the treaty as hitherto under negotiation will be found adequate, in the light of developments, especially the American-British-Russian declaration concerning Iran, is problematical. The best authorities believe that the parties concerned will use the opportunity now offered to replace the previously proposed agreement with an accord fitted to new conditions.

Although the world spotlight has shifted from Teheran intense activity of several distinguished representatives of the United States, Britain and Russia has continued after the end of the Big Three conference. Negotiations are still in p rogress. Major General Patrick J. Hurley, President Roosevelt's representative is among the Americans.

apl 12/12 LS 1400 10/12 gb 363 p

DEC 18 1943

ADD CHINESE 7TH WAR AREA (FARNSWORTH) XX WIN

HE ADDED COOPERATION BETWEEN AIR AND GROUND FORCES WAS NOT COMPLETELY SATISFACTORY OWING TO THE DIFFICULTY OF MAINTAINING COMMUNICATIONS. THE RESULT WAS THE TWO ARMS SOMETIMES CARRIED OUT ATTACKS WITHOUT EACH OTHER'S FORE-KNOWLEDGE.

THE GENERAL VOICED HOPE FOR MORE PLANES WHEN THE TIME COMES FOR A GENERAL OFFENSIVE. CHANGTEH WAS ESSENTIALLY A VICTORY OF CHINESE GROUND FORCES, HE SAID AND "EVERY SUCH VICTORY IS PAID FOR WITH OUR FLESH AND BLOOD."

HE DECLARED THE JAPANESE ENGAGED IN RAPINE AND WANTON KILLING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, PLUNDERING, AND INCENDIARISM AT CHANGTEH AND ELSEWHERE, TREATING CIVILIANS "LIKE BEASTS."

JAPANESE STRATEGY, HE SAID, WAS NOT AS GOOD AS IN 1941 AT CHANGTEH. HE DECLARED THE MORALE OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS IS LOWER THAN AT ANY TIME IN THE PAST SIX YEARS--THAT ONCE THEY WERE WILLING TO KIEIUVOTH -'5 .-, 59 £9

THAN AT ANY TIME IN THE PAST SIX YEARS--THAT ONCE THEY WERE WILLING TO DIE TO THE LAST MAN TO HOLD A POINT BUT NOW THEY ARE INCLINED TO ABANDON POSITIONS WHEN CONFRONTED WITH SUPERIOR NUMBERS.

WD1127AEW

WITH CHINESE FORCES IN NORTHERN HUNAN PROVINCE, DEC.12-(DELAYED) -(AP)-WHILE JAPANESE PLANES DRUMMED IN THE DISTANCE THROUGH HUNAN'S SUNNY HAZE, A GROUNDLING CORPORAL OF THE JAPANESE ARMY, NOW A PRISONER OF WAR, TOLD VISITING ALLIED MILITARY ATTACHES AND CORRESPONDENTS TODAY THAT JAPANESE FORCES CERTAINLY EXPECT WAR WITH THE

DEC 18 1943

30.24-11093

SOVIET UNION. (FARNSWORTH)

AMONG THE INTERROGATORS AND LISTENERS CLUSTERED ABOUT THE PRISONER, HANDILY NEAR THE MOUTH OF A HILLSIDE AIR RAID SHELTER, WAS LT. COL. VORONIN, ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN CHUNGKING. RUSSIAN, BRITISH, FIGHTING FRENCH AND AMERICAN MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES ARE TOURING THE HUNAN FRONT WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

THE JAPANESE CORPORAL WAS MASAKASU FUNABASHI, 25, WHO WAS A FARM HAND NEAR OSAKA BEFORE THE WAR AND A MEMBER OF THE 217TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, 34TH DIVISION, BEFORE CHINESE PLAINCLOTHESMEN CAPTURED HIM NEAR HSINKIEN, KIANGSI PROVINCE, TWO MONTHS AGO. HE BLANDLY SAID THAT WAR WITH THE SOVIET UNION WAS A GENERAL EXPECTATION BY HIS OLD COMRADES, FRIENDS AND RELATIVES.

THE BUCK-TOOTHED LITTLE CORPORAL SMILINGLY RESPONDED TO A CORRESPONDENT'S QUESTION AS TO WHAT HE THOUGHT OF THE SOVIET UNION BY SAYING THE JAPANESE WERE RUSHING PREPARATIONS IN MANCHURIA FOR WAR. HE SAID MANY JAPANESE TROOPS WERE BEING MOVED THERE.

"THE FINAL RESULT WILL BE WAR WITH RUSSIA," FUNABASHI SAID.

FUNABASHI WAS ONE OF A GROUP OF 11 PRISONERS INCLUDING THREE KOREANS WHO WERE WAITING IN A LITTLE TEA SHOP NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION WHERE OUR FRONT-BOUND PARTY SPENT THE NIGHT. THE PRISONERS EVIDENTLY HAD BEEN BROUGHT FROM A NEARBY CAMP. ONE OF THEM WAS FEVERISH WITH PNEUMONIA AND WAS BEING GIVEN MEDICAL ATTENTION.

TWO CORRESPONDENTS CONTRIBUTED SULFATHIAZOL TABLETS.

THE QUESTIONING, AT THE TEA SHOP WHERE THE PRISONERS WERE UNDER GUARD OF CHINESE SOLDIERS WITH HAND GRENADES AND BAYONETED RIFLES, WAS INTERRUPTED BY WORD OF AN AIR RAID ALERT. THE QUESTIONERS, WITH TWO PRISONERS--FUNABASHI AND SERGEANT SHIROSE OKASKI, 25, A JAPANESE ARMY ENGINEER--MOVED OVER TO THE BROW OF A HILL BY THE MOUTH OF A SHELTER, WHERE THE INTERVIEW CONTINUED.

THE PRISONERS ALL WORE THIN ROPES BOUND LOOSELY ABOUT THEIR SHOULDERS AND UNDER THE ARMPITS AND KNOTTED IN THE BACK. THESE WERE INTENDED NOT AS RESTRAINT BUT AS A MARK OF PRISONERS SINCE THEY WERE WEARING CHINESE UNIFORMS, IT WAS EXPLAINED. CHINESE CRIMINALS ARE SIMILARLY ROPED WHEN THEY ARE TAKEN OUT OF CONFINEMENT, IT WAS SAID.

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FUNABASHI SEEMED CHEERFUL ENOUGH AND MADE NO COMPLAINTS, EXCEPT TO SAY HE WAS UNUSED TO THE TASTE OF CHINESE RATIONS. HE SAID OTHER JAPANESE SOLDIERS WERE GETTING A BIT TIRED OF THE WAR. HE ADDED THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO GO BACK TO JAPAN SOMETIME, BUT PREFERRED NOT TO HAVE IT KNOWN THAT HE HAD BEEN TAKEN PRISONER BECAUSE OF THE LOSS OF FACE.

CHINESE INTELLIGENCE EXPERTS MADE NO ATTEMPT TO STEER THE CORRESPONDENTS' QUESTIONS, EXCEPT TO ASK THAT THEY BE RELATED TO MILITARY AFFAIRS. ONE CORRESPONDENT WISHED TO KNOW WHETHER FUNABASHI WAS IN FAVOR OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DEMOCRATIC REGIME IN JAPAN AFTER THE WAR, BUT THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY COULD NOT GRASP THE IDEA.

SERGEANT OKASKI WAS DECIDEDLY LESS COMMUNICATIVE. HE WAS A GRADUATE OF A TECHNICAL SCHOOL, BETTER EDUCATED AND MORE SOPHISTICATED THAN FUNABASHI. HE DID SAY, HOWEVER THAT, DESPITE VARYING OPINIONS AND INTERESTS AMONG THE JAPANESE PEOPLE, THEY GENERALLY DID NOT LIKE WAR.

QUESTIONS WERE PUT TO THE PRISONERS THROUGH MAJ. GEN. NIUNSIEH-MING OF THE CHINESE BOARD OF MILITARY OPERATIONS, AT 32 ONE OF THE RANKING CHINESE EXPERTS ON JAPANESE AFFAIRS. HE IS THE CHIEF CONDUCTING OFFICER FOR CORRESPONDENTS AND ATTACHES ON THE PRESENT TRIP.

WM 28PEW

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CHUNGKING, DEC 17-(AP)-LT.GEN.ADRIAN CARTON DE WIART, PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, ALLIED COMMANDER IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, TO PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI SHEK, ARRIVED IN CHUNGKING TODAY.

GEN.WIART ARRANGED TO CALL WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS ON PRESIDENT CHIANG AND OTHER IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. DEC 18 1943

THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS APPOINTMENT SAID IT WAS MADE "IN ORDER TO CEMENT FURTHER CLOSE COLLABORATION AMONG THE UNITED NATIONS IN PROSECUTION OF THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST."

NT9;0AEW

chungking, dec. 17-(ap)-shanghai is preparing for air raids and the japanese have already dismantled and moved some factories from the city, a reputable chinese traveler who has just arrived here reported. DEC 18 1943

tests blackouts have been held for as many as ten nights in succession, he said, and foreign internees still being held in the city have been put to work digging air raid shelters in districts principally populated by the japanese.

machinery and raw materials from several textiles mills have been shipped by rail to manchuria, where the japanese expects to make a last ditch stand on the mainland of asia.

rice is scarce in the city, he said, but shanghai's wharves are piled high with bags of rice which the enemy has been unable to send to japan because of shipping difficulties. DEC 18 1943

pw moosas 01700 jb 415pew

BY ASAHEL BUSH
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, DEC. 17--THE AMERICAN SIXTH ARJY LANDING AT ARAWE, NEW BRITAIN, WEDNESDAY WAS THE THIRD ARMED INVASION OF THAT CRESCENT SHAPED ISLAND IN 30 YEARS -- AND THE TOUGHEST.

THE AUSTRALIANS WERE THE FIRST TO SEIZE THE ISLAND FROM AN ENEMY. AT DAWN SEPT. 11, 1914, WHEN NEW BRITAIN WAS PART OF THE GERMAN POSSESSION KNOWN AS KAISER WILHELM LAND, A TRANSPORT LOS 9! -7''83/ ESCORTED BY A BATTLE CRUISER LANDED ON BLANCHE BAY BELOW RABAUL. THEY MARCHED INLAND, OVERCAME MODERATE GERMAN RESISTANCE, AND BY NIGHT-FALL HAD SEIZED A BIG RADIO STATION.

THE NEXT DAY THE TROOPS RE-EMBARKED AND MOVED TO RABAUL, TO OCCUPY THAT TOWN. ON SEPT. 13, NEW BRITAIN AND ALL KAISER WILHELM LAND WERE DECLARED TO BE UNDER BRITISH-AUSTRALIAN DOMINATION.

NEW BRITAIN REMAINED IN THIS STATUS UNTIL JAN. 23, 1942, WHEN A JAPANESE FORCE, PRECEDED BY BOMBER ASSAULTS, MOVED IN ON RABAUL

3024-11095

AND ITS GARRISON OF LITTLE MORE THAN A BATTALION OF AUSTRALIANS.

THE JAPANESE ARRIVED ABOARD FIVE BIG TRANSPORTS CONVOYED BY THREE HEAVY CRUISERS AND THREE DESTROYERS. MANY OF THE AUSTRALIADOLCE KILLE

DEC 18 1943

HEAVY CRUISERS AND THREE DESTROYERS. MANY OF THE AUSTRALIANS WERE KILLED AT THEIR SHATTERED GUN POSTS, BUT THE SURVIVORS PUT UP A STIFF RESISTANCE UNTIL THEY WERE FORCED TO WITHDRAW. THEN THEY FORMED GUERRILLA UNITS IN THE HINTERLANDS.

THE JAPANESE COMPLETED OCCUPATION OF THE ISLAND ALMOST AT LEISURE, REACHING GASMATA, THE PRINCIPAL SOUTH COAST SETTLEMENT, FEB.2.

IN THEIR NEARLY TWO YEARS OF OCCUPATION, THE JAPANESE HAVE STRONGLY FORTIFIED THE ISLAND AT NEARLY ALL STRATEGIC POINTS.

THE STRENGTH OF THE JAPANESE IS NOT THE ONLY PROBLEM FACING THE AMERICANS. BEHIND ARAWE'S SHELTERED HARBOR AND CHAIN OF COCONUT PLANTATIONS LIES A RUGGED INTERIOR, UNMASTERED AND LARGELY UNEX-ORED.

ROARING STREAMS, SHORT OF COURSE BUT SWIFT OF CURRENT, SWEEP FROM THE ISLAND'S BACKBONE OF JUNGLE-TANGLED MOUNTAINS TO CUT THE COAST EVERY FEW MILES AND THESE POSE A RECURRENT HANDICAP TO ANY SHORELINE ADVANCE.

FEW WHITE MEN HAVE EVER CROSSED NEW BRITAIN, ALTHOUGH THE ISLAND'S AVERAGE WIDTH IS ONLY 50 MILES. ITS 200 MILES OF MOTOR ROAD ARE CONCENTRATED IN THE RABAUL SECTOR, ON THE NORTHEASTERN TIP.

HIGH AMONG THE NATURAL OBSTACLES IS THE EQUATORIAL CLIMATE-HOT AND MOIST. THE ARAWE SECTION IS THE WETTEST PART OF THE ISLAND. IT AVERAGES 250 INCHES OF RAIN YEARLY AND THE TEMPERATURE SELDOM FALLS BELOW A HUMID, UNCOMFORTABLE 80 DEGREES.

REGARDLESS OF HOW THE ENEMY MAY FIGURE IN THE PICTURE, IT LOOKXC AS THUGH THE AMO

REGARDLESS OF HOW THE ENEMY MAY FIGURE IM THE PICTURE, IT LOOKS AS THOUGH THE AMERICANS, THROUGH THE DICTATES OF STRATEGY, HAVE PICKED ANOTHER TOUGH SPOT IN WHICH TO CARRY ON THE WAR.

FJ355ACW

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SATURDAY, DEC.18-(AP)-LT.JOE PHELAN, FORMER FOOTBALL PLAYER AT CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY, OMAHA, NEB., WEARS THE SILVER STAR FOR HEROISM AS A PARATROOPER IN NEW GUINEA'S MARKHAM VALLEY LAST SEPTEMBER.

HE WAS AMONG OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN DECORATED FOR THEIR WORK WHICH IMMEDIATELY PRECEDED THE FALL OF THE JAPANESE AIR BASES OF LAE AND SALAMAUA LAST SEPTEMBER.

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LIEUTENANT PHELAN'S WIFE LIVES AT 322 WEST 16TH STREET, GRAND ISLAND, NEB. PHELAN HAS SERVED AS A FOOTBALL COACH AT GRAND ISLAND HIGH SCHOOL.

(DUE TO A GARBLED CABLE MESSAGE, IT WAS ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED IN A DISPATCH DEC. 12, FROM "SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA," THAT THE AWARD TO LIEUTENANT PHELAN WAS A POSTHUMOUS ONE).

XZ101ACW NM

GEN.MACARTHUR'S HQ, NEW GUINEA--FIRST ADD EUNSON'S ARAWE EYEWITNESS (A87FX) XX A JAP."

OTHERS I SAW WERE PVTS.E.F.WELLS, DAYTON,OHIO; MACK MCKINSEY, 1226 LIPPERT ROAD, CANTON, OHIO; ROY E.GAUTSCHI, 452 DEWEY ST., MARTIN FERRYS, OHIO; HOWARD LAWRENCE, MADISON, ILL.; [illegible] FOWLER, 612 CUMBERLAND ROAD, ATLANTA; KING CRICKMER, WEST

GENE POWELL,

VIRGINIA (TOWN NOT GIVEN); WARREN HARDING, STAR HILL ROAD, GROTON, CONN.; JOHN L.WALTHAM, CONCORDIA, KY.; RICHARD L.ROWLEY, 625 NORTH 25TH, MILWAUKEE, WIS.; CHARLES W.MERCHANT, 101-35 NINETY FOURTH, OZONE PARK, N.Y.; DAVID LEVINE, 75 GRAFTON ST., BROOKLYN; EDWARD HURLBUT, CARY, ILL.; HENRY T.WEGNER, EAST VAN NORMAN AVE., CUDAHY, WIS.; PVTS.SYLVESTER NOVAK, NANTICOKE, PA.; IGNATIUS SAGUTO, 2852 BELT AVE., ST.LOUIS, MO.; JULIUS A.NEMETH, 212 NORTH MATILDA ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.; EUGENE RENZI, 825 DICKINSON ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; RALPH HOLLENBECK, FRANKLIN, IND.; JOSEPH NICOTERI, JESSUP, PA., AND CPL.HOMER JENEST, WRENTHAM, MASS.

DEC 18 1943

GG11 57ACW

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS,NEW GUINEA,DEC.17-(AP)-

JAPAN'S MAIN DEFENSE WALL IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WAS CRACKED TODAY. AN AMERICAN SIXTH ARMY LANDING FORCE WAS IN POSSESSION OF ARAWE PENINSULA ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF NEW BRITAIN.

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WITH BUT FEW CASUALTIES, CONSIDERING THE SCOPE OF THE OPERATION, THE TROOPS MOVED SHOREWARD WITH POWERFUL NAVAL AND AIR SUPPORT, AND SEVEN HOURS AFTER THE FIRST ASSAULT AT DAWN WEDNESDAY, BRIG.GEN. JULLIAN CUNNINGHAM, COMMANDER OF THE INVADING FORCE, MESSAGED GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR "OUR OBJECTIVE IS ATTAINED."

IT WAS THE FIRST CONCERTED ACTION FOR THE SIXTH ARMY, COMMANDED BY LT.GEN.WALTER KRUEGER, AND IT WON A STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT POSITION FOR THE ALLIES, GIVING THEM COMMAND OF THE SOUTHERN ENTRANCE TO VITIAZ AND DAMPIER STRAITS WHICH SEPARATE NEW BRITAIN FROM THE NORTHEAST COAST OF NEW GUINEA, NOW FIRMLY HELD BY THE AUSTRALIANS.

A UNITED STATES DESTROYER FORCE UNDER REAR ADM.DANIEL BARBEY POUNDED ARAWE AND THE TINY ISLANDS AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR BEFORE THE FIRST ARMY ASSAULT TROOPS SHOVED OFF IN FORCE FOR THE SHORE. HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS ADDED THEIR EXPLOSIVES TO THE TONS OF STEEL THROWN AT THE ENEMY.

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PRECEDING THE PRINCIPAL ASSAULT, AIMED AT ORANGE BEACH AT THE FOOT OF THE PENINSULA, A FORCE COMPOSED MOSTLY OF TEXANS UNDER CAPT.EDWARD WRIGHT OF DALLAS SLIPPED AWAY FROM THE INVADING FLEET IN RUBBER BOATS, INTENT ON MAKING THE FIRST BEACHHEAD AT THE TOP OF THE PENINSULA, TO CUT THE JAPANESE RETREAT LINE.

BUT THE TEXANS WERE MET WITH HEAVY MACHINEGUN AND LIGHT CANNON FIRE AS THEY NEARED THE SHORE, AND THEIR ATTACK ENDED ON A REEF, WITH ONE-QUARTER OF THE FORCE KILLED OR WOUNDED. THESE WERE THE PRINCIPAL CASUALTIES OF THE ENTIRE OPERATION.

GENERAL MACARTHUR, DIRECTING THE OPERATION FROM A SMALL ISLAND OFF THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA, SAID NOT A PLANE OF THE AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN SQUADRONS THAT SUPPORTED THE ACTION WAS LOST, NOR WAS ANY OF OUR NAVAL OR TRANSPORT SHIPS LOST.

THE MAIN ASSAULT TROOPS HIT THE BEACH FROM THEIR HIGGINS LANDING BOATS AND SPEEDILY PROCEEDED TO MOP UP THE FEW JAPANESE WHO ATTEMPTED RESISTANCE FROM DUGOUTS.

ASIDE FROM THE VOLUME OF BOMBS AND SHELLS HURLED AT THE DEFENDERS PRECEDING AND DURING THE ASSAULT, THE ALLIED AIR FORCE HAD SOFTENED UP THE INVADED AREA TUESDAY WITH A 356-TON BOMBING.

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AS IN THIS PREVIOUS BOMBING, THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE WAS ABSENT DURING THE EARLY STAGE OF THE LANDING, BUT PUT IN AN APPEARANCE AFTER THE TROOPS HAD THE AREA MASTERED AND ADMIRAL BARBEY'S DESTROYERS WERE MOVING AWAY.

A SCORE OF ENEMY DIVEBOMBERS FINALLY CAME OVER TO MAKE A FEW INEFFECTUAL PASSES OVER THE BEACH AND DROP BOMBS NEAR A ZIGZAGGING DESTROYER, WHICH HAD BLOSSOMED WITH ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

ALLIED FIGHTERS DOVE FROM HEAVY CLOUD BANKS TO DRIVE OFF THE ATTACKERS, SHOOTING DOWN TWO OF THE ENEMY AND KEEPING CONTROL OF THE AIR.

THE JAPANESE HAD ESTABLISHED A BARGE HIDEOUT, FLOATPLANE BASE AND COMMUNICATIONS CENTER AT ARAWE IN FEBRUARY, 1942, AFTER THEY HAD WRESTED NEW BRITAIN FROM A SMALL AUSTRALIAN GARRISON.

THE ARAWE PENINSULA IS 85 MILES WEST OF GASHATA, ENEMY SUPPLY AND AIR CENTER WHICH HAS BEEN POUNDED FREQUENTLY OF LATE BY ALLIED BOMBERS, AND 70 MILES FROM CAPE GLOUCESTER, ANOTHER JAPANESE AIR BASE ON THE WESTERN TIP OF THE LONG, NARROW, HOOKED ISLAND.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA,DEC 17 (AP)-THE CAMERA AND TYPEWRITER BOYS HAD THEIR SHARE OF EXCITEMENT AND TROUBLE IN THE AMERICAN INVASION OF NEW BRITAIN AT ARAWE WEDNESDAY.

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LT.JESSE LASKY, JR., SON OF THE HOLLYWOOD PRODUCER, HIT THE BEACH AT ARAWE WITH A MOTION PICTURE CAMERA IN ONE HAND AND A .45 AUTOMATIC IN THE OTHER.

HE WAS ASSIGNED TO A SIGNAL CORPS UNIT MAKING A FULL LENGTH FILM RECORD OF THE NEW BRITAIN CAMPAIGN.

NAVAL LT.HUNT CLEMENT, A FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF MEMBER AT ATLANTA, IS ASSISTANT BEACHMASTER AT ARAWE. HIS JOB NOW IS TELLING LANDING PARTIES WHERE TO UNLOAD EQUIPMENT.

DAVE FREDENTHAL, LIFE MAGAZINE SKETCH ARTIST, WAS UNSCATHED WHEN JAPANESE STRAFERS ATTACKED, BUT A SOLDIER WHO WAS WITH HIM AT THE TIME WAS BADLY WOUNDED.

GG1135ACW NM

THE L-SHAPED PENINSULA IS THREE MILES IN LENGTH. AT ITS TIP IS CAPE MARKUS AND JUST SOUTH OF THE CAPE LIES THE TINY ISLAND OF PILELO. WEST OF THE PENINSULA ARE SIX SMALL ISLANDS. THE ARAWE AIRDROME, WHICH IS UNSERVICEABLE, IS SIX MILES EAST OF THE PENINSULA'S TIP.

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WW443APW NM

BY ASAHEL BUSH

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, DEC.16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-"ONE BOMB--ONE BOAT."

THAT WAS THE SUCCINCT REPORT OF THE CREW OF A LIBERATOR BOMBER CREW AS THEY RETURNED FROM AN 11-HOUR RECONNAISSANCE MISSION WHICH INCLUDED LESS THAN 10 MINUTES OF ACTION AGAINST A 2,000-TON JAPANESE TANKER.

THE OTHERWISE DRAB RECONNAISSANCE MISSION FLARED INTO ACTION OVER THE HERMIT ISLANDS 220 MILES NORTHEAST OF WEWAK, JAPANESE SUPPLY BASE ON NORTHWESTERN NEW GUINEA.

FIRST LT. JOHN W.KLINE, (ROUTE 3) LEHIGH, PA., BOMBER PILOT, SPOTTED TWO HEAVILY-LADEN JAPANESE TANKERS APPARENTLY BOUND FOR RABAUL, ENEMY STRONGHOLD ON NEW BRITAIN.

ON THE FIRST BOMBING RUN, BOMBARDIER SECOND LT. JOHN P.

ELLIS, ARAPAHOE, NEB., DROPPED A 1,000-POUND BOMB SQUARELY ON THE VESSEL. THE EXPLOSION BLANKETED THE SHIP IN BILLOWING SMOKE AND YELLOW FLAME AND SIX MINUTES LATER IT SANK.

A BOMBING RUN ON THE SECOND TANKER FAILED TO RESULT IN A DIRECT HIT. BUT A STRAFING ATTACK ON THE SHIP SENT THE JAPANESE SCURRYING FOR COVER.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW INCLUDED: SECOND LT. MERLYN H. ZUEHLSDORFF, (1202 SEVENTH ST. SOUTH,) MOORHEAD, MINN., CO-PILOT; FIRST LT. CHARLES R.WANZER, (2111 BRIARWOOD RD.) CHARLOTTE, N.C., OBSERVER; STAFF SGTS. WALTER J. RONSCAVATE (6 COTTON ST.) HUDSON, PA., EDWIN H.SMITH, (18 BREUER AVE.) GREAT BECK, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., AND SGTS. GEORGE B.WIDO, (1331 SEVENTH AVE.) WATERVLIET, N.Y., AND HARVEY N.VINCENT, SUNNYLANE, KY., ALL GUNNERS; LT. JOHN A.TRAUTMANN, (BOX 920) MONROE, LA.; TECH. SGT. WARREN A.GULLEKSON, MANTON, MICH., RADIOMAN, AND TECH. SGT. WILLIAM W.STUNTZ, (1008 19TH AVE.) SOUTH NASHVILLE, TENN., ENGINEER.

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(THE FOLLOWING STORY, WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT THEODORE C. LINK, ST.LOUIS,MO., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

DEC 18 1943

BOUGAINVILLE--(DELAYED)--HOW THE SIGHT OF THE KNIFED BODY OF A MARINE BUDDY LYING DEAD AT THE JUNCTURE OF THE PIVA AND NUMA-NUMA TRAILS, DEEP IN THE JUNGLES, INSPIRED A RED-HEADED MARINE RAIDER AND HIS TWO COMPANIONS TO WIPE OUT TWO STRONG JAP POSITIONS AND KILL EIGHT OF THE ENEMY IS ONE OF THE THRILLING STORIES TO COME OUT OF THIS CAMPAIGN.

THE MARINE IS PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS, ROBERT E.LANSLEY, OF 602 ASH STREET, SYRACUSE,N.Y. HIS TWO COMRADES WERE PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS, JOHN V.MAHONEY, OF 88 MAIN STREET, CLINTON, CONN., DESCRIBED BY LANSLEY "AS ONLY 18, BUT EVERY BIT A MAN," AND A DOBERMAN-PINSCHER MARINE CORPS TRAINED DOG NAMED "ANDY."

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LANSLEY, MAHONEY AND ANDY DISCOVERED THE DEAD MARINE AS THEY ADVANCED ALONG THE TRAIL IN THE DIRECTION OF THE FIGHTING. JAP MACHINE GUNS COVERED THE TRAIL WITH CONVERGING LINES OF FIRE, THEIR POSITIONS PERFECTLY CAMOUFLAGED BY THE DENSE JUNGLE.

"I GOT HOT WHEN I SAW THE DEAD MARINE," EXPLAINED LANSLEY, "AND VOLUNTEERED THE SERVICES OF OUR GROUP. IN A FEW MINUTES ANDY HAD POINTED OUT THE JAP POSITION. MAHONEY COVERED ME WITH HIS CARBINE FROM THE REAR AND I LET LOOSE TWO BURSTS FROM MY SUB-MACHINE GUN TO DRAW OUT THE ENEMY FIRE. I FOUND OUT FROM THEIR ANSWER THAT THEIR MACHINE GUNS WERE TRAINED IN A FIXED LINE OF FIRE SLANTWISE ACROSS THE TRAIL AND POINTING TOWARD THE MARINE POSITION."

LANSLEY EXPOSED HIMSELF TO INJURY THREE TIMES BY MOVING DOWN THE TRAIL UNDER FIRE OF THE JAP MACHINE GUNS. MAHONEY COVERED HIS ADVANCE ANDY, HIS JOB DONE, WAS HELD BACK OUT OF DANGER.

DURING THE ADVANCE DOWN THE TRAIL, FIVE LIGHT MARINE TANKS JOINED THE ACTION. TAKING THE DIRECTION OF THE JAP POSITION FROM LANSLEY, FIRST LIEUTENANT LEON A.STANLEY, OF TUSCALOOSA, ALA., THE TANK COMMANDER, ORDERED THE TANKS TO ATTACK, FIVE ABREAST. LIEUTENANT STANLEY'S CENTER TANK WAS DISABLED BY A LAND MINE DURING THE ADVANCE.

"THE TANK COMMANDER GOT OUT AND HAD TAKEN ONLY A FEW STEPS TOWARD

US WHEN HE WAS SHOT IN THE HEAD AND KILLED BY THE JAPS," LANSLEY RELATED. "I SAW THE JAP WHO DID IT SCOOT AROUND THE SIDE OF THE STRICKEN TANK. JOHNNIE AND THE OTHER MARINES POURED HEAVY FIRE AT ONE END OF THE TANK, WHILE I GOT TO THE OTHER END AND MOWED HIM DOWN WHEN HE MOVED AWAY FROM THEIR FIRE."

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NINETEEN JAPS WERE FOUND DEAD IN THE AREA WHEN THE SHOOTING WAS OVER. LANSLEY WOULD HOLD UP ONE OR TWO FINGERS TO INDICATE HOW MANY JAPS HE BELIEVED HE'D GOT WITH EACH BURST OF FIRE.

ANOTHER HAND-GRENADE THROWING JAP WAS ACCOUNTED FOR WHEN THEY MOVED IN TO EXAMINE THE CAPTURED NESTS. THE GRENADE FELL SHORT.

"I HAD A TOUGH TIME FINDING HIM, HE WAS SO WELL CAMOUFLAGED," LANSLEY SAID.

LANSLEY WAS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED BY SHARPNEL IN THE BREAST DURING THE ACTION, WHILE MAHONEY WAS INJURED SERIOUSLY ENOUGH TO REQUIRE HOSPITALIZATION. ANDY ESCAPED UNINJURED.

"IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR ANDY, JOHNNIE AND I'D HAVE GOT IT WHEN WE WERE TESTING OUT THE LINE OF FIRE," LANSLEY EXPLAINED. "HIS POINT TOLD US EXACTLY WHERE THE NESTS WERE LOCATED."

LANSLEY, WHOSE WIFE, DOROTHY HELEN, LIVES AT HIS SYRACUSE ADDRESS, JOINED THE MARINES IN JUNE, 1942. HE WAS A DRILL INSTRUCTOR AT PARRIS ISLAND,S.C., BEFORE BEING SENT TO THE SOUTH PACIFIC. ON JOINING THE RAIDERS, HE PLEADED WITH FIRST LIEUTENANT CLYDE A. HENDERSON, OF OAKHURST DRIVE, BRECKSVILLE,OHIO, LEADER OF THE DOG PLATOON, TO BE ALLOWED TO CARRY A SUB-MACHINE GUN.

"HE TOLD ME HAD GIVEN INSTRUCTION IN THE SUB-MACHINE GUN AT PARRIS ISLAND," LIEUTENANT HENDERSON SAID. "I FINALLY BECAME CONVINCED HE SHOULD HAVE ONE. NOW I AM NOT ONLY CONVINCED, BUT COMPLETELY SOLD ON IT."

30.24-11D99

NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA, DEC.17-(AP)-THE SAME FREE FRENCH UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT WHICH "PERMITTED THE AMERICANS TO LAND IN NORTH AFRICA" HAS STARTED IN JAPANESE-DOMINATED INDO-CHINA, THE OUTGOING GOVERNOR OF NEW CALEDONIA DISCLOSED.

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"IT'S NO SECRET TO SAY WE HAVE TWO VERY IMPORTANT FRENCH MISSIONS, ONE IN INDIA AND ONE IN CHINA, FURTHERING THIS WORK," CHRISTIAN LAIGRET, 40, TOLD REPORTERS YESTERDAY. "THEY ARE VERY CAPABLE MEN AND THEIR WORK IS SUCCESSFUL."

LAIGRET SPOKE THROUGH HIS INTERPRETER AND AIDE, BROOKLYN-BORN T.CHARLES STEHLIN, 21, BELIEVED TO BE THE ONLY AMERICAN OFFICER IN THE REGULAR FRENCH ARMY.

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STEHLIN IS THE SON OF COL.JOSEPH STEHLIN OF MIAMI,FLA., VETERAN OF THE LAFAYETTE SQUADRON IN WORLD WAR 1 AND NOW WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY AIR CORPS IN ENGLAND. HE WAS A FRENCH FIGHTER PILOT IN THE 1939 RUSSO-FINNISH CAMPAIGN, AND FLEW WITH THE BRITISH IN 1940.

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SGT.PETE ZURLINDEN OF DAYTON,OHIO, FORMERLY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT AT ANNAPOLIS, MD., AND NOW A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT. IT IS DISTRIBUTED BY THE A.P.)

TARAWA,NOV.22-(DELAYED)--THIRTY-FIVE DARING MARINES AND THEIR INDOMITABLE "SKIPPER," FIRST LT.WILLIAM D.HAWKINS, 30, OF EL PASO,TEX., WROTE ONE OF THE MOST GALLANT CHAPTERS IN THE CONQUEST OF TARAWA.

(A WASHINGTON DISPATCH TODAY,DEC.17, REPORTED THAT AN AIRFIELD IN THE GILBERTS HAD BEEN NAMED FOR HAWKINS.)

LIEUT.HAWKINS AND MORE THAN A DOZEN OF HIS MEN ARE BURIED

BENEATH THE SANDS OF BLOODY BETIO BEACH, THE MOST HAZARDOUS STRIP OF SAND EVER BRIDGED IN COMBAT.

THEY WERE A SPECIAL "SCOUT-SNIPER" OUTFIT. THEIR JOB WAS ONE OF THE MOST TICKLISH EVER ASSIGNED ANY CONTINGENT. THEY WERE TOLD TO SECURE THE LONG 600 YARD PIER JUTTING OUT FROM BETIO BEACH AND TO WIPE OUT ALL THE JAPANESE MACHINE GUN NESTS THREATENING THE INVASION FORCE. THE PIER WAS FULL OF JAPS. WITH A FLAME THROWER OUTFIT AND THE AID OF DYNAMITE, THEY ROUTED 6 NESTS BEFORE OUR FIRST WAVE STRUCK THE BEACH.

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BUT WHEN OUR CARRIER BASED PLANES BEGAN THE TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT THAT ROCKED TARAWA WITHOUT A LETUP FOR TWO DAYS, LIEUT.HAWKINS AND HIS MARINES WERE RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF IT. THE JAPS DYNAMITED ONE SECTION OF THE PIER, SET OFF SEVERAL MINES NEAR THE SCOUT SNIPERS AND RAKED THEM FROM THE BEACH WITH ALL TYPES OF FIRE.

THE MARINE ADVANCE GUARD DIDN'T GET A CHANCE TO DRAW A SECOND BREATH BEFORE ORDERS CAME SHOOTING THEM FAR DOWN THE BEACH WHERE MANY HUNDREDS OF MARINES WERE PINNED DOWN BY VICIOUS MACHINE GUN AND MORTAR CROSS FIRE. LIEUT.HAWKINS LEARNED HE HAD TO PUSH ACROSS TO THE AIRPORT, WIPING OUT AS MANY ENEMY EMPLACEMENTS AS HE COULD.

FROM SOMEWHERE A MACHINE GUN OPENED UP. LIEUT.HAWKINS WAS WOUNDED IN THE HAND AND THREE MORE OF HIS MEN TOPPLED DEAD.

HAWKINS WAS FORCED TO SEEK MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR HIS HAND AND GUNNE SGT.JARED J.HOOPER, 26, OF MILFORD,N.J., ASSUMED TEMPORARY COMMAND.

MARINE MORTARS NOW WERE ON THE BEACH, AND THE MOST HAZARDOUS JOB YET GIVEN LT.HAWKINS' BAND CAME NEXT. THEY WERE ORDERED TO GO OUT AND "SPOT" FOR THE MORTARS.

CPL.CHARLES W.EVANS, 22, OF 1969 ARTHUR AVE., LAKEWOOD,OHIO, AND SGT.STANLEY J.DEKA, 22, OF 6726 CLEMENT AVE., CLEVELAND, MOVED DEEP INTO ENEMY TERRITORY AND STOOD UP IN FULL VIEW OF THE JAP GUNS--ONLY YARDS AWAY. THEY POINTED OUT THE NESTS WITH THEIR HANDS UNTIL MORTAR FIRE COULD BE UNLEASHED.

SGT.MORRIS C.OWENS, 26, OF 218 SO.RANDALL ST., MADISON, WIS., WAS NEAR LT.HAWKINS WHEN HE RECEIVED HIS FATAL WOUND.

"HE HAD RETURNED TO JOIN US WITH ORDERS THAT WE HAD TO GO DOWN TO ONE OF THE HOTTEST BEACHES AND WIPE OUT A SERIES OF COMPOUNDS," THE SERGEANT RELATED.

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"HE RAN RIGHT UP AGAINST THE FIRST ONE WE REACHED AND STARTED THROWING HAND GRENADES FROM SHORT RANGE. HE HAD GOTTEN RID OF A HALF DOZEN WHEN A HEAVY MACHINE GUN OPENED UP. AN EXPLOSIVE SHELL STRUCK HIM ON THE SHOULDER, NEAR AN ARTERY."

PVT.JAMES ESSARY, 22, OF 5245 SO.ELLIS AVE., CHICAGO; PVT.SEVERAN P.KLOSKOWSKI, 22, OF ROUTE 2, MUKWONAGO,WIS., AND CPL.PAUL E.INGREN, 21, OF ROUTE 1, PORTERVILLE,CALIF., TOOK THE OFFICER TO THE NEAREST AID STATION.

CORPSMEN ATTACHED TO THE AID STATION REPORTED THAT LT.HAWKINS FOUGHT BITTERLY AGAINST DEATH AND THAT LT.HERMAN R.BRUKHARDT,29, MEDICAL CORPS., OF 630 FARMANTER AVENUE, MENOMINEE,MICH., GAVE THE YOUNG OFFICER BLOOD PLASMA.

"HE LIVED SEVERAL HOURS," SAID CPL.ROBERT L.KLEINKNIGHT, 19, OF 2509 SUNSET AVE., BAKERSFIELD,CALIF., "BUT DOC BRUKARDT HELD OUT LITTLE HOPE FOR HIM. HE DIED DURING THE NIGHT."

UNDER SGT.HOOPER, THE SCOUT-SNIPERS RETURNED TO THE COMMAND

30.24-11101

POST TO AWAIT FURTHER ORDERS.

THE CENTRAL COMMAND POST HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED ALONGSIDE A WELL FORTIFIED COMPOUND IN WHICH WERE SOME 25 JAPS.

"A COLONEL CAME UP TO ME AND SAID, 'GET THOSE JAPS OUT OF THERE! THEY'VE BEEN RAISING HELL!'" SAID HOOPER.

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THE REMAINING SCOUT-SNIPERS BOVE INTO THE COMPOUND AND STARTED FIRING THEIR RIFLES INTO EVERY CORNER OF THE PLACE. BUT THE JAPS BLAZED BACK.

"WE GAVE THEM THE WORKS. GRENADES, DYNAMITE. STILL WE COULDN'T GET 'EM OUT," SAID PVT.JAMES H.ALLRED, 21, OF SOPHIA,N.C., WHO, WITH PVT.ROBERT V.BEVER, 21, OF 3319 PASEO BLVD., KANSAS CITY,MO., WAS ON TOP OF THE OPERATION THROUGHOUT.

"WE JUST KEPT TOSSING STUFF IN WHENEVER WE FELT LIKE IT," SAID HOOPER. "FINALLY WHEN WE HAD REPEATED THIS SEVERAL TIMES, WITHOUT RESPONSE, WE WENT IN."

LONDON, ON.., DEC.17-(AP)-MEDICAL RESEARCH WORKERS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO ARE ENGAGED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW DRUG WHICH THEY BELIEVE MAY BE OF GREAT VALUE IN THE TREATMENT OF HEART COLLAPSE, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY.

THE DRUG IS DERIVED FROM THE FRUINT OF THE HEDGE-APPLE OR OSAGE ORANGE, A NATIVE PLANT OF TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA WHICH GROWS UNCULTIVATED AT SEVERAL PLACES IN THIS DISTRICT.

THOUGH A CARDIAC STIMULANT OF GREAT POWER, IT IS SAID TO ACT WITHOUT THE CORRESPONDING INCREASE IN PULSE RATE WHICH CHARACTERIZES THE ACTION OF OTHER HEART STIMULANTS.

PS?110 (NYC IN)

MONTREAL, DEC 17-(AP)-TERMS OF A CONTRACT ARE TO BE DISCUSSED TOMORROW BY REPRESENTATIVES OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES AND MONTREAL AUTHORITIES.

AN IMPENDING STRIKE OF 2,000 CITY HALL CLERKS AND OTHER WHITE COLLAR EMPLOYES WAS STOPPED YESTERDAY ON THE PROMISE OF L.E.POTVIN, CHAIRMAN OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION, THAT THE NATIONAL SYNDICATE OF MUNICIPAL WORKERS WOULD BE RECOGNIZED AS THE BARGAINING AGENT. THIS FOLLOWED A SIMILAR PROMISE OF UNION RECOGNITION WHICH ENDED A 14-HOUR STRIKE OF MONTREAL'S FIREMEN, POLICEMEN AND PUBLIC WORKS EMPLOYES.

TODAY AIME LAURIN, PRESIDENT OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES BROTHERHOOD SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOR PLANS TO GROUP INTO A FEDERATION ALL MEMBERS OF POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS IN CANADA.

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HOWEVER, AT OTTAWA A.R.MOSHER, PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS, SAID HE KNEW OF NO SUCH PLAN.

AT TOMORROW'S CONTRACT MEETING WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVES WILL PRESENT A DRAFT OF DEMANDS FOR WAGE INCREASES AND CHANGES IN WORKING CONDITIONS.

POLICE MEN AND FIREMEN AT NEIGHBORING OUTREMONT DEMANDED SALARY ADJUSTMENTS AND RECOGNITION OF THEIR AFFILIATION TO THE C.C.L. AND SET DEC. 25 AS THE DEADLINE FOR A DECISION.

RN511PEW

NEW YORK, DEC 17-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD ATTACKED IN THE LONG DORMANT LENINGRAD AREA AND "SUCCEEDED IN INDENTING ON SOME POINTS."

THE BROADCAST INSISTED THAT, WHILE "SOMEWHAT LIVELIER," THE ACTIONS DID NOT EXCEED "A LOCAL CHARACTER." THE SOVIET ATTACK, IT SAID, CAME AGAINST A GERMAN WEDGE AND SOVIET GAINS WERE LATER IRONED OUT BY NAZI COUNTER-ATTACKS.

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THE GERMANS ALSO REPORTED SOVIET GAINS IN THE NEVEL AREA OF WHITE RUSSIA WHERE THEY SAID ATTACKS BY MORE THAN 60,000 RUSSIAN INFANTRYMEN WERE NOW IN THEIR FOURTH DAY. THE RUSSIANS HAVE STRUCK OUT IN A NEW DIRECTION, WEST AND NORTHWEST OF NEVEL, THE GERMANS SAID, AND HEAVY BATTLES ARE TAKING PLACE.

THEY SAID 51 RUSSIAN TANKS WERE DESTROYED IN ONE SECTOR ALONE IN THE LAST 24 HOURS.

THE GERMANS ALSO REPORTED TWO OTHER SOVIET ATTACKS IN WHITE RUSSIA, WEST OF KRICHEV WHERE THE RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN ON THE OFFENSIVE FOR TWO DAYS AND NEAR ZHLOBIN WHERE THE ATTACK WAS IN ITS THIRD DAY AND "SUCCEEDED IN MAKING A DEEP INDENTATION.

NONE OF THESE ATTACKS HAS YET BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED BY MOSCOW WHICH APPEARED TO BE FOLLOWING ITS USUAL COURSE OF WAITING UNTIL GAINS PILED UP BEFORE ANNOUNCING AN OFFENSIVE. TAKEN ALL TOGETHER, THE FIGHTING IN NORTH RUSSIA MAY WELL BE THE BEGINNING OF THE EXPECTED WINTER OFFENSIVE AIMED AT THE BALTIC SHORES.

JP243PEM

American Troops Fan Out in New Britain, Clear Foe From Cape Merkus Peninsula; Nazis Admit Reds Crack Line Near Latvia

DEC 18 1943

INVADERS EXPAND ISLAND HOLDINGS, GET AIR SUPPORT

Thunderbolts Shoot Down Seven Divebombers, Two Zeros.

JAPS RETURN AT NIGHT

12 Light Bombing, Strafing Attacks Reported with No Damage.

ADVANCE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, Sunday, Dec. 19.—(AP) U. S. Sixth Army invaders of New Britain have captured Umtingalu settlement and its gun positions which had prevented the only American unit from obtaining its objective during Wednesday's landings near Arawe, General MacArthur announced today.

It was on a reef off Umtingalu, whose fall represents an invasion gain of around three miles, that a group of soldiers, many of them Texans, suffered heavy losses Wednesday while trying to land there and cut the possible line of enemy retreat.

10 Jap Planes Downed

The American ground troops fanned out east and northeast of their original beachhead against slight and ineffective opposition by snipers while Thunderbolt patrols beat off a force of 25 dive-bombers and 15 Zeros Friday. The outnumbered Thunderbolts downed seven divebombers and two Zeros. Another enemy plane was downed at nearby Cape Gloucester on the island's western tip.

These 10 losses were added to 14 others inflicted on enemy raiders the day after the landing. So effectively have Allied fighter patrols covered the Arawe beachhead during daylight that the Japanese early Friday resorted to raids before dawn, making 12 light, unsuccessful bombing and strafing attacks.

The Americans found few Japanese alive or dead around Arawe but captured three 75 mm. guns, rations, gun racks and munition dumps. Arawe, 260 miles southwest of New Britain's richest prize, the fortress of Rabaul, is an important point on the enemy's barge supply-route along the southern coast.

Cape Gloucester, which is just northwest across the island, was pounded anew by 80 more tons of explosives. That air base, which is only a short overwater distance from New Guinea, whence the New Britain invasion sprang, now has taken more than 1,100 tons of explosives since late November.

Advance on Bougainville

In the northern Solomons, United States troops which have held a beachhead at Empress Augusta bay on the west central coast of Bougainville since Nov. 1, opened a push into the jungles northeastward, aiming at high ground near headwaters of the Torokina river. Some advanced enemy positions in that area already are pocketed on three sides.

Thursday, the latest day for which Admiral William F. Halsey

30.27—11103

reported air operations in that sector, the Solomons airforce made 180 sorties, mostly around Buka just north of Bougainville, during which 135 tons of bombs were dropped.

More than 100 Mitchell medium bombers, Dauntless divebombers, Avenger torpedo bombers and fighters attacked air base targets at Buka.

Admiral Halsey's headquarters also reported that an enemy-occupied island off Empress Augusta bay was shelled by United States destroyers Wednesday.

The advances at Arawe placed the Americans close to an airfield. That air strip, left unserviceable by the fleeing enemy, undoubtedly could be restored quickly to usefulness.

Under a dominating air cover of Lightning and Thunderbolt fighters the troops of Lieutenant General Walter Krueger's command built up their defenses before the Japanese could recover for a counter-attack. There was no distinct battle line, a spokesman indicated. The Americans were encountering only intermittent resistance as they probed scattered pockets of the enemy.

"Our force near Arawe continued to expand its position," a headquarters spokesman said on the basis of developments through Friday.

Outpost patrols were established to guard against a surprise attack by any body of troops the enemy might send over the sixty miles of mountain trails from Cape Gloucester, across the island to the northwest.

Occupation of the Arawe area, General Douglas MacArthur said in announcing the invasion, gave his forces surface control of the Vitiaz Strait, separating New Britain and New Guinea.

Pound Distant Oil Center

While aerial operations stepped up over New Britain and Bougainville in the northern Solomons, other Allied warplanes reached out again to pound enemy positions far to the west, at Balikpapan, Borneo, and Makassar, Celebes.

A flight of more than 2,500 miles was involved in this operation. The oil refinery and harbor area at Balikpapan was bombed, but adverse weather hindered observation of results. At Makassar, the heavy bombers hit the town area and the Juliana wharf.

6TH ARMY MEN WIN PENINSULA IN ARAWE AREA

BUSH

First of Two Main Goals Falls on Fourth Day of the Invasion.

DEC 19 1943

AUSSIES GAIN ON NEW GUINEA

Our Flyers Raid the Marshalls for Eighth Day in Row and Hit Wotje Atoll.

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, New Guinea, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Troops of the United States Sixth Army have occupied the entire Cape Merkus Peninsula in the Arawe sector of New Britain Island, and are continuing to advance, Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters announced tonight.

This gave the invasion forces which landed four days ago complete control of the three-mile neck of land flanking the Arawe harbor on the southwest coast of the big island and leading toward the site of the presently unserviceable air strip.

The peninsula, together

The peninsula and the off-lying Pilelo Island which was overrun on the first day of the attack, were described as the prime initial objectives of the sea-borne strike against Japanese occupation of New Britain, their major base in the Southwest Pacific area.

"Our force near Arawe continues to expand its position," a headquarters spokesman said on the basis of developments through yesterday.

No distinct battle line has been established, the spokesman said, but Americans in intermittent combat eliminated scattered enemy resistance as it was encountered.

The Japanese were reported to have continued their air activity over the sector in an effort to hamper American gains, but there has been no indication of any damage caused. The enemy's earlier aerial retaliation was beaten off by Allied fighters.

Australians Gaining.

On the second Southwest Pacific land front across the Vitiaz Straits, Australians pressed farther northward along the shore of the Huon Peninsula of New Guinea and maintained contact with the enemy north of the Sanga River.

Fifth Air Force P-38s and P-40s, which downed fourteen of the Japanese bombers and fighters seeking vainly to attack the beachhead, patrolled the skies over Arawe today while that New Britain invasion point was cleared of enemy snipers and swiftly fortified by United States Sixth Army troops.

Gen. MacArthur reported that the three-mile-long position, invaded Wednesday from New Guinea with small loss of life and without loss of a ship or plane, now was firmly secured on the southwest shore of a 300-mile coastline.

Keeping up their amazing record, American planes on the day after the invasion emerged without loss from a series of battles in which nine Nipponese bombers and five fighters were shot down when intercepted on retaliatory missions.

No mention was made in today's reports of any Japanese ground action against the Arawe position, 260 miles southwest of New Britain's most important base, Rabaul. Even in the air, the Japanese efforts were dwarfed by those of far-ranging Allied planes.

Gloucester Bombed Again.

While the fighters, whose nearest New Guinea land base is nearly eighty miles away, protected the beachhead, two waves of Liberators went after the enemy air and supply base of Cape Gloucester, 70 miles northwest of Arawe, with 232 tons of explosives Wednesday and Thursday.

Other planes destroyed or damaged twenty-five of the barges on which the Japanese rely to supply their New Guinea and New Britain forces in the invasion sector. A Liberator sank a 2,000-ton enemy tanker 120 miles northeast of Wewak.

Marshall Isles Raided.

On the Solomons approach to Rabaul, Admiral William F. Halsey reported 230 more sorties by planes which monopolized the skies over Bougainville, pounding its 150-mile-length with 170 tons of explosives from Buin on the south to Buka on the north.

Far to the northeast of the Solomons, Seventh Army air force Liberators raided the Mid-Pacific Marshalls, 300 miles from the American-held Gilberts, for the eighth straight day. In the latest raid to be reported, the big bombers pounded the enemy air base at Wotje Atoll at dusk Wednesday, opposed only by light anti-aircraft fire.

Northwest of Australia, Liberators made a round-trip flight of more than 2,500 miles to hit Japanese oil refineries at Balikpapan on Borneo. Closer to Australia, Beaufighters sank a 4,000-ton transport off Timor. These air operations, from Borneo to the Marshalls, extended over an ocean arc of roughly 4,000 miles.

Gen. MacArthur also announced a new ground success on New Guinea. Australians captured the enemy coastal supply point of Lakona on Huon Peninsula, fourteen miles north of Finschhafen. The tank-paced Aussies killed many of the retreating foe.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON NEVEL FRONT

REPORTED BY NAZIS

LONG

250,000 Soviet Troops Drive Westward Toward Latvian Border.

MOSCOW SILENT

Communique Tells Only of Fighting in Kirovograd Area in Ukraine.

DEC 20 1943

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 19.—(AP) Russian forces in the southern Ukraine have captured several enemy strongpoints, killed 1,400 Nazis and wrecked 28 enemy tanks in the Kirovograd area, Moscow announced today, while Berlin admitted a breakthrough by 250,000 Russian troops storming westward in the Nevel area 70 miles from the Latvian border.

The Russians, mentioning only the Kirovograd front in their midnight communique broadcast from Moscow and recorded here by the Soviet monitor, said German counter-attacks in this area failed. The Germans retreated in some areas abandoning large quantities of equipment and stores, it added.

Nazis Lines Broken

But Col. Ernst von Hamer, Berlin radio commentator, said the Russians broke through German lines in the Nevel area in a drive from two directions by 17 infantry, cavalry and artillery divisions and two tank corps. He admitted that the Germans had "shortened their front after grim battles lasting several hours."

The Russians have never acknowledged attacking in this area despite German claims since last Monday that 60,000 Russians plus three tank brigades had plunged out in an offensive which began south of Nevel and spread to the west and northwest.

Earlier German reports said the Russians "surged toward our positions practically incessantly. Local breaches were sealed off. During the fluctuating, bitter fighting the Bolshevists suffered particularly heavy losses."

Heavy Attacks in Ukraine

Berlin also acknowledged the power of Soviet drives in the Ukraine, where the forces under Gen. Ivan S. Konev were pounding at Kirovograd's defenses. The Germans mentioned "repeated massed attacks" in the past 24 hours, but said German counter-attacks were progressing in the area.

The Germans said the Russians lost 54 tanks in the fighting Friday.

Moscow dispatches called the news from the front the most meager in many days, and the last two communiques were the shortest since the beginning of the Russian offensive. Even the army newspaper Red Star and the Moscow Daily Izvestia carried no front dispatches. Unfavorable weather was believed the cause for the lack of news.

But with the Russians pointing up their fighting in the Kirovograd area, indications were that with Smela, to the north, the two towns were valuable prizes. Should the Red army succeed in crashing through the front anywhere between them, a whole network of communications vital to German plans would become useless, Moscow said.

In London it was expected that the decisive battle for Kirovograd would develop in the next few days.

For the second day the Russians have made no mention of the Kiev bulge, indicating a lull after five weeks of frantic but futile German efforts to break the Red Army's main Dnieper salient.

Moscow said the Germans may be expected to reinforce their army along the Teterev river, 55 miles west of Kiev, during the break in the fighting and another all-out effort to crack Soviet defenses would not be unexpected.

Fighting Dwindles

The fighting, which originally involved eight German tank divisions, was reported to have dwindled to scouting operations, marking a Red army defensive victory as important as some of its offensive victories.

Berlin reports also maintained silence on the Kiev sector but mentioned important fighting in four other areas—some of it under way almost a week—which the Russians have never confirmed.

Three of the Soviet attacks reported by the Germans were in White Russia and a fourth was far to the south in the Kherson area at the mouth of the Dnieper. The most important was that near Nevel. But south of the automobile highway from Smolensk to Orsha, in the Kirchev area, the Russians were reported to have made several night attacks and achieved some penetrations. The Germans said they "ironed these out" with counterattacks.

In the Zhlobin area, where the Russians were said to have been attacking since last Wednesday with 100,000 troops and two tank brigades, the Germans reported attacks growing weaker. However, the Vichy radio admitted breaches in the German lines in this area after the Russians attacked with several fresh divisions and concentrated fire power on a narrow front.

The Germans also told of a new Soviet thrust in the far south against what they termed their "Kherson bridgehead," apparently a strip of territory on the south bank of the Dnieper opposite Kherson. The Russians, they said began attacks Thursday with considerable concentrated artilery and large formations of battle planes, but so far have been repulsed.

NAZIS SAY REDS ARE BATTLING TOWARD BALTIC

Drive in White Russia May Herald Opening of Winter Campaign.

DEC 19 1943

KIROVOGRAD RING TIGHTENS

Fighting in Kiev Bulge Dies Down With Vatutin's Troops Halting Enemy.

London, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Troops of Gen. Ivan S. Konev's second Ukraine Army have strengthened their encirclement of the industrial city of Kirovograd, killing 800 counter-attacking Germans, Moscow announced today as Nazi sources reported new and heavy fighting in White Russia.

Capture of Kirovograd would seriously menace the German garrison at Krivoi Rog, principal source of manganese for Ger-

many's war machine. The Germans have held to this vital mining center for months, hurling back repeated Red Army frontal attacks.

Today's Russian communique was unusually laconic, confining itself mainly to action around Kirovograd, but Berlin reported terrific battles in White Russia, possibly heralding the opening of a full-scale Russian winter drive for the Baltic.

Wins Defensive Battle.

Dispatches from Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press correspondent in Moscow, meanwhile, said that Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's first Ukraine Army, in smashing Marshal Fritz von Mannstein's tank offensive in the Kiev bulge, "has won a defensive victory as important as some of its offensive victories."

"The tank battle west of Kiev has died down after five weeks of frantic but futile German efforts to break the Red Army's main Dnieper River salient," Mr. Cassidy wrote.

"Although the Germans gained the important rail cities of Zhitomir and Korosten, and the highway junction of Radomsyl in prolonged and expensive armored assaults, they failed to achieve a major breakthrough. The fighting which originally involved eight German tank divisions has now dwindled to scouting operations."

Holds Wide Springboard.

Mr. Cassidy added that Vatutin still holds a wide springboard west of Kiev for further expected Russian offensives toward the old Polish frontier.

Most important of the reported Soviet drives in White Russia, according to Berlin, was an attack begun last Monday by Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko in the area south of Nevel, seventy miles from the Latvian border.

Here, the German broadcasts asserted, the Red Army has extended its operations west and northwest of Nevel. Gen. Yeremenko was said by the Nazis to be using at least 60,000 troops bolstered by heavy tank forces in this drive toward the Baltic coast.

The German radio admitted deep indentations by Red Army troops advancing on the rail junction of Zhlobin, northwest of Gomel, but said that counter-attacks restored the German lines.

West of Krichev, where the Germans said the Russians launched attacks last Thursday, fighting continued through yesterday, with the Red Army forces said to be advancing under cover of artificial fog. Defending Nazis stopped this attack, Berlin said.

CHURCHILL'S CRISIS CONSIDERED PASSED

R-GREENE

Doctors Report Pneumonia Is Breaking Up and His Temperature Is Down

WIFE IS NOW AT BEDSIDE

Prime Minister Bars Delays in Allied War Program Because of Illness

DEC 19 1943

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill was believed safely past the crisis of his illness tonight as a bulletin issued from 10 Downing Street announced the British statesman's "'temperature is subsiding and the pneumonia is resolving."

In medical parlance "resolving" means a breaking up, disappearance or termination.

There was still some uneasiness here over the fact that the bulletin cited "some irregularity of pulse." This was because it had been noted Mr. Churchill was being attended by a heart specialist in his present illness somewhere in the Middle East though he had required only his regular physicians during his previous attack of pneumonia in London last February.

Mr. Churchill had been under a tremendous strain, increased by his trips to Washington, Moscow, Quebec, Teheran and Cairo, and he is a driving worker whose exertions might well exhaust a younger heart.

However, it now was hoped that, barring a relapse, he would be convalescent by Christmas and able to return from the Middle East within a few weeks, contrary to earlier reports that indicated the Prime Minister might be forced to remain away several months.

London More Optimistic

The spirit of optimism prevailing in London stemmed not only from the clinical reports of the improvement in his condition, but also from word that the 69-year-old Prime Minister had been able to read important war dispatches.

With Mrs. Churchill at his bedside, it was said he insisted on keeping in touch with the latest developments on the Russian, Italian and Far Pacific battle-fronts and had given a strict order that his illness should not interfere with or delay war plans agreed upon at Teheran and Cairo.

Never a "good patient" unless his wife was near by, Mr. Churchill was understood to have been greatly cheered by her arrival last night after a flight across the war zone.

The War Cabinet is expected to decide within the next few days whether it is necessary to make special arrangements to handle his duties during his absence. But reports that a special "interim prime minister" might be appointed were not given wide credence here.

Mr. Churchill has now been gone for five weeks and in that time Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Atlee and Foreign Minister Anthony Eden have been his principal spokesmen in Commons.

The text of the mid-afternoon bulletin issued at 10 Downing Street was:

"There has been some irregularity of pulse, but temperature is subsiding and pneumonia is resolving."

Churchill's improvement cheered every one, but it was felt it will be a few days until he passes the crisis. The Prime Minister was allowed to read important war dispatches, according to the Daily Mail, and "is said to have insisted that nothing—least of all the operation of agreed war plans—should be delayed for one moment by his illness."

TITO FORCES CLAIM GAINS

WHITE

Also Report Rise In Nazi Terrorism Against Civilians

New York, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Belgrade radio in German-occupied Yugoslavia left the air abruptly tonight in the middle of a domestic broadcast. Such silencing of a transmission station often is evidence of an aerial attack.

London, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Yugoslav Partisan army declared today that it had smashed back the Sixth German offensive in thirteen days and had mounted a counter-offensive as Allied aerial squadrons gathered in its support.

From Montenegro northward to Bosnia and Croatia the Yugoslav columns of Gen Josip Broz (Tito) reported they were slowly gaining against heavy enemy tank and infantry forces.

Call Terrorism General

Earlier Yugoslav reports that the Nazis were looting and burning in some areas were broadened by a declaration by the Free Yugoslav radio that "terrorism and violence" against civilians had become general and that in a ring of villages southeast of Zagreb the invaders had killed entire populations.

The Yugoslav Government in exile, rival to Tito's group, declared that Hans Neubacher, a new special German envoy in the Balkans, was in Budapest negotiating with the Hungarians over their proposal to withdraw Hungarian troops from the Russian front and send them into Yugoslavia.

Mihailovic Forces In Action

Coupled with this was an assertion that the Cairo Government's forces under Gen. Draja Mihailovic themselves had taken the field against the Germans in some areas.

Radio France at Algiers said swarms of little Allied craft daily cross the Adriatic under protection of torpedo boats and planes to take supplies and weapons to the Yugoslavs.

Nazis Advance Claims

The German radio claimed that in the first half of December, 2,198 Yugoslav "bandits" were killed and 3,341 captured.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters in Italy announced that in the Allied air patrol over Yugoslavia and Albania seven planes had been shot down for a two-day total of thirteen.

Churchill's Illness Breaking Up

DEC 19 1943

Bulletin Also Reports Temperature Drop, but Irregularity of Pulse.

London, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill's condition was reported better in a bulletin issued today from No. 10 Downing Street. "There has been some irregularity of pulse, but the temperature is subsiding and the pneumonia is resolving," said this official statement signed by his three physicians, Lord Moran, Brigadier Davis E. Bedford and Lieut.-Col. Robert J. V. Pulvertaft.

Despite his illness, however, the Prime Minister—who is still somewhere in the Middle East—was said to be insisting upon continuing his direction of Britain's war effort. He is keeping in closest touch with the War Cabinet in London, the Daily Mail declared, "and is transacting urgent State business."

Mrs. Churchill reached her husband's side yesterday after a hasty flight from England.

The official report of Mr.

TITO LAUNCHES OWN OFFENSIVE

Drives Nazis Back and May Face Hungarians.

London, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Yugoslav Partisan troops have gone over to the counter-offensive in three sectors, seizing the initiative after breaking the heaviest German assaults yet launched against the liberated territory, it was announced today.

Marshal Josip Broz's communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio, reported that in the Serbia-Montenegro border area his Second Corps was clearing the territory of the enemy, that in eastern Bosnia his troops were going forward in very heavy fighting against tanks, and that in Croatia Yugoslav forces were on the offensive.

The Germans were hard hit in Montenegro, where Partisan forces were battling them to a standstill, said Marshal Broz (Tito).

The Partisans won another clash in northern Herzegovina, the communique asserted.

Eaker Decorates Texas Flyer For 'Miraculous, Heroic' Feat

London, Dec. 18 (AP)—Lieut. John C. Morgan, of Amarillo, Texas, received the Congressional Medal of Honor from Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker today for "miraculous and heroic" performance during the American heavy bomber attack on Hannover on July 28.

With the pilot mortally wounded in a fighter plane attack on the Flying Fortress of which Morgan was copilot, three gunners, unconscious from lack of oxygen and their communications system wrecked, Morgan struggled with the half-conscious pilot for control of the plane and kept it in formation to complete the mission and return safely.

Rated Among Greatest

The citation ranked his exploit as one of the greatest in the history of the American army air forces.

During Morgan's perilous flight, Sergt. Tyre C. Weaver, top turret gunner of Riverview, Ala., with his left arm blown off, was thrown overboard by the navigator, Lieut. Keith J. Koske, of Milwaukee, who is now in the United States, as a last resort to save the gunner's life.

The gunner, whose fellow crewmen were unable to stop the flow of blood, parachuted into enemy territory in the hope he would receive prompt medical attention and subsequently was reported alive and a prisoner of war.

Ordeal Lasts 2½ Hours

Morgan's ordeal, intensified by a gale blowing through a shattered windshield and the dying pilot's pitching against the controls—lasted two and a half hours, the time it took to get to the target area and out again.

Out of the anti-aircraft fire at last, and half way back across the North Sea, the Fortress was attacked by fighters. When the plane landed, on an RAF coastal field, it was dangerously low on gasoline.

Morgan, big and strapping, was hailed as a hero by his crew. He said they were "a bunch of tough fellows."

Around the Aero Club at his field he is known for only one gripe—he can't win at checkers. Back from a mission, he likes to relax over the game but he says: "How can I relax if the guys across the table always win?"

N. J. Flyer Wins Medal

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP).—Among medals awarded by General Ira C. Eaker, United States 8th Air Force commander, today was a Legion of Merit to Captain Arnold Levine, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Stalin And Benes Meet In Moscow

DEC 19 1943

London, Dec. 18 (AP)—Premier Stalin and Edouard Benes, president of the Czecho-Slovak government-in-exile met today, the Moscow radio announced in a broadcast recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

On December 12 the Soviet Union and the Czecho-Slovak government-in-exile took the first step toward erecting a barrier against future German aggression in eastern Europe by signing a twenty-year treaty of friendship, of mutual assistance and of post-war collaboration.

Tokio Reports Aerial Victories

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP).—The Tokio raid said today that forty Allied planes had attacked the big Japanese base of Rabaul, New Britain, yesterday morning and that eighteen had been shot down, against a Japanese loss of two.

[A Tokio broadcast recorded by United States government monitors quoted an imperial headquarters communique as saying that "one large transport, three small transports and more than thirty landing barges" approaching New Britain were sunk by Japanese Navy planes Wednesday morning. In a second attack Thursday morning, the broadcast said, one large landing barge and more than twenty landing barges were sunk, and in another attack early Friday a small transport, an amphibian truck, four large landing barges and several other landing barges were also sent to the bottom.]

RECORD DEATH TOLL IN LONDON EPIDEMIC

London, Dec. 18 A. P.).—Deaths caused by the present in-

30.24-1110 5

fluenza epidemic soared to a new high of 1,148 for the week ending December 11, greatest since the last week of January, 1937, the Ministry of Health announced today.

This was an increase of 439 over influenza deaths for the previous weeks when 709 died.

The Ministry said, however, that latest reports indicated that the number of cases was beginning to decline. At the same time the Ministry warned that the peak figure in the number of deaths may not have been reached.

London, Dec. 18 (AP)—An air-raid warning sounded in London tonight and heavy gunfire was heard immediately.

The all-clear signal, however, sounded a short time afterward.

American Army in Britain Begins Christmas Parties

DEC 19 1943
L-HAWKINS

LONDON, Dec. 18.—(AP) A bigger and better American army in Britain began a bigger and better round of Christmas parties today—with the accent on old-fashioned frolics, which may produce an occasional stomach ache but won't have a hang-over in a thousand.

Soldiers of an American supply depot began the celebrations in London's bomb-ridden east end. Their guests of honor were 100 Cockney children and a good many of their dockyard working parents.

At least 15,000 other children from one end of the island to the other will come to Yank parties or have the parties brought to them.

For this second American army Christmas in Britain about 50 Red Cross clubs at cities throughout the island are sponsoring children's parties for about 2,500 youngsters. As many more pairs of young eyes will pop at gay doings gotten up by army units or small Red Cross field clubs. It is estimated that a single infantry division will have 9,500 young guests at 40 parties.

Because bombs have left so many children unable to go to parties the parties will go to them. At Exeter soldiers will move Santa Claus and company into the Princess Elizabeth Orthopedic hospital and in Leicester the G.I.'s will make the rounds to children's hospitals to deliver gifts and candy.

No one knows how much candy has been saved from none to ample rations or how many thousands of toys have been made, bought or received.

Uncle Sam is doing his share by providing a "well proportioned fir tree, six to eight feet in height, for every 250 soldiers in the theater." In this land where shiny ornaments long ago vanished from stores, bright bits of ribbon, stars cut from ration cans, odd bits of colored paper and cotton all have been pressed into service for tree decorations.

Amid all of this festivity more lasting help to unfortunates also has been provided. One WAC unit in London is "adopting" a seven-year-old daughter of a missing R.A.F. flier with a fund of $400.

While at the wish of the soldiers the main emphasis is being placed on giving rather than receiving, the men themselves will not be neglected. Turkey and trimmings will be provided by the army while the Red Cross in addition to children's parties is planning parties ranging from formal dances to corn-poppings and amateur shows.

Special religious services will sound familiar and well-loved themes of brotherhood in strange surroundings like Nissen hut chapels and in the open fields as well as in ancient English churches.

Catholics will have midnight mass where possible but many churches cannot have services during blackout hours.

Berlin Munitions Plant Blasted

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Dec. 18 (AP)—One of Berlin's largest munitions factories in the western suburb of Babelsberg was blown up in the RAF's Thursday night bombing, a Swedish engineer just returned from the Reich capital said today.

The engineer, Karl Erikson, said: "It was light as day on the streets from fires and I counted forty-one in a fifteen-minute walk down the street. A quarter of an hour after I retired in the Hotel Excelsior, which was practically untouched except that the windows were broken, a violent explosion shook Berlin. The next morning I learned the blast was at one of Berlin's largest munitions factories at Babelsberg, which was destroyed by a delayed action bomb."

Mr. Erikson, who has been installing turbines in Italy for the past four years, was passing through Berlin en route to Sweden from Genoa.

"I had experienced several British and American air raids before, but this was the worst experience in my life," he said.

"Bombs dropped unceasingly for nearly half an hour, especially around the air-raid shelter near the Anhalter Station, where I stayed."

He estimated the area within a radius of a third of a mile of the Anhalter Station had been devastated, but said the station itself was undamaged. Also hard hit were Babelsberg and the Neubelsberg district, also on the west of the city.

"When I left the Tempelhof airfield, fires were still burning in three administration offices," he added. "The personnel told me that four hangars were destroyed and parts of the field torn up by bomb craters."

He said that Berliners took the attack quietly, because they were growing accustomed to the bombings.

"Fire brigades and the police were better organized than in earlier raids, according to persons I spoke to," Mr. Erikson stated. "Berliners said it was the shortest of the big attacks, yet the most violent they had experienced."

Another eyewitness said he had found Essen and Kassel relatively harder hit than Berlin.

Genoa looked almost as bad as Berlin, Mr. Erikson said, adding: "Fifteen thousand homes have been damaged at Genoa, of which 8,000 are ruined completely. In Milan, 30,000 houses have been damaged severely."

SWEDEN AGAIN HITS ARRESTS

Renewed Protest Says Relations With Reich Are Affected

Stockholm, Dec. 18 (AP)—Germany has been informed by the Swedish Government of a "deterioration" in Nazi-Swedish relations as a result of arrest and deportation of Norwegian university students, it was revealed today.

A note rejecting Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's recent sharp statement on Sweden's original protest against the reportations was handed to the German Foreign Office Thursday by the Swedish representative in Berlin. Von Ribbentrop had declared that Sweden had no right to interfere.

Effect Seen Already

Reemphasizing that the action against the Norwegian students "cannot fail to affect future Swedish-German relations," the note added that "this already is evident as regards the general relations, such as contacts and exchanges between institutions, corporations and private individuals."

"If the action (deporting the students) is pursued, further deterioration cannot be avoided," the note stated.

Sweden considers it "not only her right but also her duty to take the matter up with the German Government the way it has been done," the note added.

Must Concern People

"Developments in neighboring northern countries to which Sweden is attached by innumerable ties must necessarily concern the Swedish Government and people."

Since the arrest of 1,200 Norwegian students and professors at Oslo University for "anti-Germany activity" there has been a steady clamor among the Swedes for a break in the cultural relations between Germany and Sweden or for the Swedish Government to take other reprisals.

Sweden Tells Reich Relations Are Worsened

Stockholm, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The Swedish Government has notified Germany that deterioration of Swedish-German relations already is evident as a result of Nazi arrests and deportation of Norwegian university students, it was disclosed today. A note handed the German Foreign Office on Thursday by the Swedish representative in Berlin rejected German Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop's recent sharp statement on Sweden's original protest against the deportations.

Germany To Outlaw Candy

Stockholm, Dec. 18 (AP)—Candy production is to be outlawed in Germany after January 1, 1944, advices from Berlin said tonight.

Prisoners Tell How Nazis Slew Russians at Trial in Moscow

GILMORE

MOSCOW, Dec. 18—(AP) A young Russian mechanic, who admitted betraying his country, testified at Russia's first war criminal trial that he aided the Germans in slaughtering 60 children between the ages of 6 and 12, the Moscow press reported today, while a German defendant told a packed, shuddering courtroom how the Nazis systematically killed thousands of innocent Russians by gas, machine-guns and torture.

Mikhail Petrovich Bulanov, 26, Russian chauffeur for the Gestapo, testified at the trial at Kharkov that the sick and starving children were placed in a truck and told they were being taken to Stalingrad to visit relatives, but that later the Gestapo mowed them down with automatic guns as the children cried "daddy, don't kill us, we want to live."

Russian children commonly address strangers as daddy.

In addition to Bulwnov, three Germans are on trial following the pledge of the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain that war criminals would be brought to justice at the scenes of their crimes and tried under local law.

Moscow newspapers devoted much space to the trial and gave these highlights from the testimony:

Tells of Slayings

A German police corporal, Reinhardt Ratzlaw, 36, under examination by Maj. Gen. A. N. Maisanikov of the fourth Ukrainian military tribunal, who is presiding over the trial, testified in detail of how he participated in the beating and torture of Russians, such as pulling hair out of their beards and sticking pins into women. He also testified that he helped operate a death automobile where Russians were put to death from carbon monoxide gas.

Ratzlaw estimated that about 5,000 were killed in this fashion and that the total killed in Kharkov and Kharkov province was about 30,000. He further estimated that the Germans had executed about 5,000 to 8,000 persons at Zhitomir, about 35,000 at Kiev and about 4,000 at Lubni during their occupation of these cities.

The Nazi corporal told the court that he felt responsible for the deaths of these people "in the sense that I carried out the orders of my chiefs."

Another defendant, Hans Ritz, a Nazi storm trooper commander, testified that he helped falsify documents which led to the execution of hundreds of innocent Russians and himself took a gun and fired into the ranks of screaming people "to fulfill my orders."

"Otherwise," he added, "I would have been tried myself."

The fourth defendant, Capt. William Langheld, 52, of the Gestapo, testified that the German government had issued orders for the mass extermination of innocent Russians and declared that he himself had killed "about 100."

Langheld said a mother was beaten to death and to silence the wailing and screaming of her child a corporal killed it.

Following the direct examination of four defendants the court ordered the questioning of witnesses to start.

Red army gunners guarded the prisoners in the packed courtroom. The spectators shuddered as the four men told in lurid detail their part in the slaying of Russian men, women and children.

German Testifies He Spent Full Year in Studying Official Procedure.

LEARNED TO 'EXTERMINATE'

GILMORE

Stuck Pins Into Women, Pulled Out Men's Hair and Played Part in Mass Killings.

Moscow, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—A German police corporal who upon his own testimony achieved near perfection in the practice of torture and an alleged Russian traitor who worked for the Nazi police piled up details today of the horrors inflicted on the Kharkov population during the Nazi occupation.

The court hearing Russia's first war criminal case at Kharkov concluded its direct examination of Reinhardt Ratzlaw, 36 years old, the corporal, and Mikhail Petrovich Bulonov, 26, Russian chauffeur, and ordered the questioning of witnesses to begin. Ratzlaw testified that he received twelve months of training in police procedure, which included how to interrogate prisoners and how to make them talk.

"In our training," said Ratzlaw, "we were told the Russians belonged to a lower race than Germans and that they ought to be exterminated."

"You were also taught how to accomplish this extermination?" asked the presiding judge, Major Gen. A. N. Miasanikov of the Fourth Ukrainian Military Tribunal.

"Yes," was the answer.

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Details Torture.

Ratzlaw then went into a detailed account of how he participated in beatings and other tortures of Russians, such as pulling the hair out of their beards and sticking pins into women. He added that he helped operate lethal automobiles whereby Russians were put to death from carbon monoxide gas.

Ratzlaw estimated that about 5,000 persons had been killed by carbon monoxide gas and that the total dead in the city and in Kharkov province was about 30,000.

He said that he also worked with the Gestapo in Zhitomir, Lubni and Poltava, and estimated that from 5,000 to 8,000 persons had been executed at Zhitomir, about 35,000 at Kiev and 4,000 at Lubni.

"Don't you feel yourself responsible for these crimes?" asked the prosecutor colonel of the Justice Department, N. K. Dunaiev.

"I feel responsible in the sense that I carried out the orders of my chiefs," the German answered.

Bulanov, the Russian, said that as chauffeur for the Gestapo he helped to drive 900 patients from Kharkov hospitals to a place outside the city, where they were shot.

Children Made Plea.

He added details of the sick and starving children among those executed. He related how they were put in a truck and were told that they were being taken to see relatives in Stalingrad, but later were led to the place where the Gestapo mowed them down with automatic guns as the children cried: "Daddy, don't kill us, we want to live."

Russian children commonly address strangers as daddy.

"How old were these children?"

asked the prosecutor.

"From 6 to 12 years," was the reply.

Bulanov testified that he also drove a truck on several occasions which took bodies to a Kharkov tractor plant where they were buried.

"How much did the Germans pay you for this treason?" he was asked by Col. Dunaiev.

"Ninety marks, also a German soldier's ration and some of the clothes and possessions of those executed—that is, after the Germans took the best of the clothes and possessions," he answered.

General Asks Questions.

Gen. Miasnikov then took over the questioning.

"You admit you worked as a mechanic on the truck in which people were executed?"

"Yes."

"You admit you took part in the execution of sixty children?"

"Yes, with other Gestapo men."

"What kind of things did you receive?"

"A coat for my wife and two suits and shoes for myself."

"Do you plead guilty to having betrayed your country for ninety marks, to having participated in the systematic execution of innocent Soviet people?" asked the jurist.

"Yes, I plead guilty," was the answer.

Large crowds, mostly workers, housewives, soldiers and the old men of Kharkov packed the court room. Shudders and whispers swept the crowd time and again during the Russian's testimony.

A squad of Red Army machine-gunners guarded the prisoners.

He then added, according to the Moscow press account of the trial, that Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief and Minister of the Interior, had issued orders to "execute according to one's own Aryan feelings."

Falsified Documents.

The newspapers gave these reports of the trial:

Ritz, who commanded a company of storm troopers, said that he was responsible for falsifying documents which led to executions, and declared that he himself took part in executions because "I didn't want to behave otherwise before my commander."

His commander, he said, stood with him watching tommy-gunners mowing down civilians in a village near Kharkov and told him, "Show me that you too know how." Ritz testified that he took a gun and fired into the screaming ranks of people. He added that he was responsible for the death documents of about 300 persons in Taganrog alone.

U. S. Military Aides in Moscow

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (AP)—Lloyd Stratton, president of The Associated Press, Ltd., British subsidiary of The Associated Press, reached Moscow late yesterday in a special plane, which also carried Maj. Gen. John Deane, head of the United States military mission in Russia, and Admiral Clarence E. Olsen, chief of the naval mission.

MARSHAL'S SON HONORED

MOSCOW, Dec. 18—(AP) Young Lt. Col. Pyotr Voroshilov, son of Soviet Marshal Klementi Y. Voroshilov, today received the Order of Patriotic War, second degree, for engineering work in the historic Red army crossings of the Dnieper.

Italian Fascists Split 3 Ways, Spain Hears

Barcelona, Dec. 18 (AP) — The Geneva correspondent of the Barcelona newspaper *La Vanguardia* said today the Italian Fascist movement had now split into three sections. He described these as:

One, headed by Roberto Farinacci, former party secretary, in Cremona, which advocates blood purges and an anti-Catholic program.

A second headed by Alessandro Pavolini, former Minister of Popular Culture, in Turin.

The third, being organized in Munich, headed by Vittorio Mussolini, son of the former Duce, who is attempting to recruit 350,000 Italians for battle service.

Benito Mussolini, said the correspondent, continues as a convalescent at a resort lake.

U. S. Troops Close Pincers on Nazis

DEC 19 1943

GALLAGHER

Fifth Army Seizes Part of Cassino-Rome Road, San Pietro Surrounded.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 18.—(AP) American infantry, the jaws of a Fifth army pincers movement, closed in tonight on a segment of the Cassino-Rome road in the area of the bitterly-contested village of San Pietro, seven miles southeast of Cassino, which now is virtually surrounded.

On the inland side of the Cassino-Rome road the battle for San Pietro roared through its second day of hand-to-hand conflict.

Rip Mt. Lungo Defenses

On the south side of the road, American doughboys composing the one jaw of the pincers ripped and tore at the Nazi defense bastions on 1,000-foot Mount Lungo.

So determined were the Germans to hold this important gateway to the Cassino plain that they threw their Fifth mountain division into the struggle for the hill positions.

An Allied military commentator said this division had come from Russia recently.

Farther inland from the San Pietro battle area other Fifth army units were disclosed to have taken Lagone, a 2,000-foot mountain village west of Filignano, after hard street fighting.

The British Eighth army on the Adriatic end of the Germans' winter line ran into equally heavy fighting yesterday, Allied headquarters announced. The Germans threw in a strong counterattack at one point, both sides using tanks. Thirteen German tanks were wrecked and two were captured.

San Pietro Hemmed In

The Americans have San Pietro nearly hemmed in, holding heights to the north, east, southwest and south of the village and the Germans have only one road for their escape, the Allied commentator said. However, the Germans showed no sign of giving up and still were fighting in the outskirts.

Allied air forces continued their campaign against the Germans in the Balkans. They were joined for the first time by a few Italian fighters and shot down seven ME-109s, against the loss of one plane.

New Zealand troops in the Eighth army's sector of the line fore the brunt of the Nazis' counterattacks in the area north of the Orsogna-Ortona road which they crossed three days ago.

(A dispatch from London quoted the Daily Herald's correspondent at Allied headquarters that the Canadian First division is spearheading the Eighth army's drive up the Adriatic coast.

(This division, identified for the first time, is "burying the Germans in 'Dead Man's gulch,' a ravine which has been the scene of the hardest fighting of the whole 8th army's Italian campaign," the correspondent said.

(The Canadian Press said the First had been joined by another Canadian division to form a Canadian army corps in Italy.)

AMERICAN UNITS CLOSING VISE ON NAZIS IN ITALY

GALLAGHER

Enemy Garrison Faces Trap in Heavily Fortified San Pietro.

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U. S. TROOPS IN FIERCE BATTLE

British Eighth Army Smashes German Tank Assault at Adriatic End of Line.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—A Fifth Army pincer movement closed in today on the heavily fortified Italian village of San Pietro, seven miles southeast of Cassino, while the Eighth Army reported capturing or destroying fifteen German tanks in a series of armored battles on the Adriatic side of the peninsula.

American troops reached the outskirts of San Pietro, where hand-to-hand fighting continued for the second straight day as the doughboys drove the Germans out of their pillboxes one by one. The Americans now hold heights north, east, south and southwest of the village, a military commentator said, leaving the Germans only one road to escape.

The attack on San Pietro was co-ordinated with an assault on 1,000-foot Mount Lungo, to the south of the Rome road. Closing of the pincers would chop off a large section of the road near the entrance into the Cassino plain.

Allied troops, farther inland, captured Lagone, a 2,000-foot mountain village two miles west of Filignano in hard street fighting. Three German attacks northwest of Venafro were repulsed, but in central Italy on the Fifth Army front Allied positions were driven back by a fierce German mountain lunge.

The critical nature of the struggle on the Fifth Army front was evidenced by the fact that the Germans had reinforced their defense of the hills with a new division, the Fifth Mountain Division, which is said to have come direct from Russia. Around San Pietro the enemy was barricaded in innumerable concrete pillboxes and caves and all approaches to the village were guarded with mines and booby traps, making the progress of the Americans slow and costly despite the fact that the Fifth Army now dominates the hills on three sides of the village.

Fighting on the Eighth Army's end of the line was equally bitter, with the Germans counter-attacking and both sides using tanks. By nightfall yesterday, thirteen German tanks had been turned into flaming wrecks and two had been captured intact by New Zealanders in the vicinity of Orsogna.

Bad weather meanwhile grounded the big bombers of the 15th United States Air Force, but lighter British and American planes ranged over Yugoslavia, Albania and Italy, provoking a series of sharp air battles in which seven enemy fighters were shot down and one Allied plane was lost.

In western Italy American planes made a quick, destructive attack on Port Anzio, twenty-six miles south of Rome, scoring hits on docks, barracks and warehouses. They topped off the assault by strafing a convoy of fifteen motor trucks. Warhawks and Spitfires were active over the battle front, attacking two trains south of Ancona and destroying three locomotives and damaging fourteen cars.

BRIG. GEN. ROOSEVELT ON EISENHOWER'S STAFF

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 25.—(Delayed)—(AP) Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt who was second in command of the First division in the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns when the unit was a part of the Seventh Army, of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., has been given a new assignment. He is now Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's chief liaison officer to the French army.

Gen Roosevelt won the admiration of troops in Tunisia and Sicily by his regular presence in front areas where he repeatedly went under heavy fire and personally conducted a reconnaissance into enemy territory. On one occasion a shell fragment knocked off his helmet.

FRENCH OUTDO NAZIS, 20 TO 1

DEC 19 1943

Toll Scored In First Clash On Fifth Army Front In Italy

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Dec. 15 (AP)—(Delayed)—French troops beat the Germans 20 to 1 in their first clash on this front—the first French blow at the Continent three and a half years after Germany overwhelmed France.

Twenty Germans and one Frenchman were killed in the opening burst of fire five nights ago, after the French unit relieved an American outfit which had been fighting more than seventy days.

Virginian With French

Two American liaison officers with the French are Lieut. Col. Fred W. Sladen, of Staunton, Va., and Major Leonard C. Cook, of Ansonia, Conn.

The French consist of Europeans and natives of North Africa, many from mountainous country such as the battleground here.

Asked about the unit's background, the French general smiled, and said: "Our history began December 10, when we killed the first Boche."

He wears no decorations and says he will not until the French army is "on the Rhine."

Christmas Mail For Yanks Sped To Foxholes In Italy

Camp Rucker, Ala., Dec. 18 (AP)—The Christmas spirit is abroad at this army base.

Jewish soldiers have volunteered to take over the duties of soldiers of Christian faith so that the latter may fully observe Christmas Day.

Chaplain Sam M. Silver said although Christmas falls on a Jewish Sabbath, the Jewish soldiers will break it to allow their Christian comrades to observe the day.

With the Fifth Army in Italy, Dec. 16 (AP—Delayed)—Don't worry about that Christmas package you sent to the boy overseas.

No matter where he is, they'll get it to him and he will find it in exceptionally good condition when they sing out his name in mail call. The percentage of loss and breakage is almost infinitesimal, and delivery time from the United States to the most advanced frontline positions has been cut to a minimum.

MORIN

That's not just a lucky accident.

Extreme Care Used

It is the result of extreme care lavished on the Christmas mail by specially trained army postal crews, a big majority of whom worked in postoffices in the United States before the war. The army is treating every package like a rare piece of crystal. The military mailman is practically a chaperon to each bundle all the way from New York to the foxholes and slit trenches.

Mail bearing mid-November postmarks is arriving now. In a maximum of three days from the time the ship docks, the packages are in the hands of the doughboys at the front.

4,000,000 Pounds Delivered

The central army postoffice, through which most of the packages move to the Americans in the Fifth Army, has delivered 4,000,000 pounds of Christmas packages during the first two weeks of December. It is still coming through in the same volume, and clerks there are still pushing it out to units at the same speed.

Here is the way they do it:

The moment the ship reaches port, the postal crews go aboard. The mail takes priority over almost everything else in unloading. A fleet of trucks is waiting on the dock. The bags, each of which weigh roughly forty pounds, go down chutes and into trucks. There is no slam-bang handling. Everybody has instructions to treat this mail gently, and everybody does.

Everything Under Pressure

One by one the trucks are loaded and they roar away immediately. Everything is done under high pressure, not only in order to get the packages to the troops in the shortest possible time, but to get

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the mail off the ships and outside the port area in case German bombers happen to arrive.

The next stop is a large building that houses the army postoffice. A swarm of men are waiting there. They live in that building and work right around the clock. Military police clear all the routes for mail-bearing vehicles. The whole emphasis is on speed—speed and careful handling.

Two Officers In Charge

The postoffice is under direction of Major Merritt, of Roundup, Mont., and Capt. Frank Viola, of New York city, both of whom were Federal postoffice inspectors before the war.

If any officers of the army deserve praise, they are these two. They virtually hand-made the post office, devising boxes, racks, special tables and honeycombs of pigeonholes for various types of mail, building on the spot all the intricate machinery of a postoffice.

The place hums with activity.

The mailbags now are piled in a courtyard, and the top of the pyramid is almost as high as the second floor windows of the building. "We will have it all out of here by tomorrow at the latest," the officers said.

Sorted By Companies

It arrived already sorted according to companies, and that saves time. The company is one of the smallest army units. That means the job of classification here amounts only to getting the bags on trucks headed for the divisions or hospitals or rear area headquarters where those companies are known to be.

There's a lot of bookkeeping and actual map-reading connected with it, too. The army's on the move and the "postal address" of almost every unit is likely to change from day to day.

Santa Coming To Navy

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—Santa Claus is coming to the navy in a big way.

The navy reported today that 7,479,988 Christmas packages were forwarded to men on duty at sea and overseas between September 15 and December 1 by fleet postoffics in New York city and San Francisco.

Seven Doughboys Fought Way Into San Pietro

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By DON WHITEHEAD.

With the Fifth Army Near San Pietro, Italy, Dec. 16 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A little band of doughboys filed around the mountain side, dirty, unshaven and stumbling with fatigue—the survivors of the only platoon to fight its way into the shattered town of San Pietro.

Somehow they managed to get through the murderous enemy fire which poured down on them when they attacked the gray town sitting on the side of Mount Samucro. They dropped their rifles and gear and sat down to wait for some one to tell them what to do next.

But first you had better hear about San Pietro and then you can understand what these men have been through—Pfc. Casimer O. Trevino of Benavides, Tex., Private Cecil P. Gilbert of Philadelphia, Miss., Private Glen Boke of Covington, Va., Private Joseph Meunier of Westerly, R. I., Private Jessel Baker of Wichita Falls, Tex., Private Ross Adkinson of Hix, W. Va., and Private Joseph Chicacchio of Watervliet, N. Y.

San Pietro is the key to control of the Liri Valley south of the main German stronghold of Cassino. The Germans have made it a stronghold in their winter line.

In the town itself the enemy has machine-gun nests and underground kitchens and stores of ammunition and food. Around the town on the rocky-terraced lower slopes of Samucro they are entrenched in caves and dugouts, with machine-gunners barricaded behind rocks and logs.

Yesterday at noon American infantrymen attacked San Pietro. The battle has raged for two days and still San Pietro has held out in one of the bloodiest fights of the entire Italian campaign.

The attack began with a heavy barrage pounding the slopes around the town and beating the town itself into a shell. And then the infantry went into action with tanks giving them support—except that the tanks never were able to give much help. Mines, the enemy's anti-tank fire and mud had the armor pretty well bottled up.

Capt. Charles Beacham of San Antonio, Tex., led the first company into the attack on San Pietro from the south while other troops worked their way along the slopes above the town in the face of murderous fire.

"We started out all right," said Trevino. "I was with the captain and two bodyguards. We advanced right up to the edge of the town and there was a little draw which we had to cross.

"There was no cover anywhere," Gilbert said.

"No, there was no cover," said Trevino shaking his head. "Capt. Beacham led the way and we ran across the draw into the edge of the town one by one until one platoon of the company was in town."

"That's when everything opened up on us," Chicacchio said. "They laid mortar fire on us and were shooting from caves and from houses," Trevino continued. "There was nothing we could do but get out. There were not enough of us to hold the town and the rest of the company was pinned down by machine-gun and mortar fire."

So the men dashed back across the draw with machine-gun bul lets whipping around them and scattered to find cover. Some threw themselves on the ground to escape the hail of lead.

"There were booby traps all around," said Chicacchio. "A lot of the boys got caught in mine fields. Some of us crawled more than 400 yards on our bellies to get out of the area. I saw one man in front of me blown straight up in the air by a mortar burst."

Slowly the men made their way back across no man's land to their own lines to report and wait for further orders while other troops moved in to continue the attack on San Pietro. No one knew what had happened to the platoon sergeant who leaned against a wall in the town, firing his carbine from the hip and shooting three Germans.

"He stayed behind to take care of the wounded," Trevino said.

ITALIANS CRY 'FREE SPEECH'

MORIN

AMG Is Accused Of Violating Moscow Conference Pledges

Naples, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Italian Committee of Liberation in the most serious controversy yet to arise between it and the Allied Military Government charged today that the AMG, in banning a scheduled Italian political congress, had violated the Allies' Moscow conference pledges of free speech and free assembly.

The committee first had protested the ban in a letter presented to the AMG last night charging the AMG with having become "the tools of neo-Fascism," but reconsidered and presented the revised protest at AMG headquarters at noon today.

Without notifying AMG or asking permission, the committee had scheduled a conference in Naples on December 20 of all the six leading political committees of southern Italy. The AMG forbade the meeting, acting, it was learned, on some higher authority, believed to be the British and American governments.

Charge Of "Neo-Fascism" Hurled

The Italian leaders, accompanied by Benedetto Croce, philosopher and elder statesman, called in a body at AMG headquarters last night after having held a stormy two-hour meeting, asked that the ban be rescinded and made the charge of "neo-Fascism."

Lieut. Col. Carl Kroege, Burlington, Kan., of the AMG, immediately demanded an explanation of the charge that the AMG had become a tool of neo-Fascism, a discussion was held and the charge was withdrawn with apologies.

Want It Taken To Big 3

The second protest also was signed by Croce and, like the previous one, requested that it be transmitted to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Before this controversy broke out, the AMG was considering ending all political activity in liberated Italy as a result of the explosive situation which has arisen between anti-monarchists and the groups supporting King Vittorio Emmanuele—possibly serious enough to impede the military organization behind the Allied lines in Italy.

Protest As Revised

The revised Italian protest said:

"We are sorry to inform you that the meeting organized by us of some fifty representatives from all parts of liberated Italy to discuss our problems has been forbidden at the last moment by the Allied authorities.

"Since it is impossible that such a meeting held under our responsibility might have impaired the 'military security,' we are led to believe that the Allied authorities acted under misinformation.

"Considering it our duty not to embarrass the Allied authorities, we here refrain from any local noisy discussion, but thinking that the essential condition for an important Italian contribution to the war is unanimous moral respect for the Allies, we submit to you that this decision seems inconsistent with the resolution of the recent Moscow conference 'which proclaimed that freedom of speech and of public meeting should be restored in full measure to the Italian people.'

"Most Modest Beginning"

"What we have prepared, far from being a full measure, was a most modest beginning of public reeducation and constituted in no way a threat to order. . . .

"Axis propaganda may use the prohibition as an argument against the Allies.

"We who did not wait for the Allied landing in Sicily to assert our faith in democracy consider it our duty to ask you to send instructions inviting your representatives to act in accordance with the generous and statesmanlike policy proclaimed by you all."

Violence In Southern Italy

Violence already has broken out in widely separated parts of southern Italy.

Appearance at the front recently of Crown Prince Umberto, who visited Italian troops before an attack, brought strong protests from spokesman of the democratic groups who said the AMG had forbidden their representatives to engage in political activity in the forward areas.

As a matter of policy the American and British Governments have permitted the free play of political activity in Italy. The enforced suspension, if it should be decided on, would continue in effect until the capture of Rome, it is understood. The heads of the AMG are reluctant to take the step, since complete political freedom for Italy is one of the objectives of the war. The question will probably be referred to Washington and London.

Darlan Slayer Cleared Of Enemy-Agent Charge

By The Associated Press.

ALGIERS, Dec. 18—The Commissariat of Justice publicly denied today that Fernand Eugène Bonnier de la Chapelle, the youth executed last Dec. 26 in connection with the assassination of Admiral Jean-François Darlan, was an Italian agent or was acting in the pay of the Germans.

"At the request of the family and in the interest of justice, the Commissariat of Justice has considered it necessary to make this public denial," the statement said. "A study of the dossier has revealed that these statements are false."

Admiral Darlan, a former Vice-Premier in the Vichy government who swung over to the Allies when they landed in North Africa, was shot to death in his office here Dec. 24.

Spitfires Bomb Albania.

Algiers, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Spitfires of the Coastal Command made a sweep over Albania during which they shot down four German interceptors without loss to themselves. American Warhawk fighter-bombers attacked shipping along the Yugoslav coast and during the mission their escort took on five Messerschmitt-109s and shot down three. The Warhawks strafed a merchant steamer which had previously been attacked and towed into a port on the Peljesak peninsula.

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Also yesterday a few Italian fighter planes made an attack on a German airfield at Podgorica in Yugoslavia. This was the first time that the Italian Air Force had been announced as in action on a mission of its own, although small numbers of Italian planes had previously flown as escorts.

A young Kentucky fighter pilot who had been shot down over Yugoslavia told how he was saved by Partisans at the cost of two of their lives, bathed his feet in native liquor and attended a dance where pretty Yugoslav girls carried hand grenades.

The pilot was Lieut. Louis Frank of Louisville, Ky., who bailed out of his P-40 Warhawk near a small island off the Yugoslav coast. Partisans saw him come down and although under fire from German defenses on the mainland, they launched boats and took him to their island farther out in the Adriatic.

Two Partisans were hit by German shells and killed during the trip.

ALGIERS CLEAN-UP PRESSED

Committee Decrees Ousting of Aides With Anti-Allied Links

ALGIERS, Dec. 18 (AP)—The French Committee of National Liberation decreed today the dismissal or retirement of all civil administrators and army and navy officers who are former members of the various "anti-Allied organizations."

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The groups mentioned included Sol, or the "Black Guards" of the Pétain Legion, a collaborationist group; the African Falange, an anti-Bolshevist legion; the Tricolor Legion, composed of veterans of service on the Russian front with the German armies, and the French Popular party, Jaques Doriot's pro-Fascist group.

Several score persons are affected by the decree.

Bengal Famine Declared Over

New Delhi, Dec. 18 (AP)—R. H. Hutchings, secretary of the India Government food department, said in an interview today that famine no longer exists in Bengal, and that the province "has passed out of the stage of acute food shortage."

Hutchings emphasized, however, that the effects of the famine might be felt for possibly a year. He said the people suffered badly from malnutrition and disease and that some had sold their land, homes and other possessions to get food.

"Some people—only a comparatively few—still are going hungry," the secretary said, "but even in normal times some people go hungry.

Big Rice Crop Coming

"Bengal now has ample food to carry it safely until the middle of January, when the new rice crop of approximately 10,000,000 tons—one of the largest ever produced in Bengal—will come on the market."

The latest Bengal mortality sta-

tistics show 445 bodies were removed from Calcutta streets during the fortnight ended November 30, compared with 1,113 during the preceding fortnight.

Hutchings expressed the belief Calcutta's mortality rate probably was near normal now. He said the prospects of a bumper rice crop was forcing hoarders to bring out their stocks to prevent being caught by a price decline when the new crop reaches the market.

The new crop will be sold under Government price control.

Mountbatten Promises Concentration on Japan

Tells Troops in Burma of Plan to Use Vast Resources

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 18 (AP).—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied commander in chief in southeast Asia, told Allied troops during his recent tour of the Burma front that "everything possible is now being concentrated against Germany" but that later vast resources will be concentrated against the Japanese.

His address was made public today on his return to headquarters here.

"Vast resources—so vast that the problem will be their deployment—will be directed against the Japanese," he told troops in Burma. "When these resources come, I believe the war against Japan will move quickly and will not end until Japan sues for peace."

JAPS BEATEN IN RICE BOWL

O'SULLIVAN

Chennault Says Yanks Aided In "Decisive Defeat"

United States Army Air Force Headquarters in China, Dec. 17 (AP—Delayed)—The Japanese campaign to capture the "rice bowl" in central China has cost them a "decisive defeat," toward which the American and Chinese air forces contributed materially, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the United States Fourteenth Air Force, said today.

"I believe our planes inflicted considerable casualties on the enemy in addition to holding up the withdrawal of the invaders by bombing the towns through which they passed," he said.

The Japanese now are trying only to extricate some 10,000 troops from the Tungting battle area, he continued.

Destroyed 31 Jap Planes

Chennault disclosed that the American flyers in supporting the Chinese ground forces had destroyed thirty-one Japanese planes, twenty-five of them on the groun during the week ended yesterda He listed also fourteen probably destroyed and twenty-eight damaged. The Fourteenth Air For lost four fighters in the air, one on the ground, and two medium bombers were damaged. Only one American airman was lost.

"The Chinese Air Force gave an excellent account of itself in the campaign," Chennault declared. "One morning over Changteh Chinese pilots shot down four Japanese planes. Considering the limited number of planes available, the Chinese probably achieved better results, plane for plane, pilot for pilot, than the Fourteenth Air Force."

[The Chinese high command announced in Chungking that Japanese attacking northwesterly from the rice bowl town of Lihsien had been routed, losing more than 400 killed. Chinese forces seeking to wipe out a pocket of resistance northwest of Linli recaptured more than ten strategic villages.]

Join In Bombing Rangoon

Chennault also disclosed that Liberators under his command had joined with the Tenth United States Air Force and the RAF in India in six "highly successful" raids on Rangoon in Burma between November 24 and December 6.

"I feel very much elated that the Japanese have been decisively defeated in the Changteh operations," Chennault said. "The campaign demonstrates again that Japanese ground troops are unable to penetrate any great distance into the interior of China. The greatest penetration did not exceed one hudred miles from the lake, and the Japanese were unable to hold their position at that distance."

CHINESE SMASH

ENEMY ATTACK

400 Japs Killed in Effort to Aid Retreating Force.

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Chungking, Dec 18 (A. P.).—A Japanese counter-attack launched from Lihsien in an effort to relieve troops retreating from Changteh in the Chinese Rice Bowl has been defeated and more than 400 of the enemy killed, the Chinese High Command announced today. The communique said that Chinese troops trying to wipe out a Japanese pocket of resistance northwest of Linli had recaptured more than ten villages and were mopping up remnants of the invaders.

Fighting continued in the suburbs of Ansiang and Nansien north of Tungting Lake.

Sees Japs Routed.

United States Army Air Force Headquarters in China, Dec. 17 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the United States Fourteenth Air Force, said today that the Japanese have been decisively defeated in their drive into Free China's Rice Bowl area and are now attempting to extricate about 10,000 troops from the Tungting Lake battle area.

"The Japanese troops sustained severe losses," said Gen. Chennault, whose flyers have been supporting the Chinese ground operations.

"I believe our planes inflicted considerable casualties on the enemy in addition to holding up the withdrawal of the invaders by bombing the towns through which they passed," Gen. Chennault added.

"If their object was to loot the rice harvest, we know a lot which they seized has been sunk by air attack on boats. We still are trying to prevent them getting out the rice. The campaign demonstrates again that Japanese ground troops are unable to penetrate any great distance into the interior of China. The greatest penetration did not exceed 100 miles from the lake."

31 Jap Planes Lost.

He said that it had been confirmed that Fourteenth Air Force flyers supporting the Chinese operations had destroyed a total of thirty-one Japanese planes, twenty-five of them on the ground, during the week ended yesterday. The Fourteenth Air Force lost four fighters in the air and one on the ground and two medium bombers were damaged. One American airman was lost.

Gen. Chennault said that his Liberators had joined with the Tenth United States Air Force and the Royal Air Force in India in six highly successful bombing raids on Rangoon in Burma between November 24 and December 6.

"These missions demonstrated the ability of the three air forces to co-operate closely despite the great distances and the weather and communications problems involved," he said.

While the Liberators of China were operating over Burma other missions were being carried out by the Fourteenth Air Force more than 2,000 miles away in Central China, he added.

"On one Rangoon raid the Fourteenth's Liberators dropped twenty-five tons of bombs on the Rangoon rail shops. I believe we definitely destroyed the use of those shops for a long time."

Congratulated By Briton

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 18 (AP)—A message of congratulations on the successful conquest of the mid-Pacific Gilbert Islands was received today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Pacific fleet commander, from Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Fiji and British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. The message said in part:

"After a personal visit to Betio I can understand the grimness of the task, the masterly way your bold blow struck and the incomparable courage of the men who struck it.

"We join you in mourning for the brave men who died. We salute a great feat of arms."

Pearl Harbor Shrine Project Is Proposed

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 18 (AP)—A Pearl Harbor shrine, to be built in a position commanding the scene of the initial Japanese attack on the United States, is planned by civilian war workers in Pearl Harbor navy yard.

Tony Todaro, who almost single-handed raised $70,000 as an outright gift to the war effort a year ago, opened the campaign for the shrine, which he says "could consist of a group of temples or halls dedicated to the various battles of the Pacific.

"The halls will contain tablets bearing stories of heroism at Pearl Harbor and in other battles. The shrine could house battle relics and tell the story of the war in bronze plates, statues and war prizes." Suggested sites for the shrine are atop Diamond Head, most famed Hawaiian landmark, on Punchbowl crater in the heart of Honolulu, or along the shores of Pearl Harbor itself.

4th Term Favored in Alaska

JUNEAU, Alaska, Dec. 18 (AP).—First Division Southeastern Alaska Democrats, in convention here, indorsed today a fourth term for President Roosevelt and will instruct their territorial convention delegates to favor a fourth term. The twenty delegates also indorsed the Dimond Statehood bill, which would allow Alaska to elect a governor.

Phone Nationalization Planned By Argentine

Buenos Aires, Dec. 18 (AP)—Gen. Luis C. Perlinger, Interior Minister in the Government of President General Pedro Ramirez, authorized the Postoffice Department today to prepare a plan for the nationalization of Argentine telephone services.

Union Telefonica, a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, is Argentina's principal telephone company and is the nation's greatest public utility next to British-owned railways.

Several weeks ago a Government decree ordered arrangements made to substitute Argentines for foreign personnel in the nation's communications companies as a defense measure.

NEUTRALITY IS ATTACKED

Argentine Says Modern War Makes Term Meaningless

Buenos Aires, Dec. 18 (AP)—The world must junk the neutrality concept if it hopes to achieve an effective peace, says Jose Maria Cantilo, former foreign minister of Argentina and delegate to the League of Nations.

Cantilo believes that modern warfare, the interdependence of nations and the increasing complexity of their mutual interests have made neutrality a meaningless term.

"International law evolves in its forms and applications as circumstances and characteristics of international living modify it," Cantilo said in a recent article. "The time comes when many of its precepts which were believed imperishable lose their meaning and should be altered to adapt them to realities."

Struck Blow By League

The League of Nations, Cantilo points out, struck a blow at classic neutrality because the Covenant foresaw the need for compulsory joint action, incompatible with that strict neutrality which accords all belligerents equal treatment.

"There were nations in the league which made neutrality and security pacts outside of the League," he said. "They made them in fear of being dragged into the whirlwind of a general conflagration whose magnitude they foresaw. At that time it still was believed possible to remain uncontaminated. There was nothing to warrant this confidence, however."

Before the League fell, the idea of a shared responsibility for action against a nation judged responsible for war began to gain additional support, Cantilo observed.

Confusion Has Increased

"With the present war the confusion in the matter of neutrality has increased and intensified," he continued. "Japan, at peace with Portugal, occupies by force a Portuguese possession. Portugal, Britain's ally for centuries, proclaims herself neutral in Europe while lending the Azores to England for war purposes.

"The United States went through a series of stages of neutrality, partial neutrality, semi-belligerency. Finland, at war with England and Russia, maintains relations with the United States. Italy, which invented non-belligerency and now is conquered, is cobelligerent, et cetera."

Observing that "the history of neutrality is a history of its violations," Cantilo concluded that the future peace, if it is to be real and lasting, "will have to dispense with the idea of neutrality and be an organized and indivisible peace" based on collaboration between all sovereign nations.

MONTGOMERY PRAISES EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—(AP) Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery has told his British Eighth army troops in a Christmas message that they "have every right to be proud of their achievements during this year," a British broadcast recorded by CBS said tonight.

"This time last year," the message was quoted, "we were in Tripolitania, having just broken through the famous El Aghella position.

"Now we are well north of the east-and-west line to Rome. The soldiers of the Eighth army have every right to be proud of their achievements during this year.

"The strength of the Eighth army lies in its keen spirit, its determination and its high morale. When the war is over, let the spirit of the Eighth army live on."

From Iceland To India, Army Will Mark Yule

Even Men in Burma Jungle Will Eat Christmas Fare Delivered by Parachute

DEC 19 1943

By The Associated Press

If an American soldier is stationed in Burma with Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stillwell's forces his Christmas dinner will be dropped by parachute. If he is in Iceland, often falsely imagined as an ideal Yuletide region, he'll have a Christmas tree that some sergeant flew in from Labrador. If he's in Egypt he will smoke cigarettes purchased and donated by King Farouk.

But, wherever he is, the American service man will get a chance to celebrate Christmas, if only for a short time between skirmishes or bombing missions.

Both Army and Navy have made plans for turkey dinners, religious services, gifts and entertainment. In isolated outposts, aboard ship, behind front lines, where plans must of necessity be local, every effort will be made to make Christmas mean as much as possible.

The over-all plans include furloughs—regulated by transportation facilities—for 10 per cent of

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personnel. They include suspension of selectee induction by the Army and Navy from Friday through Sunday. In widely varying ways, in widely opposed climates, in widely separated lands, the morale-boosting qualities of Christmas celebration will hold full sway.

"Tough to Fight on Christmas"

In all those places, the soldiers' sentiment could well be paralleled by General Stilwell's statement: "It's tough to fight wars on Christmas, but American soldiers in the China-Burma-India theater will do just that for as long as it takes to beat the enemy."

"Vinegar Joe" Stilwell's theater will greet Christmas in this fashion:

Men a few miles behind the forward lines plan to add jungle berries and fowl they have shot themselves to the special Christmas rations that will be dropped by parachute.

Back of the lines, men at scores of air bases in India are planning dances and shows at their mess halls for Christmas night, when most scheduled bombing missions will have returned.

Indian cooks have been instructed in cooking turkey American style, and the quartermasters hope they have learned, because turkeys, away from the American bases, are costing $20 a pair.

In London, turkey is 55 cents a pound, just as it comes from the chopping block, or 85 to 90 cents a pound drawn and dressed.

Christmas in England probably will be more like what the boys consider the real thing than at any other American overseas bases. Soldiers there have gone about their Christmas shopping just as they would at home.

Said one dealer: "Even high prices don't deter the Americans." Astronomical prices are being asked for London's limited jewelry supply.

Those looking for a bottle of whisky or gin paid $8 to $10 if they found it. Wine cost $3 to $4 a bottle.

"Adopted" by British Families

Some men off duty have professed a desire to pass Christmas roaming about London or relaxing in a club. Most who have leave plan to get their turkey at service men's clubs or, better still, in private homes. By now, some of these Americans have become almost adopted by certain British families. One Pennsylvania private has passed most of his free time for eighteen months with one British family and looks forward to Christmas there as the next best thing to being home.

One place where there will be only Americans at the tables will be the mess halls in advance Pacific bases. There will be church services and turkey dinners at Guadalcanal and Bougainville Island.

On Guadalcanal forty especially trained Solomon Islanders will sing Christmas carols for the soldiers, but for home hospitality the Pacific offers must come from Australia, New Zealand or New Caledonia.

Most elaborate preparations are being made at Noumea Park in New Caledonia. Several days before Christmas the commanding officer will light a giant Christmas tree in the city park. A combined Army-Navy-Marine Corps glee club will carol and French chanteurs will inaugurate a week of concerts, hospitality and visits to hospitals. An American Santa Claus will distribute gifts to French children on the island.

These and gifts of two bottles of beer, a half-pound of nuts and a half-pound of candy for every service man were provided by a $12,000 fund raised by the American officers' mess.

Outdoor Midnight Mass

Civilians usually fill the Noumea Cathedral, so an outdoor midnight mass and an early-morning outdoor Protestant service will be held. The afternoon sports program will be followed by a dance which will allot two men to each girl. The Noumea Red Cross intends to serve non-alcoholic eggnogs which "taste like the real thing."

As Christmas-treeless by nature as the tropics are the Aleutians, but the Seabees are cutting 500 for the Alaskan region.

There will be large outdoor trees in the Caribbean, too, and in Dutch Guiana. Despite the rough roads leading to jungle outposts, every man will have a Christmas box.

Further Christmas plans in Guiana include music over an outdoor amplifying system, with Red Cross records. There will be dances in all the outposts, including one spot 100 miles inland in the jungle. A jeep with wooden reindeer will simulate Santa's sleigh. Plans provide for a religious pageant, a Christmas Eve dinner and an afternoon football game.

In both Iceland and Egypt, Americans are carrying Christmas beyond their own ranks. One camp in the Middle East will entertain 600 Polish refugee boys living in the desert near by and will share Christmas packages with them.

In Iceland, where Americans are approaching their third Christmas, the Navy will put on a Walt Disney film for Icelandic children and then take them to a party and distribute gifts.

The sailors and soldiers themselves will receive candy, cigarettes and cards.

Roosevelt Reveals Nazi Plot

He Moved to Russian Embassy in Teheran on Insistence of Stalin.

DEC 19 1943

Washington, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Peace for this generation at least may evolve from the Cairo-Teheran conferences, says President Roosevelt, back at his White House desk today after a thirty-six-day, 25,000-mile trip that was spiced, to say the least, by a threat t

Mr. Roosevelt gave reporters yesterday a sketchy glimpse of his epochal meetings with Prime Minister Churchill, Premier Stalin and President Chiang Kai-shek. He promised more detail in a world broadcast at 3 P. M., Eastern war time, next Friday, the day before Christmas. What he doesn't say in that speech will be contained in a report to Congress later.

Warned of Nazi Plot.

With his usual flair for the xpected, Mr. Roosevelt re- ed why he moved to the Rus- embassy in Teheran, Iran, his talks with Premier Stalin nd Mr. Churchill.

The Chief Executive said that while he was in Teheran the Russians told him they had received word of a German plot, possibly against all conferees, and that Premier Stalin had pleaded with him to take up quarters in the Russian embassy. He moved from the American legation to the Russian compound.

By moving, Mr. Roosevelt explained, it was possible for them to communicate without walking the streets because the British embassy was next door to the Russian headquarters. Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt would have been a pretty good haul for any Nazi terrorist, the President observed wryly.

He brushed aside any elaboration of the Cairo-Teheran announcements except to say that the talks were a success in every way and he hopes that they laid the foundation for a post-war era of peace to last through the lives of this generation. The other leaders feel this way too, he said.

Not Setting Any Dates.

To a question whether it was the "feeling at Teheran that it would be possible to bring about the military defeat of Germany next year," the President replied that he was not setting any dates, but that all three leaders present there were working toward the defeat of Germany as fast as it could be accomplished.

More meetings might be held, Mr. Roosevelt implied. The way to put it, he said, is that all the leaders are on call.

Plunging into home front matters, the President said that he had reminded Government heads that their employees may have Christmas off, plus two hours Christmas Eve for shopping.

He has a mile-high batch of domestic issues before him, some of which will go along to Hyde Park, N. Y., over the holiday.

The President obviously enjoyed his first press conference since his latest trip abroad and it was given a family flavor by the presence of Mrs. Roosevelt, their daughter Mrs. John Boettiger, and Lieut. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. Young Roosevelt is just back from overseas duty.

To Teheran by Plane.

They listened in eagerly as Mr. Roosevelt quipped that he didn't want any trouble with the Army or Navy and would therefore say only of his mode of travel abroad that he went to Teheran to meet Stalin by plane.

He emphasized that his Christmas Eve broadcast will be addressed primarily to the armed forces deployed throughout the world, pointing out it would actually be heard on Christmas morning in some places, due to time differences.

Asked about his personal impressions of Premier Stalin, the President said the actual fact of meeting him lived up to the highest expectations. Referring in warm phrases also to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, he added that although an interpreter was required at the respective meetings with these two, every one got along all right.

In response to a question, he said he had addressed the Russian leader by his title of Marshal. And to other inquiries, responded that he did not see Spain's Gen. Franco on the way home, but had made a stop at Dakar.

Concerning domestic affairs, the President told the reporters he had scheduled an immediate conference with Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson in connection with the called strike of operating railroad workers over wage adjustments, and that he was not pleased with the format of the father-draft bill which he signed during his absence from Washington.

He described the outlined plan for placing fathers at the bottom of the draft pool unless the President thinks they should be drafted now as a pious thought—but that's about all. Also, he said, the discard of Manpower Commission Authority over Selective Service made for poor administration. He plans to send a message to Congress about the bill and meanwhile is working on an executive order to maintain liaison between Man Power Chief McNutt and Selective Service Director Hershey.

Berlin Scoffs at Plot Report

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP).—Berlin had a rejoinder today to President Roosevelt's report of a Nazi plot against himself and the other Allied leaders at Teheran.

"Berlin political circles described Roosevelt's report as a Baron Munchausen story in the Hollywood style," said a D. N. B. broadcast.

Roosevelt Tells Leaders Of Congress About Trip

Wallace, Barkley, Rayburn, McCormack Hear Details

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—President Roosevelt gave Democratic Congressional leaders today a private fill-in on his Middle Eastern war conferences. Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, told reporters afterward it was "all confidential."

Those present at the White House, in addition to Senator Barkley, were Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Speaker Samuel Rayburn, of Texas, and House Majority Leader John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts.

President Still Yields Record For Travel To Mrs. Roosevelt

DEC 19 1943

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—Traveling to the distant sites of war conferences added much to the mileage of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who holds the record for traveling President, but . . .

The seven-league boots at the White House still are labeled "Eleanor."

At the time of the Cairo conference it was estimated that the President had traveled 289,817 miles.

Friends gave up keeping track of Mrs. Roosevelt's mileage as far back as of October, 1942. At that time unofficial tabulators showed she had already chalked up something like 360,000 miles, including her twenty-seven-day flying trip to England.

25,000-Mile Pacific Trip

Since then she covered more than 25,000 miles in her trip last October to the South Pacific, when she visited seventeen islands and toured Australia and New Zealand.

At that time, she flew 23,145 miles in 107 hours 45 minutes, journeyed another 1,000 by train in New Zealand and didn't count the ones by automobile and jeep.

She also accompanied the President when he crossed the border to Monterrey, Mexico, to confer with President Manuel Avila Camacho last May.

Astronomically speaking, the President has traveled the distance required to go from the earth to the moon and part way back. The moon is 238,857 miles from our planet.

Round Trip To The Moon

Mrs. Roosevelt probably could have used up a round-trip ticket as well as toured much of the astral body.

She has traveled more than fifteen times around this planet—by auto, train, plane, boat, bus, jeep, streetcar, pack horse, bomber and "shanks' mare."

During her sojourns she has stayed in many different kinds of shelters . . . in tents, barracks, officers' quarters of one kind or another, some very crudely built huts. She has spoken of dank dirt floors, of rats, bugs and mosquitoes.

In her first interview after entering the White House, in 1933, Mrs. Roosevelt remarked, rather wistfully:

"I hate the idea that I might ever lose touch with people. I don't ever want to be a shut-in."

First To Fly Atlantic

She was the first wife of a President to fly the Atlantic. She was made a member of the informal international organization of Short Snorters (those who have flown across the ocean) before the President. She was "signed up" in November, 1942, in Prestwich, Scotland. The President became a Short Snorter at Casablanca.

The First Lady seems immune to both sea and air sickness. Even jeep riding fails to fluster the even tenor of her way.

Justifies "Gadding About"

One small lap of her British journey was made on a bale of straw aboard a tractor trailer, as she toured a training farm of the Women's Land Army at Arden Forest. When rough going forced her to walk part of the way, she trudged uncomplainingly in an icy downpour, ankle-deep in sticky mud.

Last January she was asked by a reporter if she did not feel she should stop "gadding about," since the Office of Price Administration had curtailed driving in the gas shortage. She replied that she traveled "because I am asked to do these things by people of various organizations."

She added:

"As long as I make enough money by writing 'My Day' (a newspaper column) to pay my own expenses, I feel justified in going to as many meetings and doing as many things as I am asked to do . . . as many things as I can do."

Plane, Pullman Or Day Coach

At that time she applied for an A card for her own small coupe, but said she was recapturing the ability to ride a bicycle. She added that if planes and Pullmans were denied her she'd take a day coach, and this she has done on several occasions.

Mrs. Roosevelt made the trip to England in response to repeated invitations from Queen Elizabeth, first extended in 1939 when the Queen and King George were White House guests.

She said she made up her mind to go only after she had been convinced that her trip would serve some useful purpose in connection with the war effort.

She flew to England in an army

bomber for a four-week tour, which she says included every phase of British life from "Brussels sprouts to Buckingham Palace."

Cold In British Houses

The weather was bitter, more markedly so, she said, because the British are conserving on heat.

Mrs. Roosevelt said her trip to the Pacific war zones last fall was made because Australia and New Zealand asked her to come there after her trip to England.

In addition, she said, Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, asked her to inspect Red Cross work there, and her husband said it would be well for her "to try to see as many of the hospitals and as many of the boys as possible."

She paid all of her expenses, she said, with the exception of the place on the transoceanic plane, which could not be paid for privately because it was on Government assignment in wartime.

Tired After Long Trip

Mrs. Roosevelt came back from this trip full of faith in the men in the field. But she was tired and she said she lost "quite a little" weight.

"I don't think I ever worked so hard in my life," she remarked after this, the longest and hardest of her many journeys.

Mrs. Roosevelt usually takes only hand luggage and perhaps a typewriter . . . always traveling as light as possible. On her British trip she was allowed only forty-four pounds. She took along only one evening dress.

Allowed 55 Pounds Of Baggage

Allowed only fifty-five pounds on her South Pacific trip, she carried two suitcases and a small typewriter. Her wardrobe included a couple of Red Cross uniforms and several white blouses.

She said that usually, except in the more remote outposts, she could press her uniform, or someone would do it for her. Laundering of her blouses was more difficult.

Last February Mrs. Roosevelt was given an Indian name during a Penobscot tribal induction ceremony after she had sponsored the first of a series of wooden barges launched at the Camden (N. J.) Shipbuilding and Marine Railways Corporation.

It was Ow-Du-Sees-Ul, meaning Princess of Many Trails."

EXPECTS SHIFT OF EISENHOWER

Army Register Believes He Will Head Invasion.

Washington, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The unofficial but usually authoritative Army and Navy Register expressed the belief today that revised plans would place Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in charge of the invasion of western Europe and that Gen. George C. Marshall, previously slated to take over supreme command of American-British forces, would continue in his present post as United States Army chief of staff.

The Register, crediting "well-informed sources" for its information, said "this reversal" of plans apparently stemmed from the recent Middle East conferences between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, stating "some decision must have been reached . . . that makes it more desirable for Gen. Marshall to stay in Washington, where his administrative abilities, strategical talents and wise counsel will be available to others of the top-side at home concerned with prosecution of the war."

With Gen. Eisenhower directing the invasion from London, the publication added, "it is indicated that Gen. Sir Harold Alexander of the British Army will succeed to command of the Allied forces in the mid-Meriterranean." Gen. Alexander is now deputy Allied commander in that area.

Other shifts in the high command, both abroad and at home, were forecast.

The Register article gave expression to reports current in Washington but not confirmed in any official quarter.

The Army and Navy Journal, similarly unofficial, also said in its today issue that Gen. Marshall will continue as chief of staff and not go to London, but this service publication had other ideas about the top assignments.

"There is a rumor that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson or Sir Harold Alexander will be the commander in chief of the forces invading Western Europe," the journal said and predicted that Gen. Eisenhower may remain in the Mediterranean "as the supreme leader and director of the operations in Italy and the Balkans."

"The arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Patton in Cairo probably means that he is Gen. Eisenhower's choice for direction of the Balkan operations to be inaugurated in that region," said the journal.

U. S. Destroyer O'Bannon Returns Home; Helped to Sink Battleship and 3 Cruisers

DEC 19 1943

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The United States destroyer O'Bannon is back from fourteen months in the south Pacific with a record of participating in five major engagements and helping to sink a Japanese battleship, three cruisers and six destroyers.

The Navy, disclosing today that the O'Bannon had arrived at a West Coast port, said that she had been dubbed the "Little Helena" in compliment both to her and to the cruiser Helena, the "fightingest ship in the Navy," which was sunk in the battle of Kula Gulf in July, 1942. Besides her major engagements, the Navy said, the O'Bannon's record includes:

Seven bombardments of Japanese installations.

Three rescue operations, including the famous one in which American destroyers stole into Japanese-held Vella Lavella and took off survivors of the Helena.

Numerous air attacks, in which some ten Japanese planes were shot down.

Participation in many of the American landing operations in the south Pacific.

So many convoy assignments up the "Slot" to stop the "Tokyo Express" that her commanding officer had difficulty in counting them. The "Tokyo Express" was the Japanese supply line to Guadalcanal.

The commanding officer of the O'Bannon is Comdr. Donald J. MacDonald of 110 East Eighty-seventh Street, New York, who wears two Navy Crosses and the Silver Star.

In the battle of Nov. 12-13, 1942, off Guadalcanal, when the Japanese were making desperate efforts to reinforce their troops on the island, the O'Bannon scored hits on a battleship and a cruiser. The American task force sank a battleship, five cruisers, five destroyers and eight transports in the battle.

Seven of nine Japanese warships were sunk in the first battle of Kula Gulf. The O'Bannon was also in the fight when an American force intercepted the enemy off Kolombangara and sank four of ten ships.

She helped to sink two Japanese cruisers while covering the occupation of the Russell Islands and took part in an especially furious engagement after the landing at Vella Lavella.

"We intercepted the Japs trying to land troops at Vella Lavella," Commander MacDonald said. "Our group sank two destroyers, four large barges and a number of smaller ones and damaged a third destroyer."

The O'Bannon was under incessant air attack and was missed by more than sixty bombs. She suffered not a scratch.

The climax came in her last battle near Vella Lavella, when she definitely sank a Japanese cruiser, a ship with incomparably greater fire-power. The force that she was with sank three of nine Japanese ships in this fight.

The O'Bannon also is credited with an effective attack against a submarine. Commander MacDonald attributed this success to the keen attention to duty of C. R. Conn, sound man, of Hermosa Beach, Calif. Conn was advanced to first class petty officer and has been recommended for officer training.

FRENCH FEARED ITALIANS IN 1929

Saw Them As Main Threat, Document Reveals

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—In 1929 France believed that Italy was the main threat to general European security.

French fears about the first country to fall off the Axis came to light in the first of three volumes of documents of American foreign relations in 1929, published today by the State Department.

In a note discussing the naval situation between France and Italy, the French Ambassador told Henry L. Stimson, then Secretary of State, that "the Government (of Italy) is constitutionally irresponsible and depends entirely upon the will of a single man."

Alliance Feared

"An alliance between Italy and Germany is not inconceivable and in that case France, obliged to face two fronts, would be put in a dangerous situation," the message said.

During the same period, the American Government was wrestling with Great Britain over preparations for the London navel disarmament conference, the book discloses.

The main problem was finding a yardstick to measure equality between a large fleet of British small cruisers and American 10,000-ton cruisers. When the tangle was at its worst, British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald wrote the American Ambassador in London:

"This parity business is of satan himself. . . . Opinion in the United States demands it and the Senate will accept nothing which does not look like it. On my side I am not interested in it at all."

"Shadowy Entities"

MacDonald said the British were not worried about being outbuilt by Americans, but "there are shadowy entities behind me."

In another note, he showed that this was a reference to Japan and that he was deeply worried by the possibility that Japan would gain too much naval strength.

The volume deals with numerous other international conferences, in the year when half a dozen different world efforts to assure a permanent peace were made.

In an accompanying announcement, the State Department said that the other two volumes in the series would deal with American relations with specific foreign countries.

WILLKIE BUTTON PLEA CENSORED

DEC 19 1943

Spangler Demands Knox Make Known Deleted Portion of Marine's Letter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—(AP) Harrison E. Spangler, Republican national chairman, demanded today that the Navy make public a censored portion of a letter in which Marine Pfc. Edward Meyerson explained to his mother his request for old Willkie campaign buttons.

"As you are aware," Spangler wrote Navy Secretary Knox, 'the OWI has distributed throughout the world lapel badges bearing the picture of President Roosevelt which have a singular similarity to political campaign buttons. It may be that Private Meyerson resented this propaganda at the battlefront and sought to counteract it. I suggest, therefore, in order to keep the Navy free of any charge of aiding New Deal propaganda within our armed forces that you take steps to make public the censored portion of Private Meyerson's letter, and, if necessary, that you inquire from him directly what he sought to tell his mother."

At Montclair, N. J., Meyerson's mother told yesterday of sending 500 Willkie buttons to him in the south Pacific and of receiving in return a letter in which her son had written an explanation of his request. But the explanation had been deleted by a censor.

ACTS TO END NEWS LEAKAGE

President Issues Orders To War, Navy And OWI Heads

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt, taking stern measures to prevent leaks of important war information, today directed the War and Navy secretaries and the Director of the Office of War Information to refuse to issue in advance, for release to the public at a future hour, any news having a security value.

"The American people," he said in a memorandum, "want promptly all the news which can be told safely, and they are entitled to have it without the interposition of artificial barriers."

The text of his memorandum:

"You are fully aware, I know, of the regrettable confusions which have arisen recently over the issuance of official news relating to the war, particularly in connection with the conferences at Cairo and Teheran.

Proud Faith Was Kept

"We may all be proud that American newspapers, news agencies and broadcasters kept the faith and observed the release dates which had been fixed by international agreement. It is most disappointing that such loyalty should have been penalized by failures elsewhere.

"I see no point in prolonging controversy over what is passed; the important thing is that we take decisive action to prevent a recurrence. To that end, your department and all other branches of the government will be guided by the following:

"First, no information having a security value in connection with the war will be issued in advance, for release to the public at some future hour.

To Be Given Out

"Secondly, all such information will be given out instead at the earliest moment consistent with national security, for immediate publication and broadcast.

"The American people want promptly all the news which can be told sofely, and they are entitled to have it without the interposition of artificial barriers."

Senate Confirms Vandegrift

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—The Senate confirmed today the appointment of Lieutenant General Alexander A. Vandegrift as commandant of the United States Marine Corps to succeed Lieutenant General Thomas Holcomb, recently retired. Under his appointment by President Roosevelt, General Vandegrift will serve four years as marine commandant, beginning Jan. 1.

Kin Of All Liscome Bay Casualties Now Notified

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Navy said today the next of kin of all casualties aboard the sunken escort carrier Liscome Bay have been notified. This means those who had relatives on the Liscome Bay and have received no notice can rest assured they are safe.

The Liscome Bay was torpedoed by an enemy submarine November 25 in the Gilbert Islands area.

NEW YORKERS CITED

Washington, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—Two New York officers have received the Legion of Merit award for outstanding services, the War Department announced today. The recipients and their citations follow:

Col. Lewis Landes, Quartermaster Corps, of 160 Riverside Drive, New York, who, as commanding officer of a motor transport command in northern Australia from May 25 to October 29, 1942, organized the largest motor convoy operation yet undertaken in the Southwest Pacific area. During this period, tons of cargo moved daily over a total of 9,200,000 vehicle miles.

Sergt. Harold W. Nussbaum, Field Artillery, of 2070 East 15th street, Brooklyn, who as signal

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sergeant of a field artillery howitzer battery during the battle of Attu, May 11 to June 3, 1943, maintained his organization despite overwhelming obstacles which caused all other communication lines in the sector to fail.

ARMY CASUALTIES.

Washington, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The War Department made public today the names of 112 United States Army personnel, including eleven Army nurses, held prisoners of war by Japan. Included in the list are these with their next of kin:

NEW YORK.

PRISONERS OF JAPAN

LUCIA, RAYMOND W., first lieutenant; father, Dr. William A. Lucia, 8703 Union Turnpike, Glendale.

PASQUEL, THOMAS E., private; father, Joseph Pasquel, 26 Central avenue, Scarsdale.

SCOTT, JOHN R., pfc.; mother, Mrs. Sue Scott O'Mara, 325 West 30th street, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

BARELLA, LOUIS F., private; mother, Mrs. Emma Barella, 2 Marion Place, Jersey City.

ROLSTEAD, HERBERT J., private; mother, Mrs. Louis Rolstead, 241 Morris avenue, Springfield.

HOUSE GROUP HITS SENATE VOTE PLAN

Giving the States Control of Service Polling Is Called 'Slap in the Face'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Twenty-five House members denounced today the Senate bill, giving the States—rather than the Federal Government—supervision over soldier voting next November, as "a substitute for democracy" and "a slap in the face" for those in the armed forces.

"This is conscription without representation," they declared in a statement pledging united effort to obtain Congressional approval of a measure to provide a Federal guarantee that the soldiers will be given a vote.

The text of the statement was as follows:

"To withhold the right to vote is a slap in the face to 12,000,000 men and women in the armed services of the United States. We oppose any action which in effect denies these defenders of democracy the most dearly cherished privilege within the gift of a democratic government.

"Let us not try to cloak the ignominy of this act in apologetic legislative titles or equivocating legal argument. Adoption of the so-called 'substitute' for the Green-Lucas-Worley Soldier Vote Bill is, in the light of known fact, an insult to the injustice of these millions of gallant Americans whom it disfranchises.

"Our soldiers and sailors, our Wacs and Waves are not concerned with attempts to justify in pious, legislative frills a dark deed for which there is no justification in truth before the conscience of a great and jealous nation willing to guard its liberties with its life. For these Americans who fight to preserve the rights of us all are interested in just one question: Do they get their vote or do they not get it?

"Those who would defend the proposed substitute for democracy can answer this question only by saying that the several States will be asked to try to give it to them. The fact is that in the cast of most States, even those willing to try, the thing cannot be done.

"In thirty-nine States the voter must be registered. The absentee voter in uniform would have to await six one-way trips of the mail to get his vote in—eight if the State has a poll-tax or other requirement. He must write for registration forms, await their return, fill out and mail them to his Secretary of State, apply for a ballot from the Secretary of State, await return of the ballot, and fill out and send in the ballot.

"A soldier in the Far East applying to Springfield, Ill., for example, would be reached by the mail in sixteen days. Assuming no delays, the six mail runs would mean an absolute minimum of ninety-six days. Yet in twenty-seven States a voter cannot apply for a ballot more than thirty days before election.

"To streamline the State absentee voting laws would require action by the respective State Legislatures. Yet only eight States have scheduled meetings in 1944. And even if special sessions are called in some, the legal barriers to streamlining are in many instances embedded in the State Constitution, so that no early revisions are possible.

"No, if this substitute is allowed to stand unchallenged, there will be no soldier vote. Our fighting men will have to write off their membership 'on the good standing' in this citizenry of free men for the year 1944. This is conscription without representation."

The statement was signed by Representatives Tolan, Voorhis, Izac, Holifield, Outland and Rogers of California, Magnuson and Coffee of Washington, Furlong, Bradley, Scanlon, Kelley, Walter and Eberharter of Pennsylvania, Lane of Massachusetts, Priest and Kefauver of Tennessee, McMurray and O'Konski of Wisconsin, Fogarty and Forand of Rhode Island, Flannagan of Virginia, Gordon of Illinois, Burdick of North Dakota and Marcantonio of New York.

men can be

2,000,000 TO FACE DRAFT BY JULY '44

DEC 19 1943

Half Of Them Will Be Pre-Pearl Harbor Fathers

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—Two million more men must be drafted by next July, the selective service declared tonight, and 1,000,000 of them are to be taken from the fewer than 5,000,000 draftable fathers still with their families as of December 1.

The fathers are to come from 427,088 presently reclassified to 1-A, but not yet called, and 4,483,604 still in class 3-A, but subject to reclassification.

While this number would seem ample to meet military needs, the selective service disclosed that about two out of every three fathers who lost their 3-A status in October and November had been granted "necessary-man" deferments in farming or industry by their local draft boards.

New Policy Proposed

Should this rate of deferment continue, some officials said, the selective service will begin to approach the bottom of the father-barrel by midsummer.

One factor which may slow the rate of father inductions is the proposed elimination of industrial deferments for non-fathers between 18 and 22. The same treatment also has been proposed for those between 22 and 25. This is favored by draft officials but has not yet been adopted as a policy. (The army has instituted it for the civilian personnel in the 18-22-age bracket.)

Selective service headquarters reported that local boards have been cutting down on deferments for non-fathers, whittling 62,175 non-parents off the list of 2-As and 2-Bs in October and November.

Pre-Pearl Harbor Fathers

A total of 1,418,333 pre-Pearl Harbor fathers were classified out of the 3-A group in the two months following October 1, when dependency ceased to be a cause for deferment. Nearly 1,000,000 of them, however, obtained occupational deferments in agriculture or other essential work, it was reported.

The number of fathers actually inducted in the two months was 50,465, the selective service said.

A stepup in the proportion of fathers entering military service was indicated in the statement by the selective service that there are insufficient non-fathers to meet the December draft call of the army and navy, after subtracting the non-parents who will fail to meet physical and mental requirements and those whose induction is on appeal.

The Desired Strength

The desired strength of the armed services next July 1 is 11,300,000, including WACs and WAVES. To gain the desired strength, an estimated 1,200,000 additional personnel must be recruited, and on top of that there will be required an estimated 700,000 to 900,000 pe rarmy and navy replacements.

To achieve this recruiting rate of between 270,00 0and 300,000 men a month, the selective service said it anticipated the calling of more than 350,000 young men newly arrising at the military age, 300,000 from the ranks of those holding job deferments, and between 100,000 and 200,000 4-F and other "miscellaneous" registrants.

"The remainder, or approximately 1,000,000, would have to be called from the group of fathers now being reclassified out of Class 3-A," the report stated.

Few Classified 3-D

The number of fathers in Class 1-A climbed from 112,520 on October 1 to 427,088 on December 1, besides the more than 50,000 inducted between those dates. In the same period, however, 900,584 fathers were deferred in Class 2-A or 2-B as "necessary men" in industry or agriculture.

Total deferments in the latter two classes climbed from 1,355,483 to 2,193,892. The big bulk of deferments continued to be in farm employment, accounting for a total of 1,606,000 registrants out of the manpower pool.

Class 1-C Shows Gain

Comparatively few fathers obtained the 3-D classification, which is granted where induction would cause "extreme hardship and privation" to their dependents. About 17,000 parents were classed as 3-D in October and November, bringing the total fathers in that group to 23,175. The number of non-fathers in the same class dropped more than 4,000 in the two-month period.

The number of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers in Class 3-A was reduced on December 1 to 4,483,604, a drop of about 1,400,000 from the October 1 figure. About 8,970,000 registrants were in Class 1-C (over 38 years old) on December 1, a gain of more than 400,000 in that group in two months.

PRESIDENT CALLS PARLEY TODAY ON RAILROAD STRIKE

DEC 19 1943

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 — (AP) President Roosevelt, seeking to head off a nationwide railroad strike scheduled to begin Dec. 30, will confer with leaders of the five operating brotherhoods and representatives of management at a White House conference tomorrow.

While the unusual Sunday conference called by the President was limited on the labor side to the operating unions whose members have voted overwhelmingly to strike, it was watched with interest by the 15 non-operating unions which likewise are in the middle of a knotty wage dispute. (The operating employes run the trains; the non-operating men are shopmen, clerks, etc.)

The President's action in calling the conference so promptly after his return to the White House yesterday from the CairoTeheran talks gave an indication that he regards the possibility of a paralyzing transportation tie-up as of pressing concern.

Besides the heads of the operating unions—A. F. Whitney of the Railroad Trailmen, D. B. Robertson of the Firemen and Enginemen, Alvanley Johnston of the Locomotive Engineers, H. F. Fraser of the Railway Conductors and T. C. Cashen of the Switchmen—Mr. Roosevelt summoned the carriers' wage conference committees set up for the three major geographical divisions, East, West and Southeast.

The latter committees are empowered to make agreements with the unions, and their presence at the White House meeting would make possible a prompt settlement on any terms agreed to there.

The operating unions reported that 97 1-2 per cent of their membership voted to strike, according to a progressive plan which would tie up the nation's vital railroad systems within four days beginning Dec. 30.

Ask $3 a day Raise

The more than 300,000 train and engine employes had asked for $3 more a day, and had been granted a 32-cent daily increase by an emergency board, or about one-tenth of their demands. Cashen declared in September, when the decision was announced, that such an order was an "insult" and would not be accepted by the workers.

The Railway Mediation board, headed by William M. Leiserson, had scheduled a meeting of the same groups in Chicago tomorrow, but this session was postponed when the President's conference was called. Leiserson said the conferees would be advised if any further meeting was found necessary.

Action Delayed in Congress

The wage dispute of the 15 non-operating brotherhoods, meanwhile, had found its way into Congress, where action bogged down over the week-end. The House Interstate Commerce Committee concluded hearings yesterday on a Senate-approved resolution to give the non-operating unions a flat eight-cents-an-hour increase. But members of the committee were frankly casting hopeful glances at the White House for a solution before the question could be made an issue in the House.

The non-operating brotherhoods had asked a 20-cent hourly raise, and George M. Harrison, their spokesman, said the eight-cent figure had been proposed at a White House meeting several weeks ago. Then it was refused by Fred M. Vinson, economic stabilization director, who said that in the interests of preventing inflation he could agree only to a 4-to-10 cent graduated increase.

Harrison, who appeared before the House committee yesterday urging swift action there, expressed a degree of chagrin that the non-operating unions had not been included in tomorrow's meeting, pointing out that the more than one million members of the 15 unions had not so far called a strike in pressing their demands.

"Maybe it pays to get tough," he commented.

STONINGTON CAPTAIN ROOSEVELT NAVAL AIDE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—(AP) Captain Chester C. Wood, U.S.N., of Stonington, Conn., took over a new assignment today as assistant naval aide to President Roosevelt.

The chief naval aide at the White House is Rear Admiral Wilson Brown.

Captain Wood is the first officer of that high rank to become an assistant presidential aide, emphasizing the importance of the assignment in war time.

A naval academy graduate, class of 1924, he commanded a destroyer in the Atlantic in the first year of the war and then became chief of staff to an Atlantic task force commander.

JOINT PLANK SEEN UNLIKELY

DEC 19 1943

Solons Say Foreign Policy Move Will Fail

Washington, Dec. 18 (AP)—Backstage moves to bring Democrats and Republicans together on an identical foreign-policy plank that would remove the issue from the 1944 Congressional campaign were marked for failure today by Congressional members of both parties.

Some political leaders have been talking about incorporating in both platforms a unified statement somewhat similar to the Senate's declaration, after the Moscow conference, for post-war international peace cooperation.

Taft Cites Obstacles

But the officeholders in Congress generally think that, while it might be possible for the Democrats and Republicans to get together on ideas and language, the probability o fany such action is extremely remote.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio), voicing what seemed to be a typical Republican view, said that while he would like to see an identical statement adopted, he realized there were many physical obstacles. He mentioned among these the likelihood that the Republican convention would meet first and adopt its platform without any Democratic action having been taken on the foreign policy question.

There could be no means, he said, of the Republicans having assurance that the Democrats would follow in their footsteps, even if leaders agreed in advance on the wording of a statement.

Senator Lucas Agrees

Agreeing with this analysis, Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) said that while the objective of removing the issue from the campaign was worth while, he believed it impossible of attainment.

"Whatever agreement might be reached in advance, they could be overturned by the delegates at the convention," he said. "Even the change of one word might make all of the difference in the world in a plank of that kind."

Senator Ball (R., Minn.), one of the leaders in the fight for a strong statement for post-war collaboration with other nations, said he thought the Republican platform would have to be much more specific on foreign affairs than that of

the Democrats to remove any suspicion that the party clings to isolationism.

Lodge's Viewpoint

Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee, disclosed recently that he had talked to Secretary Hull about the adoption of identical planks, adding that he was not interested in arguing for or against such a course.

Former President Hoover recently said after a conference with Landon he believed the latter would be agreeable to consideration "when the time comes six months hence" to, consider "specific prouposals from the Administration in that direction."

Senator Lodge (R., Mass.) said, however, he did not see how the parties could get together on other than a relatively meaningless expression.

"Foreign policy is an extension of domestic policy and no party can say what its foreign policy is without taking a stand on such issues as tariff, immigration, the future control of radio and communications, air commerce regulation and other matters of that kind," he said. Lodge added that he doubted Democrats and Republicans could agree on all of these.

Senator Clark (D., Mo.) observed that "the essence of any foreign policy plans is much more important than any agreement."

"I don't give three whoops whether they get together or not," he said. "I know I'll not support any plank that I don't believe in just because both parties agree to it."

SEEK NEW WAR PLEAS FOR 2,0000,000 WOMEN

Services and Agencies Consider Slogans for Recruiting Drive

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The armed services and civilian agencies sharpened up some new slogans today to draw about 2,000,000 more women into war work.

Earlier appeals have fallen far short of the women-recruiting goals and the new campaign is considering such slogans as "The more women in war work, the sooner the war will be over."

"Do something—anything" in the war effort, is another one. But official starting of a campaign hangs on joint authorization of plans currently being worked out by a special board comprised of representatives of the armed services, the War Manpower Commission and the Office of War Information.

The Army, backing development of the combined general campaign, appealed to the joint Army-Navy board which brought the organizations together to work out the new recruiting program.

Plans considered at the first meeting of the groups call for designation of one agency to attract volunteers. The separate military or civilian units then would try to "sell" their particular form of war service to each applicant.

Need To Aid Freed Peoples Is Cited By Dean Acheson

DEC 19 1943

New York, Dec. 18 (AP)—Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, said today the primary task of the United Nations Rehabilitation and Relief Administration is to "assist the liberated peoples to meet their emergency needs."

The critical period, he said in a broadcast address for the third Victory rally of the Metropolitan Opera, will be "between the end of exploitation by the enemy and the reestablishment of their own production for their own needs."

Acheson, American representative on the UNRRA council, spoke from Washington.

In assisting the liberated countries to regain their strength, Acheson said, "the United Nations must work together, just as they are fighting side by side in the achievement of their liberation."

Declaring it is just as "important to be prepared for the emergency that will come when the fighting is over as it is to be prepared for the victorious drives that will end in Berlin and Tokyo," the Assistant Secretary of State told his listeners that without the former "it would be a hollow victory that simply led to disorganization and further conflict.

"We are all of us, in the forty-four united and associated nations, dedicated to the achievement of real victory."

"UNRRA represents one important step toward that goal, in that it will assure the liberated peoples an opportunity to regain their strength and vigor for the common tasks of peace."

Labor Voice On AMG, AFL Recommendation

New York, Dec. 18 (AP)—Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, said today his organization had presented a proposal "to proper authorities" to assign trade-union leaders now in the army to organize and assist labor in liberated countries.

"American-British labor must have some sort of voice in helping to determine Allied military government labor policy if the liberated people sof Europe are to have confidence in AMG decisions," he told the annual meeting of the Italian-American Labor Council.

He declined to identify authorities studying the plan, which, he said, could be extended to include trade unionists in all the United Nations' armies.

34 Million Refund on Ships

DEC 19 1943

Newport News Concern Voluntarily Repaying Excess Profits to U. S.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 18 (AP).—Excess profits totaling $34,000,000 will be refunded to the government by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, R. L. Fletcher, the company's comptroller, told a regional chapter of the National Association of Accountants here last night. He said this sum would be returned to the Federal Treasury by the concern's own agreement that this amount should be restored as excess profits from government contracts.

The shipyard is engaged almost exclusively in building warships for the United States.

Ship Silent After SOS, 43 Aboard Feared Lost

Boston Collier, Caught in Gale Week Ago, Is Unreported

BOSTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—Thirty-seven merchant seamen and a Navy gun crew of six were believed lost today as the Boston collier Suffolk remained unreported after sending out two radio distress calls during last Saturday's gale off Montauk Point, L. I.

The only hope lay in the possibility that the men may have been picked up by a ship moving with her radio silenced.

Returning searchers reported they found no trace of survivors or debris in the area and the ship's owners, C. H. Sprague & Sons, of Boston, listed her as "overdue."

First indication that the Suffolk was in trouble came about 11:30 a. m. last Saturday. A second radio call thirty minutes later reported she was in a bad gale, had been blown fifty miles off her course and was sinking. That was the last heard from the Boston-bound vessel. The owners said most of the merchant seamen aboard were New Englanders, but withheld identification pending notification of their families. They identified the skipper as Captain Charles Thistle, thirty-five years old, of East Boston.

Jests Preceded Lake Drowning Of 26 Soldiers

They Joked About the Army, Instead of Navy, Getting So Wet; 7 N. Y. Victims

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18 (AP).—Survivors of the accidental swamping of a training craft in which twenty-six soldiers drowned in maneuvers on Lake Pontchartrain told today how occupants of the boat were jesting about the blowing spray from waves which only a few seconds later engulfed them.

Private John Flynn, of Brooklyn, one of the seventy soldiers and two civilian operators who were plunged into the icy waters told newspaper men:

"I was right at the bow and the water kept surging in. Three or four swells cascaded into the boat and some of the fellows started kidding about getting wet. There had been a lot of spray and we thought it was a joke—the Army getting so wet, instead of the Navy.

"Then we were in the water. We held hands in groups to make it easier for the rescue boats to see us."

Settled on Even Keel

Second Lieutenant Max Oboler, of Brooklyn, officer in charge of the boat, said:

"We left about 9:55 a. m. Friday. The waves were not so rough; I've swum in heavier ones in the ocean. But four or five successive swells hit the boat and the next thing I knew we started settling in the water. It seemed like about two minutes before we were under. The boat didn't capsize, but settled rapidly on an even keel.

"Some of the men might have been trapped under a canopy that served as a roof.

"They were all new men, none had been in the Army more than five weeks. But they obeyed orders like old timers. I gave orders to abandon the boat and most of the men reached the stern before the water closed over it."

Private Gene Nance, of Gary, Ind., said: "I saw some of the men trying to get clear of the front of the boat, but they were sucked back under the canopy. Every man had on his life preserver. It's hard to explain."

Heavy Equipment Cited

Major Walter D. Thomas, officer in charge of the entire maneuver, but not an occupant of the boat, said the weight of the soldiers' winter clothing and equipment soaked with water probably was to blame for the great loss of life. "All the men wore heavy Army overcoats and carried full equipment," he said.

A list of the victims, released for publication this morning by Camp Harahan and La Garde Hospital officials, follows:

PRIVATE COY HUTTON, Clinton, Ky.
PRIVATE LAURENCE E. HOLMES, New York.
PRIVATE DONALD L. HOEHNS, Smithtown, Mo.
PRIVATE MARTIN A. HADDEN, Wappinger Falls, N. Y.
PRIVATE SYLVESTER J. FENDEL, Tell City, Ind.
PRIVATE RONALD J. CURTIS, Toledo Ohio.
PRIVATE ARTHUR R. BURNS, New Rochelle, N. Y.
PRIVATE ALFRED BEAUDRY, Tokio, N. D.
PRIVATE IRVING BARST, Brooklyn.
STAFF SERGEANT WILLIAM H. SMITH, Sweetbriar, Va.
PRIVATE THOMAS J. SMITH, Jackson Heights, Queens.
PRIVATE HAROLD M. PROSSER, Del Monte, Calif.
PRIVATE THEODORE F. PLESE, Pueblo, Col.
PRIVATE BERNARD J. MAHONEY, New York.
PRIVATE JOE B. KELLY, Linton, Ind.
PRIVATE LOUIS KAGAN, the Bronx.
PRIVATE JOSEPH B. JOEL, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
PRIVATE JACOB G. WEINSTEIN, Brooklyn.
PRIVATE PHILIP BUNIS, twenty-six years old, Geneva, N. Y.
PRIVATE RUDOLPH J. NELSON, thirty-two, Cottonwood, Minn.
PRIVATE JAY C. BURTON, thirty-eight, Molden, N. Y.
PRIVATE JOSEPH BOKINIEC, thirty Bayonne, N. J.
CORPORAL HARRY B. LUCE, thirty-three, San Mateo, Calif.
PRIVATE EUGENE W. WALTON, twenty, Houston, Tex.
PRIVATE SEYMOUR KIEVAL, nineteen, son of Joseph H. Kieval, 191 Grant Street, Brooklyn.

The name of the twenty-sixth victim, whose body was still being sought, was withheld by public relations officials.

Lieut. Tommy Harmon Recovering In China

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 18 (AP)—Lieut. Tommy Harmon, of the army air forces, rescued by Chinese guerrillas after his fighter plane was shot down in combat two months ago, is recovering at a base hospital in China, his first letter to his parents disclosed today.

"My burns are darn near all healed," wrote the former University of Michigan All-America footballer, who twice in a year has cheated death in plane crashes. He added that "my old pep and zip aren't with me yet."

GAS FOR BERLIN RAIDS

DEC 19 1943

Chicago, Dec. 18 (A. P.).—The Standard Oil Company (Ind.) said today that additional facilities would be completed soon enabling its Whiting, Ind., refinery to supply sufficient 100-octane aviation gasoline to carry 1,000 Flying Fortresses on a raid from England to Berlin and return every six days.

With the start of operations in another plant, being built elsewhere, the company will produce enough 100-octane gasoline to fuel one such raid every four days. The statement added that the output of the company and its subsidiaries soon would be large enough to fuel one such raid every other day.

Soldiers Made Cold-Proof for Arctic Air Route

Learn in Rockies How to Man Greenland Aerial Highway to War Fronts

DENVER, Dec. 18 (AP).—Cold-proof soldiers of the Army Air Forces are learning to survive lonely vigil in the far-below-zero temperatures and knifing gales of the Arctic, to man the growing Greenland aerial highway to battle areas.

The Arctic offers the shortest route from the production line to the fighting line. Warplanes are soaring over the top of the world in swelling numbers. The chill skyway calls for a ground corps of men skilled in Arctic weather observation, supply, transportation and rescue work.

Carefully screened personnel for this rigorous job is being conditioned by the A. A. F. training command at its new Arctic camp on the shores of Echo Lake, high in the Rocky Mountains thirty-five miles west of Denver. The Army picked the site because its climate and terrain closely resembles that of the sub-polar regions. The project is conducted by Buckley Field, Denver.

The Arctic camp commander is Captain C. A. K. Innes-Taylor, Canadian veteran of two Byrd Antarctic expeditions and former Royal Canadian mounted police officer with years of experience in the Arctic, Alaska, the Yukon, Greenland and New Zealand.

Civilian on Staff

Camp instructors are young Army men who have lived in the northern outdoors most of their lives—plus a civilian, Belmore Browne, artist, writer, hunter, woodsman and twenty years a teepee resident of Alaska, the sub-Arctic and the Arctic.

They teach parka-wrapped soldiers to ferret food from frozen land and ice-covered green waters, and to make shelter from materials at hand.

The soldiers learn to handle dog teams and snow vehicles, use skis and snowshoes, wear clothing properly and prepare dehydrated foods.

When they get to Alaska they'll know how to build a bough shelter as warm as a farmhouse kitchen. When they reach the ice cap they'll be able to make a four-man snowhouse in less than an hour which they can warm to 60 degrees when the reading outside is 70 below.

The first week of training camp life is spent in class work, the next four or five in the mountain snows—and the trainees rarely see the base camp again until they come in and pack up for the northland.

Rescue Work Top Problem

Most worked-at problem is finding and rescuing a plane crew, theoretically down, lost and helpless in the Arctic. A scout plane spots the airmen and messages the location. By ground navigation with a compass a rescue crew locates the fliers, gives first aid

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and transports them to an Arctic base camp.

For newspaper men, the Echo Lake trainees this week demonstrated a rescue mission. A crew located a theoretically injured airman in rocks and trees just below timberline, strapped him to a stretcher improvised of small tree poles, lowered him down a guy line from the brink of a granite cliff to frozen Echo Lake, loaded him on a dog sled, sped him across ice to an Arctic tent for first aid and food, and placed him in a covered tow-sled behind a speedy tractor-type snow vehicle that roared off through forests to a base camp.

Arctic army weather observers practice anchoring meteorological instruments in ice, snow and rocks at Echo Lake.

The aircraft maintenance phase is taught air force mechanics at Buckley Field.

Wounded AP Man Back In U. S., Craving Milk

DEC 19 1943

San Francisco, Dec. 18 (AP)—Rembert James, 37-year-old Associated Press war correspondent wounded by a Japanese bomb on Bougainville Island in the Solomons last month, returned to the United States today thirsting for "a glass of fresh milk."

James covered the American landing on Treasury Island, a diversionary action on Choiseul Island, and the Empress Augusta Bay landing on Bougainville, all in the Solomons. It was at Empress Augusta Bay that he was wounded November 7 by a bomb which killed his tentmate. James, whose own typewriter was smashed by the bomb, borrowed another to write the story before he was taken to a hospital.

FINDS YANK-AUSSIE COOPERATION TOPS

DEC 19 1943

Canadian Press Representative Tells Of Trip Down Under

San Francisco, Dec. 18 (AP)—Cooperation between the Australian Government and the American Army command in the Southwest Pacific is "magnificent" Arthur R. Ford, president of the Canadian press and editor of the London, Ontario, *Free Press*, said today upon his return from Australia and New Zealand.

Ford was accompanied on the trip, made at the invitation of the Australian Government, by B. T. Richardson, Ottawa correspondent of the Winnipeg *Free Press* and a special correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, and Lorenzo Pari, representing the French-language press of Canada and Ottawa correspondent of *L'Action Catholique* of Quebec.

Both Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Premier John Curtin of Australia, were enthusiastic about the mutual cooperation of the United States Army and the Australian Commonwealth, Ford said.

Soldiers Do Well As Leaders

"Fundamentally, the United States Army soldiers and the Australian troops get along as well as the leaders," he stated. "Any differences that may have arisen has been due entirely to the fact that the United States soldiers draw much more money in pay than the Aussies.

"In visiting Australia and New Zealand our chief surprise was to see how the war has changed the political outlook of that part of the world. Before the war, Australia was extremely isolationist. Since the entry of Japan into the war and its march south to the island of New Guinea, at the very door of Australia, the country has changed its entire international viewpoint.

"Australia is now willing and anxious to play its part as an independent nation in a new world setup."

LONDON--SECOND ADD MORGAN'S CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR (TOP

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DEC 19 1943

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"IN THE FACE OF THIS DESPERATE SITUATION MORGAN MADE HIS DECISION TO CONTINUE THE FLIGHT AND PROTECT ANY MEMBERS OF THE CREW WHO MIGHT STILL BE IN THE SHIP AND FOR TWO HOURS HE FLEW IN FORMATION WITH ONE HAND AT THE CONTROLS AND THE OTHER HOLDING OFF THE STRUGGLING PILOT BEFORE THE NAVIGATOR ENTERED THE STEERING COMPARTMENT AND RELIEVED THE SITUATION.

"THE MIRACULOUS AND HEROIC PERFORMANCE OF MORGAN ON THIS OCCASION RESULTED IN THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF A VITAL BOMBING MISSION AND THE SAFE RETURN OF HIS AIRPLANE AND CREW."

DY911PEW

BY JAMES F. KI[illegible]

DEC 20 1943

LONDON, SUNDAY, DEC 19-(AP)-A SOVIET MILITARY TRIBUNAL SITTING AT KHARKOV CONVICTED FOUR MEN--ONE A RUSSIAN TRAITOR--IN THE FIRST WAR CRIMINAL TRIAL OF WORLD WAR II TODAY AND SENTENCED THEM TO DEATH BY HANGING ON CHARGES THAT THEY PARTICIPATED IN THE MASS SLAYING OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS AND CIVILIANS.

THE MOSCOW RADIO, WHICH TOLD OF THE SENTENCING IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, SAID A CROWDED COURTROOM CHEERED WHEN THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE.

THE MEN, WHO INCLUDED A GESTAPO CAPTAIN, A STORM TROOP COMMANDER AND A POLICE CORPORAL AS WELL AS A RUSSIAN CHAUFFEUR FOR THE GESTAPO, WERE EARLIER QUOTED AS BLAMING ADOLF HITLER AND INTERIOR MINISTER HEINRICH HIMMLER FOR ATTEMPTS TO WIPE OUT THE "INFERIOR RUSSIAN RACE."

THE OPENING OF THE COURTMARTIAL WAS ANNOUNCED LAST THURSDAY IN A MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST WHICH SAID ALL THE ACCUSED ALREADY HAD PLEADED GUILTY. THE TRIAL FOLLOWED ONLY A FEW WEEKS AFTER THE MOSCOW PLEDGE BY RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ON NOV. 1 THAT WAR CRIMINALS WOULD BE RETURNED TO THE SCENE OF THEIR CRIMES AND TRIED UNDER LOCAL LAW.

THE VERDICT WAS ANNOUNCED A FEW HOURS AFTER ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS WAS QUOTED BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AS TELLING ON THE WITNESS STAND HOW THOUSANDS OF PERSONS--INCLUDING MEN AND WOMEN--WERE HERDED INTO DEATH VANS AND KILLED BY GAS.

"WE WERE TOLD THAT THE SOVIET PEOPLE WERE AN INFERIOR RACE WHO MUST BE EXTERMINATED BY THE SUPERIOR GERMAN RACE AND WE WERE TAUGHT METHODS OF EXTERMINATION. IT WAS IMPRESSED UPON US THAT THIS WAS THE POLICY ORDERED BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT." #

LONDON, DEC. 18-(AP)-THE ANKARA RADIO, ASSERTING THAT "GREAT NUMBERS OF LANDING BARGES ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN CONCENTRATED IN SICILY," HAS PREDICTED THAT LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON, JR.'S AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY WOULD STRIKE SOON IN A BALKAN INVASION.

DEC 19 1943

THE BROADCAST, QUOTING TURKISH PRESS DISPATCHES, SAID THAT "CONCENTRATED ALLIED BOMBINGS OF THE BALKANS BEAR OUT THE SUPPOSITION THAT AN ALLIED LANDING THERE IS IMMINENT."

THE RADIO SAID THAT BIG ALLIED INVASION ARMIES WERE ALSO CONCENTRATED IN CORSICA AND "OTHER COUNTRIES" AS WELL AS BRITAIN.

"THE GERMANS ARE SAID TO BE MAKING FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE ZERO HOUR AND (FIELD MARSHAL GEN.ERWIN) ROMMEL'S VISIT TO DENMARK IS ANOTHER POINTER THAT THE STORM IS ABOUT TO BREAK," THE BROADCAST ADDED.

WE536AEN

"IN THE FACE OF THIS DESPERATE SITUATION MORGAN MADE HIS DECISION TO CONTINUE THE FLIGHT AND PROTECT ANY MEMBERS OF THE CREW WHO MIGHT STILL BE IN THE SHIP AND FOR TWO HOURS HE FLEW IN FORMATION WITH ONE HAND AT THE CONTROLS AND THE OTHER HOLDING OFF THE STRUGGLING PILOT BEFORE THE NAVIGATOR ENTERED THE STEERING COMPARTMENT AND RELIEVED THE SITUATION.

"THE MIRACULOUS AND HEROIC PERFORMANCE OF MORGAN ON THIS OCCASION RESULTED IN THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF A VITAL BOMBING MISSION AND THE SAFE RETURN OF HIS AIRPLANE AND CREW."

DY911PEW

BY JAMES F.KI[illegible]

DEC 20 1943

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WE536AEW

30.24 -11115

LONDON, DEC. 18--(AP)---TASS DENIED TODAY THAT BULGARIA HAD MADE OVERTURES ~~REPEATEDLY~~ THROUGH SOVIET RUSSIA FOR A PEACE WHICH WOULD ALLOW HER TO RETAIN CONQUERED PORTIONS OF MACEDONIA AND WESTERN THRACE.

DEC 19 1943

THE SOVIET MONITOR ~~WAS~~ HERE RECORDED THE ~~BBMS~~ OFFICIAL RUSSIAN NEWS AGENCY ANNOUNCEMENT FROM A MOSCOW BROADCAST. A ~~RECENT~~ NEW YORK DISPATCH PUBLICHED BY "CERTAIN ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS" WAS CITED.

"TASS IS AUTHORIZED TO STATE THAT THIS ~~REPORTED~~ REPORT IS/ FALSE AND DEVOID OF ANY FOUNDATION," THE BROADCAST SAID.

APL 137 SECOND GOLDBERGS 2236 JPT 640PEW

LOND (AP)-THE SEMI-OFFICIAL POLISH NEWSPAPE IK POLSKI GAVE A STRONG BOOST TODAY TO THE RUSSIAN-CZECHOSLO...N MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT RECENTLY SIGNED IN MOSCOW BUT SAID POLAND "HAS SO FAR RECEIVED NO INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE."

THE PACT LEFT THE WAY OPEN FOR A THIRD UNNAMED COUNTRY TO JOIN, AND THE NEWSPAPER'S COMMENT WAS INTERPRETED AS MEANING THAT POLAND WOULD BE RECEPTIVE TO SIGNING AFTER A RECONCILIATION WITH RUSSIA. THERE HAS BEEN NO DIPLOMATIC CONTACT BETWEEN POLAND AND RUSSIA SINCE THE TWO COUNTRIES BROKE RELATIONS LAST APRIL.

WTSIKATW

LONDON, DEC. 18-(AP)-A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED TODAY BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS QUOTED A JAPANESE ARMY SPOKESMAN IN NANKING AS SAYING THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE IN CHINA NOW TOTALS 400 PLANES.

WE338AEW

DEC 19 1943

BY GLADWIN HILL

LONDON, DEC. 18-(AP)-THE WEATHER WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS MAY HAVE A GREAT DEAL TO DO WITH THE LENGTH OF THE FORTHCOMING ALLIED LAND ASSAULT ON THE GERMAN HOMELAND.

THE ELEMENTS SO FAR THIS FALL AND WINTER GENERALLY HAVE FAVORED THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIR FORCES BASED IN BRITAIN, BUT THE TIME NOW HAS COME WHEN IT'S ALMOST ANY MAN'S GUESS WHETHER CONDITIONS WILL PERMIT REGULAR FULL SCALE BOMBING ASSAULTS ON NAZI INDUSTRY.

IF THE WEATHER IS FAVORABLE, THE BIG BOMBERS CAN CONTINUE THEIR SERIES OF POWERHOUSE BLOWS AND POSSIBLY OBTAIN MUCH GREATER DIVIDENDS TOWARD THE DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN WAR PLANTS THAN EVER BEFORE. UNFAVORABLE FLYING WEATHER WOULD PERMIT A NAZI INDUSTRIAL RECUPERATION.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN CITIES, IT WAS POINTED OUT TODAY, NOW ARE ON THE BORDERLINE WHERE REPAIR WORK BULKS NEARLY AS LARGE AS PRODUCTIVE WAR WORK AND A FURTHER RAID OR TWO MIGHT PUSH THEM OVER THE LINE TO JOIN A NUMBER OF OTHERS ALREADY IN GERMANY'S WAR EFFORT DEBIT COLUMN. A HIGH RAF OFFICER SAID THAT IN NORTHWEST GERMANY ALONE NINE CITIES ARE IN THIS DEBIT COLUMN AND SIX ON THE EDGE.

WITH THIS IN MIND, IT CAN BE UNDERSTOOD THAT FURTHER HEAVY BOMBINGS AGAINST THE KING OF THE AIR TARGETS, BERLIN, STILL ARE CALLED FOR IN ALLIED STRATEGY.

DEC 19 1943

A REPORT THROUGH NEUTRAL SWEDEN SAID THE GERMAN CAPITAL STILL WAS BURNING LAST NIGHT FROM THURSDAY NIGHT'S RAF ATTACK, THE SIXTH LARGE SCALE ASSAULT WITHIN A MONTH, BUT A SUSPENSION OF ATTACKS NOW WOULD PERMIT BERLINERS TO GET THEIR CITY IN SHAPE AGAIN.

RELIABLE SOURCES HAVE SAID THAT ALLIED BOMBING OF GERMANY HAS CUT DOWN THE TIME MARGIN BETWEEN THE MANUFACTURE OF WAR PRODUCTS AND THEIR USE AT THE FRONT FROM MANY MONTHS TO THE POINT WHERE SOME THINGS--NOTABLY AIRPLANES AND IN SOME CASES AMMUNITION--ARE GOING RIGHT FROM THE FACTORY TO THE FRONT.

A FEW MORE RAIDS WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS--IF THE WEATHER IS FAVORABLE--MIGHT DEPLETE THE NUMBER OF KEY INDUSTRIES TO THE POINT WHERE THERE WOULD BE A CRITICAL SHORTAGE OF PROVISIONS TO THE GERMAN FRONT LINES.

AT THAT POINT, A LAND ATTACK ON GERMANY POSSIBLY COULD SUCCEED WITH THE LOSS OF FEWER LIVES.

BY GLADWIN HILL

LONDON, DEC 18-(AP)-THE CHANCES OF KNOCKING GERMANY OUT OF THE WAR QUICKLY WITH A POWERFUL LAND INVASION OF EUROPE WILL DEPEND IN PART ON THE BOMBING WEATHER IN THE COMING WEEKS OF WINTER.

DEC 19 1943

IF THE WEATHER GROUNDS THE ALLIED BOMBER FLEETS, THE REICH MAY BE ABLE TO RECUPERATE ENOUGH TO MAKE THE INVASION A LONG AND BITTER CAMPAIGN.

WITH FAVORABLE CONDITIONS, THE ALLIES CAN POUND GERMANY WITH HEAVY BLOWS TO HASTEN THE BLEEDING OF HER WAR STRENGTH.

THE RAF'S SUCCESS IN DRIVING HOME ITS BLOWS AGAINST BERLIN DESPITE THE BEST DEFENSES THE GERMANS CAN MUSTER MAY BE DUE IN PART TO A NEW STRATEGY OF ESCORTING ITS BOMBERS BY LONG-RANGE FIGHTERS JUST AS THE U.S.ARMY AIRFORCE HAS DONE BY DAYLIGHT.

THE VICHY RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED TODAY BY REUTERS, SAID THE BOMBERS ATTACKING BERLIN THURSDAY NIGHT WERE FLANKED BY RAF NIGHT-FIGHTERS.

IF TRUE, THESE MAY BE THE FIGHTER VERSION OF THE 400-MILE-PER-HOUR PLYWOOD MOSQUITO BOMBERS.

DEC 19 1943

WE630AEW

A NUMBER OF GERMAN WAR CENTERS ARE SET UP FOR THE KILL. ONE OR TWO MORE RAIDS MIGHT KNOCK THEM OUT. BUT WITH A RESPITE FROM BOMBS, THE GERMANS COULD RESTORE THEM TO EFFECTIVE PRODUCTION.

THERE ARE SIX SUCH "BORDERLINE" CITIES IN NORTHWEST GERMANY, AND NINE IN THAT AREA HAVE BEEN BLOWN ALREADY INTO THE DEBIT SIDE OF THE NAZI LEDGER, AN RAF OFFICER SAID.

MUCH OF GERMANY'S INDUSTRY THAT HAS NOT YET FELT THE WEIGHT OF BOMBS HAS BEEN MOVED EASTWARD OR DISPERSED, MAKING IT VULNERABLE TO DISRUPTION OF SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION ARTERIES. AND THE ALLIED RAIDS ALREADY HAVE FORCED THE NAZIS TO SEND SOME EQUIPMENT--ESPECIALLY PLANES--DIRECTLY TO THE FRONT FROM THE FACTORY.

GERMAN REPORTS TODAY INDICATED THAT THE RAF BOMBERS ARE BEING ESCORTED BY LONG-RANGE NIGHT FIGHTERS IN A MOVE TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ASSAULTS UPON BERLIN. THEY SAID THE HEAVY BOMBERS STRIKING THE NAZI CAPITAL THURSDAY NIGHT WERE FLANKED BY FIGHTER ESCORTS. A SWEDISH ENGINEER REACHING STOCKHOLM DECLARED THAT RAID DESTROYED ONE OF BERLIN'S LARGEST MUNITION PLANTS.

BUT GERMANY AS YET APPEARS FAR FROM COLLAPSE, AND THERE ARE NO REAL SIGNS THAT CIVILIAN MORALE IS CRACKING. THE INDICATIONS ARE

30.24 - 11117

THAT THE MAJORITY OF GERMANS STILL THINK THEY WILL WIN THE WAR. ONLY THIS WEEK BRIG.-GEN. CURTIS LEMAY, A FLYING FORTRESS DIVISION COMMANDER, SAID IT WOULD TAKE 1,000 PLANE RAIDS EVERY TWO DAYS TO BOMB THE REICH OUT OF THE WAR BY JUNE.

DEC 19 1943

IT IS NOT SO DISTANT AN OBJECTIVE, HOWEVER, TO REDUCE GERMANY BY DISRUPTION OF INDUSTRY AND SAPPING OF MORALE TO A POINT WHERE A SUCCESSFUL INVASION WOULD CRYSTALLIZE DESPAIR INTO EARLY SURRENDER.

THE ALLIED BOMBER FORCE IS WAITING AND ABLE TO DELIVER SUCH A SEQUENCE OF BLOWS. WEATHER IS THE KEY AS TO WHETHER THEY CAN BE DEALT.

WHAT IS NEEDED IS A FAVORABLE COINCIDENCE OF WEATHER AT THE HOME BASES, THE WEATHER ENROUTE AND OVER THE TARGET, AND REASONABLE DARKNESS. A SPELL OF BRILLIANT MOONLIGHT THAT WOULD HAVE SILHOUETTED THE BOMBERS PROBABLY WAS PARTLY ACCOUNTABLE FOR THE RAF'S RECENT IDLENESS.

KA122PEW

LONDON, DEC 18-(AP)-CAPT.WALKER MAHURIN, OF FORT WAYNE, IND., TOP SCORING FIGHTER-PILOT IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER WITH 12 VICTORIES OVER THE NAZIS, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS BY LT. GEN.IRA C.EAKER TODAY FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM" ON OCT. 4 WHEN HE SHOT DOWN THEE GERMN FIGHTERS ON ONE MISSION ALTHOUGH OUTNUMBERED AND AT A DISADVANTAGE BECAUSE OF ALTITUDE.

FOUR OTHER DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES WERE AWARDED. ONE WAS GIVEN TO BRIG.-GEN.ROBERT B.WILLIAMS OF ALBANY, TEX., WHO COMMANDED THE FIRST AMERICAN RAID ON SCHWEINFURT ON AUG. 17, FLYING IN THE FLYING FORTRESS "LADY LUCK" AND MANNING GUNS WHEN FIGHTERS ATTACKED.

AS COMMANDING OFFICER, HE WAS NOT REQUIRED TO MAKE THE MISSION.

DEC 19 1943

ANOTHER DSC WENT TO LT.THOMAS D.SELLERS OF 1114 ROCKBRIDGE AVE., NORFOLK, VA., A CO-PILOT, FOR BRINGING HIS HEAVILY-DAMAGED PLANE HOME AFTER CANNONFIRE HAD KILLED THE PILOT.

ALTHOUGH SEVERELY WOUNDED HIMSELF, LT.SELLERS SHOWED "SUPERB SKILL, COURAGE AND DETERMINATION" IN BATTLING HIS WAY BACK WHILE BEING ATTACKED CEASELESSLY FOR TWO HOURS.

LT.CHARLES S.HUDSON OF BAKERS FIELD, CALIF., AND SGTS.JAMES L. FRAZIER OF TUSCALOOSA, ALA., AND LOUIS G.LONSWAY OF OKLAHOMA CITY ALSO RECEIVED DSC'S.

SGT.FRAZIER, A FLYING FORTRESS GUNNER, AND LT.HUDSON, A BOMBARDIER, WERE CITED FOR EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM ON DIFFERENT MISSIONS WHEN THEY STAYED AT THEIR POSTS ALTHOUGH WOUNDED.

LEGION OF MERIT AWARDS WENT TO COL.NEIL CREIGHTON, OF CHAPEL HILL, N.C., FOR HIS WORK IN PROMOTING BRITISH-AMERICAN COOPERATION AND GOOD WILL; CAPT.ARNOLD LEVINE, OF ELIZABETH, N.J., AND MASTER SGT. FABIAN S.FOLMER, OF MANSFIELD, O.

GEN.WILLIAMS, A VETERAN ARMY FLIER AND AN EARLY EXPONENT OF HEAVY BOMBING, LOST THE SIGHT OF ONE EYE WHEN A BOMB CRASHED THROUGH THE CEILING OF HIS LONDON FLAT IN JANUARY, 1941, WHEN HE WAS AN AMERICAN OBSERVER OF RAF BOMBING TACTICS.

MT&B344PEW

LONDON, SUNDAY DEC 19-(AP)-LONDON NEWSPAPERS, PLAYING UP WASHINGTON REPORTS THAT GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL WOULD REMAIN IN HIS POST AS U.S.ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, TOLD THEIR READERS TODAY THAT A BRITISH GENERAL WOULD LEAD THE INVASION FROM THE WEST UPON EUROPE.

DEC 19 1943

"BRITISH GENERAL NAMED TO LEAD SECOND FRONT," THE SUNDAY PICTORIAL SAID. IT DECLARED "THE WORLD IS AGOG WITH RUMORS OF IMPENDING ALLIED OFFENSIVES IN THE WEST, IN THE BALKANS, AND IN THE EAST."

THE NEWSPAPERS GAVE PROMINENCE TO A REPORT THAT GEN.SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON OR GEN.SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER WAS TOP CHOICE TO HEAD INVASION FORCES, WITH GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER NAMED AS "RUNNER UP."

THE PICTORIAL SAID PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS REPORTED AS "ANGRY AT OUTSIDERS' TRYING TO APPOINT MARSHALL IN HIS ABSENCE."

THE SUNDAY PAPERS CARRIED STORIES OF AN INVASION ARMY STREAMING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE DECLARED THAT "IT WAS REVEALED FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT 60 HUGE ALLIED TROOPS SHIPS ARE FERRYING MILLIONS OF TRAINED MEN NON-STOP FROM AMERICA TO BRITAIN FOR A VAST INVASION OF EUROPE."

"GREAT BRITAIN X X X IS ABOUT TO BECOME A MIGHTY SPRINGBOARD FOR A UNITED NATIONS LEAP ON HITLER'S 'FORTRESS.'"

HEADLINES IN THE GRAPHIC AND THE PEOPLE SAID "MILLIONS" OF SOLDIERS WERE MASSING FOR AN INVASION. THE PEOPLE ADDED THAT "U.S. TROOPS ARE 'STRAP-HANGING' ACROSS THE ATLANTIC ON A NON-STOP RUN BY GREAT FLEETS OF TRANSPORTS."

WJ2A1AEW

LONDON, DEC 18-(AP)-CHRISTMAS TURKEYS ARE STRICTLY A GAMBLE THIS SEASON IN BRITAIN. BECAUSE OF THE SCARCITY MANY DEALERS ARE CONDUCTING LOTTERIES TO DETERMINE WHO GETS THE PRIVILEGE OF BUYING THE BIRDS. #

DEC 19 1943

ADD MOSCOW - TRIAL (GILMORE) XX ALONE

CAPT.WILLIAM LANGHELD, 52, OF THE GESTAPO, ANOTHER DEFENDANT, ESTIMATED THAT ABOUT 30,000 SOVIET CITIZENS WERE KILLED BY THE GERMANS IN KHARKOV AND KHARKOV PROVINCE, AND ABOUT THE SAME NUMBER IN KIEV. SOME 15,000 WERE SLAIN IN POLTAVA, IT WAS SAID.

LANGHELD, DESCRIBED AS WELL-FED, LONG-FACED AND PINK-CHEEKED WITH LONG, HEAVY EYELIDS, ALSO TESTIFIED THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAD ISSUED ORDERS FOR THE MASS EXTERMINATION OF INNOCENT RUSSIANS AND DECLARED THAT HE HIMSELF HAD KILLED "ABOUT 100."

DESCRIBING THE OPERATIONS OF GAS TRUCK DEATH CHAMBERS, LANGHELD SAID HE HAD SEEN RUSSIANS INSIDE CLAWING AT THE WINDOWS AS THEY MET DEATH.

DEC 19 1943

AFTER HE TOLD OF HOW FIVE WOMEN WERE EXECUTED ONE MORNING, THE PROSECUTOR ASKED, "AND WHAT HAPPENED TO THE SIXTH WOMAN--THE MOTHER WITH THE CHILD?"

"SHE DIED DURING A BEATING," LANGHELD WAS QUOTED.

"AND HER CHILD?"

"THE CHILD BEGAN WAILING AND SCREAMING AND FINALLY A CORPORAL KILLED IT."

LANGHELD SAID HE TOOK PART IN THE EXTERMINATION OF RUSSIANS IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS AT KHARKOV, KIEV, POLTAVA, DERGACHI AND ROSSOSH. LIKE RITZ, HE TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD TO FULFILL THE ORDERS OF HIS

CHIEFS BECAUSE "IF I HAD NOT DONE THIS I WOULD HAVE BEEN COURT-MARTIALED."

DEC 19 1943

(DECLARING THAT NAZI LEADERS AND THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR WAR CRIMES, A MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID THEY WOULD BE "UNEARTHED FROM WHEREVER THEY SEEK REFUGE, FROM EVEN THE REMOTEST CORNERS OF THE WORLD, AND THEY WILL ANSWER WITH THEIR HEADS FOR ALL THEIR CRIMES." THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED IN LONDON BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.)

WE317AEW

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, DEC 18-(AP)-LT. GEN. MARK W.CLARK, FIFTH ARMY COMMANDER, CONGRATULATED ITALIAN TROOPS TODAY ON THE SUCCESS OF THEIR ATTACK THURSDAY ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT--THEIR FIRST VICTORY OVER THE GERMANS IN WORLD WAR II.

DEC 19 1943

"THE DETERMINATION OF ITALIAN SOLDIERS TO FREE THEIR COUNTRY FROM GERMAN DOMINATION AS DEMONSTRATED BY THE SUCCESS OF THEIR ATTACK ON CRITICAL TERRAIN FEATURES MAY WELL BE SET UP AS AN EXAMPLE TO ALL THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE OPPRESSED BY THE GERMAN ENEMY," CLARK SAID.

IN THE OPERATION THE ITALIANS ENGAGED IN A JOINT ATTACK WITH AMERICAN TROOPS AND CLEARED A MOUNTAIN WHICH HAD FORMED A BARRIER TO THE ALLIES MOVING INTO THE LIRI VALLEY SOUTH OF THE GERMAN STRONGHOLD OF CASSINO.

KA1207AEW

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY--LT.GEN.MARK W.CLARK, COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH ARMY, TOOK TIME OUT DURING A FRONT LINE TOUR TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM PRESENTED BY PV.LEONARD F.GEBHARD'S SMALL FEET.

GEBHARD, SQUATTING IN A FOXHOLE, WAS WEARING GALOSHES BECAUSE HE COULDN'T FIND A NEW PAIR OF SHOES TO FIT. JUST WAIT, SAID THE GENERAL. GEBHARD DID. THE GENERAL'S AIDE RETURNED THE NEXT DAY--WITH THE SHOES.

--DASH--

NAPLES-FIRST ADD POST OFFICE (MORIN) (TOP ON AVE)

DEC 19 1943

X X X DAY TO DAY.

COMPLICATIONS ARISE IN CASES WHERE A MAN HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM ONE UNIT TO ANOTHER OR SENT OUT ON SOME SPECIAL DETAIL. OR PERHAPS HE'S BEEN IN A HOSPITAL. THE ARMY IS DETERMINED HE WILL GET THE PACKAGE, NO MATTER HOW MUCH READDRESSING IS NECESSARY.

HUNDREDS OF INDIVIDUAL PACKAGES ARE RETURNED TO THE POST OFFICE, WHERE THEY ARE PUT INTO BAGS DIRECTED TO THE COMPANIES TO WHICH THE MEN ARE NOW ATCHED. SORTERS WHO HANDLE THAT JOB ARE T/5 J.B.BUNHAM, FULTON, MO., SGT.JOHN SIFER, 243 MACLENNAN AVE., SYRACUSE, N.Y., T/5 DONALD JONES, 245 MAPN UT., OLYPHANT, PA., AND T/4 CARL ANDERSON, 2133 SORTON AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

I SAW THEM CAREFULLY READDRESSING A PACKAGE SENT BY JEWELL POWERS, 112 MINTERN ST., RIVERSIDE, CALIF., TO SGT.ALLEN POWERS.

ANOTHER SECTION MENDS BROKEN PACKAGES. SOME BREAKAGE IS INEVITABLE WITH SUCH VOLUME, BUT IT'S NOT GREAT. NEVERTHELESS THE ARMY HAS A CORPS OF ITALIANS REWRAPPING AND REPACKAGING THOSE THAT ARE BATTERED IN THE LONG VOYAGE.

FOR EXAMPLE, PVT.CHARLEY HOLM WOULDN'T HAVE RECEIVED PEPPERMINT CANDY, CHEWING GUM AND OTHER SWEETS SENT HIM BY MRS.G.HOLM OF HINTINGTON, W.VA., IF IT WEREN'T FOR THAT SERVICE. DON'T WORRY, MRS.HOLM, I SAW THEM CAREFULLY PUTTING EVERY LAST GUM DROP AND STICK OF CHEWING GUM INTO THE BOX AND REWRAPPING IT FOR HIM.

BZ135PEW

BY RELMAN MORIN

NAPLES, DEC. 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE ITALIAN COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, REPRESENTING SIX DEMOCRATIC PARTIES, CHARGED IN A LETTER TONIGHT THAT THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAD BECOME THE "TOOLS OF NEO-FASCISM" IN ITALY, BUT LATER WITHDREW THE LETTER AND APOLOGIZED FOR THE STATEMENT.

DEC 19 1943

THE COMMITTEE, ACCOMPANIED BY BENEDETTO CROCE, ITALIAN PHILOSOPHER, CALLED EN MASSE AT THE AMG OFFICES AND PRESENTED THE DOCUMENT, WHICH PROTESTED THE PROHIBITION OF AN INTENDED POLITICAL CONGRESS IN NAPLES AND ASKED THAT THE BAN BE RESCINDED.

PARTY LEADERS ASKED THAT THE LETTER BE TRANSMITTED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN.

AS SOON AS SIGNOR ARANGIO-RUIZ, PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE, HAD READ THE LETTER, LT.COL.CARL KRAEGE OF BURLINGTON, KANS., DEMANDED AN EXPLANATION OF THE ACCUSATION THAT THE AMG HAD BECOME THE "TOOLS OF NEO-FASCISM." A LONG DEBATE FOLLOWED AT THE END OF WHICH THE LETTER WAS WITHDRAWN WITH APOLOGIES.

THE PROTEST ALSO WAS HEARD BY MAJ.JOHN BOETTIGER, SON-IN-LAW OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AND MAJ.RIDGEWAY KNIGHT OF NEW YORK CITY.

THE CONTROVERSY, THE MOST SERIOUS YET TO ARISE BETWEEN THE AMG AND ITALIAN POLITICIANS, WAS GENERATED BY THE ALLIES' REFUSAL TO PERMIT A CONGRESS OF ALL THE COMMITTEES OF NATIONAL LIBERATION WHICH THE NAPLES COMMITTEE HAD SCHEDULED FOR DEC. 20 WITHOUT NOTIFYING THE AMG OR ASKING PERMISSION.

IT WAS LEARNED FROM A RELIABLE INFORMANT THAT THE ORDER REFUSING PERMISSION CAME FROM "HIGHER AUTHORITY" THAN THE AMG. HE INDICATED THAT THE PROHIBITION WAS LAID DOWN BY THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS.

WE728AEW

DEC 19 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--FIRST ADD GEN. ROOSEVELT XXX HIS HELMET.

(THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON ON NOV. 23 THAT MAJ. GEN. TERRY ALLEN, FIRST IN COMMAND OF THE FIRST DIVISION DURING ITS CAMPAIGNS IN TUNISIA AND SICILY, HAD BEEN BACK IN THE UNITED STATES FOR TWO MONTHS AND HAD TAKEN COMMAND OF THE 104TH INFANTRY DIVISION AT CAMP ADAIR, ORE.)

KA1031

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC. 18-(AP)-A YOUNG KENTUCKY FIGHTER PILOT WHO HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN OVER YUGOSLAVIA TOLD TODAY HOW HE WAS SAVED BY PARTISANS AT THE COST OF TWO OF THEIR LIVES, BATHED HIS FEET IN NATIVE LIQUOR AND ATTENDED A DANCE WHERE PRETTY YUGOSLAV GIRLS CARRIED HAND GRENADES.

THE PILOT WAS LT. LOUIS FRANK OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WHO BAILED OUT OF HIS P-40 WARHAWK NEAR A SMALL ISLAND OFF THE YUGOSLAV COAST. PARTISANS SAW HIM COME DOWN AND ALTHOUGH UNDER FIRE FROM GERMAN DEFENSES ON THE MAINLAND, THEY LAUNCHED BOATS AND TOOK HIM TO THEIR ISLAND FARTHER OUT IN THE ADRIATIC.

TWO PARTISANS WERE HIT BY GERMAN SHELLS AND KILLED DURING THE TRIP.

"AS SOON AS WE PUSHED OFF GOING TOWARDS THE ISLAND A 75MM. GUN SOMEWHERE ON THE MAINLAND OPENED UP AT US," FRANK SAID. "BUT OUR BOAT WAS NOT HIT AND SOON LANDED ON A LARGE ISLAND WHICH WAS A

PARTISAN STRONGHOLD.

"THERE I LEARNED THAT I HAD BEEN SEEN BAILING OUT AND THAT THE PARTISAN BRIGADIER HAD ASKED AT ONCE FOR VOLUNTEERS TO PICK ME UP.

DEC 19 1943

"I WAS FIRST TAKEN TO A HOUSE WHERE THEY GOT OUT THE LOCAL BOOZE AND BATHED MY FEET IN SOME (FRANK'S FEET HAD BEEN CUT BY ROCKS ON THE ISLAND). AT THE SAME TIME THEY WERE GIVING ME SOME TO DRINK.

"I TOOK IT INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY. IT WAS A BIT HOT, BUT I WAS COLD AFTER SITTING ON A ROCK AND IT WARMED ME UP."

LATER THE PARTISANS VISITED A DANCE AND TOOK THE FLIER WITH THEM.

"THERE WERE A LOT OF GIRLS AT THE DANCE AND THEY ALL HAD HAND GRENADES IN THEIR BELTS AND RIFLES SLUNG OVER THEIR SHOULDERS," HE RECALLED. "I WAS STRUCK BY THEIR NICE LOOKS. THERE WAS A MIXTURE OF BLONDES AND BRUNETTES--MUCH AS ONE WOULD MEET IN THE STATES."

FRANK SPENT FIVE DAYS ON THE ISLAND, WHICH WAS WELL WITHIN ARTILLERY RANGE OF THE GERMAN SHORE BATTERIES.

HE DESCRIBED THE BRIGADIER, A FOLLOWER OF MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ (TITO), AS "A MAGNIFICENT FELLOW."

"HE HAD A STALIN MUSTACHE AND BRIGHT BLUE EYES," FRANK SAID. "HE WAS BORN IN A YUGOSLAV PEASANT HOME, BUT WANTED TO BECOME A MINING ENGINEER AND MANAGED TO GET A UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. NOW HE IS TEACHING HIMSELF ENGLISH."

FD1146AEW

30.24 - 11121

EIGHTH ARMY UP THE ITALIAN BOOT., IT APPEARS TO ME AFTER A TOUR OF SOUTHERN ITALY.

DEC 19 1943

THEY ARE:

1: THE ITALIAN SURRENDER HAS PRODUCED FAR LESS IN A MILITARY SENSE THAN HAD FIRST BEEN HOPED FOR. THE ITALIAN ARMED FORCES HAVE NOT YET PROVED OF ANY GREAT VALUE, ESPECIALLY ON LAND, AND ITALIAN GUERRILLA ACTIVITY AND SABOTAGE HAS BEEN NEGLIGIBLE.

2. THIS MEDITERRANEAN THEATER IS COMPETING IN PRIORITIES WITH OTHER THEATERS WHICH FIGURE HIGHER IN ALLIED PLANS.

3. OUTSIDE OF PRESTIGE THERE IS LITTLE MANIFEST MILITARY VALUE IN CAPTURING ROME. IT WOULD NOT BE WORTH THE TREMENDOUS COST IN INFANTRY CASUALTIES TO BRING THE CAMPAIGN TO A QUICK END.

BUT DESPITE THE FACT THAT THERE IS LITTLE CHANCE THAT THE DRIVE CAN BE SPEEDED UP, I AM CONVINCED AFTER A TOUR OF SOUTHERN ITALY THAT THE CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN WORTH THE COST, FOR THE TREMENDOUS AIR BASES ON THE MAINLAND ALONE.

FOGGIA AND ITS 13 SATELLITE FIELDS OFFER BASES FROM WHICH

BY WES GALLAGHER

dup.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC. 18 -(AP)- THREE FACTORS, AS IMPORTANT, IF NOT MORE SO, THAN TERRAIN AND WEATHER, HAVE PLAYED A LARGE PART IN THE SLOW PROGRESS OF THE AMERICAN FIFTH AND THE BRITISH

AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBER FORCES N CAN ATTACK EVERY POINT IN SOUTHERN GERMANY AND THE BALKANS. THE GREAT PLAIN, ALONG WITH FLAT LANDS TO THE SOUTH, OFFER SPACE FOR AN UNLIMITED NUMBER OF PLANES, AND HEAVY BOMBERS ARE POURING STEADILY INTO THIS THEATER.

BESIDES BOMBING GERMANY, MEDITERRANEAN FORCES AIR FORCES, UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BE GIVEN THE TASK OF KNOCKING BULGARIA, RUMANIA AND HUNGARY OUT OF THE WAR, OR AT LEAST DISCOURAGING N THEM FROM TAKING ACTIVE PART. AND THEY WILL ALSO BE WEAKENING THE GERMAN AIRFORCE FOR DEFENSE PURPOSES IT IN THE SPRING.

DEC 19 1943

GEB RE 410A

ALGIERS, DEC. 18-(AP)-THE ALLIED ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD RECOMMENDED TO GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER THAT CONTROL OF MOST OF SOUTHERN ITALY, SARDINIA AND SICILY BE TURNED OVER TO THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT SUBJECT TO ALLIED CONTROL.

EISENHOWER, PRESIDENT OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION, WAS EXPECTED TO ACT FAVORABLY ON THE RECOMMENDATION.

THE RECOMMENDATION WAS VOTED AT THE COUNCIL'S DEC. 15 MEETING AT ALGIERS ATTENDED BY ROBERT D.MURPHY FOR THE UNITED STATES, RENE MASSIGLI FOR THE FRENCH COMMITTEE, ANDREI J.VISHINSKY FOR THE SOVIET UNION, AND ROGER MAKINS FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT WOULD EXERCISE THE SAME AUTHORITY THROUGHOUT THE DEFINED TERRITORY AS IT HAS BEEN EXERCISING IN THREE PROVINCES IN SOUTHEASTERN ITALY. THE NEW TERRITORY WOULD EXTEND TO THE NORTHERN BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCES OF SALERNO, POTENZA AND BARI. NAPLES AND REGIONS ADJACENT TO THE FRONT WOULD REMAIN UNDER DIRECT ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

THE COUNCIL'S RECOMMENDATION WAS MADE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING STIPULATIONS:

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1. THAT ADMINISTRATION, CENTRAL AND LOCAL, IS CARRIED OUT BY OFFICIALS OF PROVEN GOOD FAITH AND ALLIED SYMPATHIES.

2. THAT THE TRANSFER INVOLVES NO COMMITMENT TO BADOGLIO'S GOVERNMENT AFTER THE CAPTURE OF ROME.

THE COUNCIL ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT MAJOR GEN.KENYON JOYCE, WHO AS DEPUTY PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION SUPERVISES IT IN ITALY, BE GUIDED IN SO FAR AS MILITARY NECESSITY PERMITS BY THE DECLARATION REGARDING ITALY MADE AT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

THIS, THE COUNCIL SAID, WAS BASED ON THE "FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE THAT FASCISM AND ALL ITS EVIL INFLUENCES AND EMANATIONS SHALL BE UTTERLY DESTROYED AND THAT ITALIAN PEOPLE SHALL BE GIVEN EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO ESTABLISH A GOVERNMENT AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS BASED ON DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

"SECOND OF THE SPECIFIC MEASURES SET OUT IN THE DECLARATION PROVIDES THAT FREEDOM OF SPEECH, RELIGIOUS WORSHIP, POLITICAL BELIEF OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC MEETING SHALL BE RESTORED IN FULL MEASURE TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE, WHO SHALL BE ENTITLED TO FORM ANTI-FASCIST POLITICAL GROUPS."

ALGIERS, DEC 18-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER DEPECHE ALGERIENNE SAID TODAY THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD STOPPED BRIEFLY AT DAKAR IN FRENCH WEST AFRICA WHILE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES FROM THE MIDDLE EAST AND GAVE THIS DESCRIPTION OF HIS ARRIVAL:

EARLY ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL BY PLANE FROM TUNIS, HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN AND FRENCH SOLDIERS TOOK POSITIONS ALONG HIS MOTOR ROUTE WHILE THE RUMOR SPREAD AMONG THE INHABITANTS THAT THE

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE WAS EXPECTED.

LATE IN THE DAY A LONG MOTORCADE APPROACHED THE CITY BETWEEN ROWS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND THEN PASSED THROUGH A DOUBLE ROW OF FRENCH MARINES GUARDING THE ENTRANCE TO THE ARSENAL.

AFTER A COMPANY OF FUSILIERS PRESENTED ARMS TO THE PRESIDENT, GOV. GEN. PIERRE CHARLES COURNARIE AND U.S. VICE ADMIRAL WILLIAM A.GLASSFORD, JR., GREETED THE EXECUTIVE.

THE DISPATCH SAID THE NATIVES WERE GREATLY THRILLED AT THEIR FLEETING GLIMPSE OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY.

(THE DAKAR RADIO SAID YESTERDAY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD VISITED THERE DEC. 9, THEN BOARDED A FRENCH SHIP WHICH TOOK HIM TO A RENDEZVOUS WITH A U.S. WARSHIP DESIGNATED TO CARRY THE PRESIDENT HOME.)

KA115PEW

ALGIERS, DEC. 18-(AP)-PIERRE BRET, DIRECTOR OF FRANCE AFRIQUE, AND PIERRE MAILLAND, DIRECTOR OF AGENCE FRANCAISE INDEPENDENTE OF LONDON, HAVE COMPLETED A MERGER AGREEMENT OF THE TWO FRENCH NEWS AGENCIES AIMING AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN "ASSOCIATED PRESS OF FRANCE" AFTER FRANCE IS LIBERATED.

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TECHNICAL COMBINATION OF THE TWO AGENCIES, WHICH WILL BE MERGED AS "PRESSE FRANCAISE ASSOCIEE," IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN SIX WEEKS. MEANWHILE, FRANCE AFRIQUE, WHICH SERVES THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN PRESS, AND AFI, SERVING THE EMPIRE PRESS OVERSEAS, WILL ATTEMPT TO COORDINATE THEIR SERVICES TO NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

THE DIRECTORSHIP OF THE NEW AGENCY WILL INCLUDE BERT, MAILLAND, FERNAND MOULIER OF THE AFI AND GERAUD JOUVE OF RADIO BRAZZAVILLE.

THEY ARE SAID TO BE SEEKING TO IMITATE THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN MAKING

30.24 - 11123

THE NEW AGENCY THE PROPERTY OF THE FRENCH PRESS, IRRESPECTIVE OF POLITICAL TENDENCIES AND COMPLETELY INDEPENDENT OF STATE CONTROL.

PROBABLY BETWEEN 75 AND 80 PER CENT OF THE NEW AGENCY'S STOCK WILL BE ADVANCED BY THE TREASURY OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, ACTING AS TRUSTEE FOR THE PRESS OF METROPOLITAN FRANCE AND UNDER PLEDGE TO SELL THIS STOCK TO FRENCH NEWSPAPERS AFTER THE NATION IS FREED. FINANCIAL ADVANCES FROM THE COMMITTEE ARE TO BE REFUNDED AFTER LIBERATION, committee spokesmen ~~HE~~ SAID, AND WOULD ENTAIL NO CONTROL BY THE GOVERNMENT EITHER BEFORE OR AFTER LIBERATION.

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BRET IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE SEEKING TO HAVE THE AGENCY ADOPT AS ITS CHARTER A VIRTUAL TRANSLATION OF THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY.

WHETHER THE MERGED AGENCIES WILL BE ABLE TO AVOID GOVERNMENT DICTATION IN VIEW OF THE DE GAULLIST-DOMINATED COMMITTEE'S FINANCIAL SUPPORT MAY BE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS FACING FUTURE FRENCH JOURNALISM, HOWEVER.

EVEN IF THE NEW AGENCY IS ABLE TO AVOID GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE DE GAULLE'S COMMITTEE COULD EXERT PRESSURE ON THE PRESS ITSELF THROUGH YESTERDAY'S DECREE SEQUESTERING ALL NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED BEFORE NOV. 8, 1942, FOR AS LONG AS NECESSARY TO "EXAMINE THEIR POLITICAL, FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES" IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE FRENCH-GERMAN ARMISTICE AND THE ALLIED LANDINGS IN NORTH AFRICA.

THE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED THIS DECREE ALSO WILL BE APPLIED TO LIBERATED AREAS OF FRANCE IN ORDER TO RID THE PRESS OF COLLABORATIONIST ELEMENTS. UNDER IT, EACH PAPER AFFECTED WILL BE PLACED UNDER A "TRUSTEE," EMPOWERED TO REARRANGE STAFFS AND EVEN CONFISCATE PROPERTY, ACCORDING TO THE INTERPRETATION OF ONE OF THE COMMITTEE'S SPOKESMEN.

THE COMMITTEE'S DECREE WAS NOT BASED ON MILITARY SECURITY. THE

FRENCH PRESS ALREADY UNDERGOES TWO CENSORSHIPS--AN ALLIED CENSORSHIP ON STRICTLY MILITARY MATTERS AND A FRENCH CENSORSHIP ON BOTH MILITARY AND POLITICAL MATTERS.

DEC 19 1943

FD1009AEW

CAIRO, DEC. 18-(AP)-THE EXILED YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT'S INFORMATION OFFICE SAID TODAY THAT HANS NEUBACHER, THE NAZIS' SPECIAL ENVOY TO SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, IS NEGOTIATING WITH THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT OVER THE LATTER'S PROPOSAL TO WITHDRAW HUNGARIAN TROOPS FROM RUSSIA AND SEND THEM INTO YUGOSLAVIA.

(AN ANKARA DISPATCH REPORTED WEDNESDAY THAT NEUBACHER HAD ARRIVED AT BUDAPEST AMID GROWING AGITATION FOR THE RECALL OF HUNGARIAN FORCES FROM RUSSIA. GERMANY HAD BEEN REPORTED PREVIOUSLY AS PREPARED TO APPLY STRONG DIPLOMATIC PRESSURE TO KEEP HER UNEASY BALKAN SATELLITES IN LINE.)

THE YUGOSLAV STATEMENT SAID THAT IF THE PLAN IS APPROVED HUNGARIAN FORCES WOULD BE SENT INTO YUGOSLAVIA TO REINFORCE GERMAN TROOPS FIGHTING AGAINST BOTH MARSHAL JOSIP BROZ (TITO), THE PARTISAN LEADER, AND GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, KING PETER'S WAR MINISTER AND LEADER OF THE REGULAR FORCES.

THE SAME STATEMENT ASSERTED THAT IN FIGHTING BETWEEN MIHAILOVIC'S FORCES AND THE GERMANS, THE GERMAN GARRISON AT GREBENA HAD BEEN DISARMED.

IT ALSO CHARGED THAT THE GERMANS, CONTINUING THEIR SYSTEMATIC LOOTING OF OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, HAD CLOSED THE LARGEST GLASS FACTORY IN THE BALKANS, AT PANCEVO, YUGOSLAVIA, AND HAD TRANSPORTED THE EQUIPMENT AS WELL AS THE WORKERS INTO GERMANY.

FD925AEW

NEW DELHI,DEC.18-(AP)-- MAJOR GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER,DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF IN SOUTHEAST ASIA,TODAY PRESENTED THE LEGION OF MERIT TO MAJOR ROBERT LANING CLIFFORD FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE" WHILE SERVING AS MILITARY INTELLIGENCE OFFICER FOR REAR ADMIRAL ALAN G.KIRK,COMMANDER OF AMPHIBIOUS FORCES DURING THE INVASION OF SICILY.

CLIFFORD,WHOSE HOME IS IN EVANSTON,ILL.,IS MARRIED AND HAS ONE DAUGHTER. HIS PARENTS,COL.AND MRS.EDWARD CLIFFORD LIVE IN WASHINGTON,D.C.

DEC 19 1943

APL WIANTS 01053-FWF-61DAEW

HEADQUARTERS 14TH U.S. AIRFORCE, CHINA, DEC 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LT.ROBERT COLBERT OF MADISON, WIS., IS LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION AFTER BEING SHOT DOWN OVER THE TARGET AREA DURING A RAID ON HONGKONG DEC.1.

COLBERT, WHO WAS A NEW ARRIVAL IN CHINA, WAS FLYING WITH A FIGHTER ESCORT FOR MITCHELL BOMBERS WHICH BLASTED THE KOWLOON AND TAIKOO DOCKS.

DEC 19 1943

(A DISPATCH FROM AN ADVANCED U.S. AIR BASE IN CHINA DEC.18 SAID COLBERT WAS ONE OF FIVE PILOTS WHO HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN ABOUT TEN DAYS PREVIOUSLY AND THAT TWO HAD RETURNED SAFELY WHILE THE OTHER THREE, INCLUDING COLBERT, HAD REACHED POINTS WHERE THEY WOULD BE ABLE TO COMMUNICATE WITH THEIR BASE.)

BZ1220PEW

30.24 - 11125

ADVANCE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, SUNDAY, DEC. 19-(AP)-TEN MORE JAPANESE PLANES HAVE BEEN BLASTED OUT OF THE SKIES BY INTERCEPTING THUNDERBOLTS WITHOUT SUCCEEDING IN DAMAGING THE NEWLY WON U.S. SIXTH ARMY POSITION AT ARAWE, NEW BRITAIN, HEAD QUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY. THESE WERE ADDED TO 14 OTHER ENEMY PLANES DOWNED IN EARLIER STABS AT THE BEACHHEAD. #

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SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, DEC 10-(BY MAIL)-(AP)-TWO NEW YORK STATE FLIERS HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS BY LT.GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE. CAPT. HENRY J.DYMINSKI, 525 RICHMOND AVE., SYRACUSE, WAS CITED FOR COMPLETING MORE THAN 200 HOURS ON BOMBING MISSIONS, AND LT.ROBERT E.COLGROVE, 140 WASHINGTON ST., CANANDAIGUA, FOR MORE THAN 50 MISSIONS AS A FIGHTER PILOT.

JP645PEW

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, DEC. 19-(AP)-SECOND LT.WAYNE M.BERTA, (752 SAPLE ST.) MARSEILLES, ILL., LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION, HAS BEEN AWARDED A SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY DURING A BOMBER ATTACK ON KAIRIRU ISLAND OFF THE NORTHEAST COAST OF NEW GUINEA LAST SEPT. 17.

DEC 19 1943

BERTA WAS CO-PILOT-BOMBARDIER OF A MEDIUM BOMBER WHICH SCORED CLOSE NEAR-MISSES ON TWO ENEMY SHIPS IN VICTORIA BAY, STRAFED SHORE INSTALLATIONS AND HIT A LARGE WAREHOUSE.

IN THE FINAL RUN OVER THE TARGET ONE ENGINE OF THE BOMBER WAS SET AFIRE. DESPITE EFFORTS TO GET THE PLANE UNDER CONTROL IT CRASHED INTO THE SEA.

GM944PCW

(THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT THEO C.LINK, 5322 SAVOY COURT, ST.LOUIS, MO., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAPE TOROKINA, BOUGAINVILLE, SOLOMON ISLANDS--(DELAYED)-TWO LIGHT MARINE CORPS TANKS, THROWN INTO THE KOROMOKINA LAGOON BATTLE QUICKLY BY SMASHING A JAP FOXHOLE AREA SO THOROUGHLY THE OPPOSITION WAS SHATTERED.

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THE TANKS WERE BROUGHT BY TANK LIGHTER FROM CAPE TOROKINA AND RUSHED INTO THE BATTLE AT 3 O'CLOCK. SMASHING BLINDLY AGAINST THE GREEN JUNGLE WALLS, UNABLE TO SEE JAPS BUT ACTING ON INFORMATION WHERE THEY WERE LOCATED, THE TANKS POURED VOLLEY AFTER VALLEY OF FIRE INTO THE SOLID GREEN WALL UNTIL ALL JAP FIRING CEASED.

FOR 40 MINUTES THE TANK CREWS TRAINED ALL THEIR WEAPONS UPON TWO SELECTED SPOTS AND AT DUSK THE SCREAMING OF WOUNDED JAPANESE BEGAN AND CONTINUED ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT. THE FIGHT HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT OF THEM. THE NEXT MORNING SHATTERED BODIES WERE FOUND LITTERED AROUND THE JAP FOXHOLES. ANY ABLE-BODIED MEN OF THE ENEMY HAD GOTTEN AWAY. APPROXIMATELY 240 JAPS WERE KILLED IN THIS SECTION DURING THE JUNGLE FIGHTING.

FIVE TANKS WERE BROUGHT UP FOR USE, BUT ONLY THREE SAW ACTION AND THE THIRD ONLY BRIEFLY. THE TWO IN THE INTENSE ACTION WERE NAMED "ACE OF SPADES" AND "LADY LUCK". THE FORMER EXPERIENCED THE WORST OPPOSITION FROM A FIRE-POWER STANDPOINT.

MARINE SERGEANT LEROY CONWAY, 19-YEAR-OLD HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT OF WAUKESHA, WIS., BEFORE HE JOINED THE MARINES, WAS TANK

COMMANDER OF THE "ACE OF SPADES". TWENTY MINUTES AFTER THE BATTLE BEGAN, A JAP BULLET STRUCK THE TUBE OUT OF WHICH THE 37MM. GUN PROTRUDED FROM THE FRONT OF THE TANK. FROM THETINY APERTURE, BULLET FRAGMENTS MANAGED TO PENETRATE INTO THE ARMORED TURRET AND STRUCK CONWAY IN THE HAND AND SHOULDER, INFLICTING WOUNDS.

SGT.CONWAY KEPT RIGHT ON LOADING GUNS FOR THE GUNNER, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS MERVIN P.BERTCIL, 22, FORMERLY A KNIFE FACTORY EMPLOYE OF BRADFORD, PA. UNDER THE TURRET AND ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE OF THE DRIVER, CORPORAL JAMES PANARO, RADIO-GUNNER WHO WORKED FORAN AVIATION FIRM NEAR HIS HOME IN SIDNEY, N.Y., IN CIVILIAN LIFE, POURED MACHINE GUN BULLETS INTO THE JAPS.

CORPORAL HARRY TREFSGAR, DRIVER OF THE TANK, WHO EARNED THE COMMENDATION OF HIS SUPERIOR OFFICERS FOR HIS AGGRESSIVE TACTICS IN PUSHING THE TANK FORWARD THROUGH THE TOUGHEST KIND OF OBSTACLES, WAS THE ONLY MEMBER OF THE TWO TANK CREWS WHO SAW A JAP.

"WE GOTSTUCK ONCE. LUCKILY WE WERE NOT IN A SWAMP, BUT SOME TREES AND BRUSH JAMMED US UP FOR A MOMENT," SAID CORPORAL TREFSGAR. "THAT IS WHEN WE STARTED TO PRAY. THE JAPS WERE FIRING EVERYTHING THEY COULD AT US TO GET OUR INDIRECT VISION MIRROR. THEY SHATTERED THE BULLET-PROOF GLASS ON OUR WINDSHIELD OPERATURES AND THE BULLETS ZIPPED OFF OUR ARMOR PLATE BY THE HUNDREDS."

CORPORAL TREFSGAR, 22, A COAL MINER OF MT.CARMEL, PA., SAID SERGEANT CONWAY WAS REMOVED TO A HOSPITAL BUT THE TWO TANKS STAYED IN POSITION WHILE OTHER MARINE WOUNDED WERE EVACUATED.

THE CREW OF THE OTHER TANK FOUGHT JUST AS AGGRESSIVELY, BUT "UNSCATHED. THE TANK COMMANDER WAS PLATOON SERGEANT CHARLES H.KIRKHAN, FORMERLY A FARMER OF SWEETWATER, ALA; CORPORAL PAUL A.ENGLE, DRIVER OF THE TANK WHICH WAS NAMED "LADY LUCK", WHO HAILS FROM LOUISBURG, PA., WHERE HE ALSO WAS A FARMER; CORPORAL JOHN J.COONEY, A FORMER HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT OF 65 DEVENS ST., MARLBORO, MASS., WHO WAS RADIO-GUNNER; AND PRIVATE FIRST CLASS W.W.PHARES, GUNNER, WHO WAS A ROOFER IN PORTER HOLLOW, CHARLESTON, W.VA.

GUNNERY SERGEANT CHARLES L.BYCKNER, OF 128 N. BELLVUE AVE., MEMPHIS, TENN., A VETERAN OF 13 YEARS IN THE MARINE CORPS, HAD CHARGE OF DIRECTING THE TANKS AND THE POSITION OF THEIR FIRE. HIS WAS ONE OF THE TOUGHEST JOBS OF ALL, FOR HE WAS OUT IN THE FIRING AND HAD TO SIGNAL THE DRIVERS WHERE TO HIT THE JUNGLE WALL WITH THEIR INTENSE FIRE.

VH809PEW

PANAMA, DEC 18-(AP)-THE PANAMA GOVERNMENT PROTESTED TO THE U.S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES TODAY AGAINST WHAT IT DESCRIBED AS THE PRACTICE OF AMERICAN TROOPS OPERATING WITHIN THE REPUBLIC OF DETAINING AND SEARCHING CARS TRAVELING THE COUNTRY'S HIGHWAYS.

IN HIS NOTE OF PROTEST, FOREIGN MINISTER OCTAVIO FABREGA SAID THE LATEST CASE CONCERNED PRESIDENT RICARDO ADOLFO DE LA GUARDIA, WHOSE CAR WAS ORDERED TO HALT BY U.S. SOLDIERS ON NOV. 22. THE DRIVER OF THE CAR, THE NOTE SAID, FLASHED A RED LIGHT, BLEW A SIREN AND ROLLED ON.

DECLARING THE PRACTICE WAS A VIOLATION OF PANAMANIAN JURISDICTION, THE NOTE SAID THE REPUBLIC'S GOVERNMENT WAS "CONTEMPLATING THE NECESSITY OF ADOPTING DRASTIC MEASURES WHICH WILL MAKE SUCH ABUSES CEASE FOR GOOD."

KA1139PEW

3o.24-11127

HONOLULU, DEC. 18-(AP)-HAWAI'I CURFEW WILL BE RELAXED MONDAY TO PERMIT ENEMY ALIENS FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT UNTIL 10 P.M. AND THE DIM-OUT WILL BE RELAXED TO PERMIT FULL LIGHTING UNTIL THE SAME HOUR, LT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, JR., MILITARY GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER OF THE ARMY FORCES IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, SAID TODAY.

FOR THE PAST SIX MONTHS, HAWAII HAS BEEN UNDER DIM-OUT REGULATIONS. THE ENEMY ALIEN CURFEW HAS BEEN 8 P.M. SINCE THE WAR STARTED. UNTIL LAST JUNE, A BLACKOUT WAS ENFORCED FROM DUSK TO DAWN.

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THE GENERAL CIVILIAN CURFEW WILL CONTINUE TO BE 10 P.M.

"RECENT MILITARY HAPPENINGS IN THE PACIFIC HAVE STRENGTHENED OUR POSITIONS HERE," GENERAL RICHARDSON EXPLAINED.

GM1043PCW

MEXICO CITY, DEC 18-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES RAILWAY MISSION AIDING IN THE REHABILITATION OF THE MEXICAN RAILROAD SYSTEM ANNOUNCED TODAY THE PROGRAM HAD COST $4,000,000 OF U.S. MONEY SINCE LAST FEBRUARY.

THE COMMISSION GAVE NO FIGURES ON HOW MUCH MEXICAN MONEY HAD BEEN USED. ABOUT $1,400,000 WAS SPENT ON IMPROVING THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE CONNECTING WITH CENTRAL AMERICAN RAILWAYS; NEARLY $1,000,000 FOR PAYING EXTRA TRACK GANGS; AND ABOUT $1,000,000 FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO THE MAIN RAIL ROUTE BETWEEN MEXICO CITY AND LAREDO, TEXAS.

KA956PEW

NEW YORK, DEC. 18-(AP)-HEINRICH HIMMLER, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN GESTAPO, NOW REQUIRES GERMANS TO GIVE FINANCIAL AND PERSONAL GUARANTEES THAT THEY "WILL NOT ENTER INTO ANY DISCUSSION ABOUT THE SITUATION IN GERMANY" BEFORE PERMITTING THEM TO VISIT A NEIGHBORING COUNTRY, THE BRITISH RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS.

BEFORE A VISA IS ISSUED THE GESTAPO MAKES A PERSONAL INVESTIGATION, REQUIRES THE DEPOSIT OF A LARGE SUM OF MONEY AND OBTAINS THE SIGNATURE OF TWO RELATIVES OR FRIENDS WHO ARE THUS THREATENED WITH ARREST IF THE PROSPECTIVE TRAVELER FAILS TO LIVE UP TO HIS PROMISES, THE BROADCAST SAID.

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FD1025AEW

UNDATED REPRISAL

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO, QUOTING A REPORT FROM CHIASSO ON THE SWISS-ITALIAN BORDER, SAID TODAY THAT THE NORTH ITALIAN VILLAGE OF MALOCOHIE "HAD TO BE EVACUATED BY THE POPULATION BY ORDER OF THE AUTHORITIES" BECAUSE AMERICAN AND BRITISH SOLDIERS HAD BEEN SHELTERED THERE.

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IT SAID NINE ALLIED SOLDIERS INCLUDING AN AIRFORCE OFFICER WERE ARRESTED IN THE VILLAGE DURING A RAID.

MALOCOHIE IS A MOUNTAIN VILLAGE IN PISTOIA PROVINCE, THE BROADCAST SAID. THAT AREA IS UNDER GERMAN CONTROL.

FD1124AEW

new york, dec. 18--(ap)--marcel peyrouton, former governor general of algeria, and pierre boisson, former governor of french west africa, have been placed under arrest by the french committee of national liberation, cbs correspondent winston burdett reported tonight from algiers.

the correspondent
he said that the arrest of pierre-etienne flandin, former french premier and later minister of foreign affairs in the vichy cabinet is expected soon.

a dispatch from algiers on dec. 2 said that flandin was under surveillance pending an investigation by a commission probing suspected collaboration with vichy and that the purge commission also has been investigating the records of peyrouton and boisson. at that time a spokesman for the committee said the three were not under arrest.

cbs25/709p/tho/750p

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30.24-11129

Americans Capture San Pietro, Push On; Reds' Baltic Army Shatters Nazi Line, Surges 18½ Miles in First Winter Drive

Pincers Closing On Rome Road; British Push On

Map on Page 6

By WES GALLAGHER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—American infantrymen have captured San Pietro, perhaps the strongest point in the Nazis' winter defenses of Cassino, in one of the bloodiest battles of the war and have surged forward a mile beyond that shattered mountain village, Allied Headquarters announced today.

Other American mountain fighters to the northeast stormed and took the village of San Cerasuola, 2000 feet up in the hills, three miles northwest of Filignano, after hard fighting.

The Fifth Army drive to pinch off a considerable section of the Cassino-Rome road continued, with heavy fighting going on where the other arm of an Allied pincer movement is seeking to knock the Nazis out of their strong positions on Mount Lungo, south of the Rome road.

BRITISH GAIN ALL ALONG ROAD

Serious fighting also continued unabated on the British Eighth Army front on the Adriatic end of the line, where Headquarters announced the capture of Poggio Fiorito, eight miles southwest of Ortona and four miles northeast of Orsogna.

In the words of an Allied military commentator, General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's men "improved their positions all along the Orsogna-Ortona road."

Bad weather grounded most aircraft, but American B-26 Marauders took up the pounding of northern Italy and French Riviera communications where their big brothers, the Fortresses and Liberators, had left off.

THREATEN SAN VITTORIO

The capture of San Pietro opened the way to the Liri Valley, already partly opened 10 days ago by the capture of Mount Camino and Mount Maggiore in the Mignano area, and the Americans immediately pushed forward to threaten San Vittorio, two and one-half miles down the Rome road and but six miles from Cassino.

It was announced that Italian units, badly mauled in their first fighting with Allied forces against the Germans, again were operating with the Americans and attacking Mount Lungo, just south of the Rome road where they met their first defeat.

TOWN IS LEFT A HEAP OF DUST

Despite the desperate three days' fighting in the capture of San Pietro, a Headquarters commentator said the Fifth Army had advised that American casualties were "moderate," while German losses were heavy.

Front line dispatches said, however, that the victory cost the Americans dearly, and that some companies lost all their officers in killed or wounded in the battle, described as one of the bitterest in Italy. San Pietro was said to be a heap of dust.

The Germans had run their defenses around and through the town and dug themselves deeply in caves and cellars.

The American soldiers had no choice but to reduce the town to dust.

Mud-spattered doughboys fighting under cloudy skies battled against German troops strongly defending concrete pillboxes and fortified houses with interlacing zones of fire. Despite artillery bombardment that reduced the town to a shambles, the Germans still held on and fought back desperately.

The Americans who took San Pietro now have penetrated into a small plain toward Cassino, but still face strong defenses.

French Moroccan troops, fighting against the German line, have made new gains, the military commentator said, but their location was not given.

GEN. LUCAS IN COMMAND

It was announced that American Major General John P. Lucas is in command of a Fifth Army front. Lucas, a 53-year-old West Pointer, born at Kearneysville, W. Va., is a veteran artillery specialist.

GEN. LUCAS

He saw service in the Philippines and the First World War, was wounded at Amiens in 1918, taught military science in several colleges and was commanding the Third Army Corps in the United States at the outbreak of the present war.

Marauders flew through bad weather to score direct hits on a railway span over the Var River, in the French Riviera. This bridge carries a double-track line between Cannes and Nice which leads to Genoa.

The railroad is one of the principal routes leading into Italy and the attack on it complemented strikes by Fortresses and Liberators last week at the Brenner Pass rail line through Innsbruck Austria, and Bolzano, one of the other main routes for supply and reinforcement into Italy.

American Warhawks raked shipping at Split, Yugoslavia, while for the second day in a row a small number of Italian fighters attacked the airfield at Podgorica, Yugoslavia. The supply dumps at Terracina, fifty-eight miles from Rome, also were bombed by Allied planes.

Five Allied planes were missing after yesterday's operations.

The congratulations of Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark of the Fifth Army were sent to Italian soldiers for their success Thursday in an attack on the Fifth Army front.

TOOK PEAK

The Bari radio said these Italian troops, supported by American infantry, recaptured an important mountain peak dominating the southern part of the Liri Valley on the road to Rome.

(The radio, outlet of the Badoglio Government, said several previous attempts to seize the heights, lost a week ago, were repulsed and then two companies of Bersaglieri, Italian Alpine troops, attacked from the flank as two others stormed the Nazi positions frontally.)

Bologna Fined by Nazis

New suppressive measures have been imposed on cities in German-occupied Italy and one city, Bologna, has been fined half a million lire, according to Axis radio and wireless transmissions reported Sunday by United States government monitors to the Office of War Information.

Bologna was fined, the German Transocean News Agency reported in an English-language wireless dispatch to North America, as punishment for two bombings of Germany Army bases in that city.

The Nazi-controlled Italian Fascist radio reported that the Rome curfew had been extended to cover the period from 7 p. m. to 6 a. m., with violators to be subject to German military law.

Fusiliers in Action in Italy

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 19 (AP).—The British Inniskilling Fusiliers were in action on the 8th Army front up to the time of the capture of San Vito, which now lies a few miles to the rear of British positions, it was disclosed today.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 19 (AP).—It was announced today that Major General John P. Lucas is in command of a formation in action along the 5th Army front. General Lucas, a fifty-three-year-old West Pointer born at Kearneysville, W. Va., is a veteran artillery specialist. He saw service in the Philippines and the World War, was wounded at Amiens in 1918, taught military science in several colleges and was commanding the 3d Army Corps in the United States at the outbreak of the present war.

EYEWITNESS DESCRIBES 'DEATH VALLEY' FIGHT AS ONE OF WAR'S BLOODIEST

DEC 19 1943

By DON WHITEHEAD

San Pietro, Italy, Dec. 18 (AP—Delayed) — American doughboys have won one of their bloodiest battles of World War II, on this one hundredth day of the Fifth Army's invasion of Italy.

In all the fighting from Salerno to the Garigliano river, none has been so packed with drama and heroism, nor has any been so costly in American lives as the battle for San Pietro, which ended today when we walked through "death valley" to reach this pile of misery and rubble that once was a town.

The Americans walked into this battered, filthy, stinking little town at the bottom of Mount Samucro to find the enemy had pulled back toward Cassino, giving up a key position in the winter line which the Nazis had hoped to hold for weeks longer.

Place Will Be Remembered

Although the town fell yesterday when advance guards entered on the heels of the retreating enemy, its capture was recorded as of today.

The name of San Pietro will be remembered in American military history along with such names as Fondouk, Bizerte, Tunis, Gela, Troina, Salerno and Naples.

We picked our way with a patrol and first-aid men through fields ripped by mortars and shells and the bodies of doughboys who fell in the fighting.

Why It's "Death Valley"

Neither Tobruk, Bizerte, Battipaglia nor Troina was as ripped and torn and pulverized by explosives as was San Pietro.

The Americans call it "death valley" because death was on the rampage for forty-eight hours as they stormed the enemy fortifications, dug into the terraced slopes commanding the Liri valley.

The battle began three days ago when the Americans attacked at midday behind a heavy artillery barrage. Casualties were heavy and some companies lost all their officers, either killed or wounded.

Attacked From South

While one group worked its way slowly along the slopes of the mountain from the east in the face of heavy fire, another attacked from the south out of the valley. Both ran into murderous fire from enemy machine-guns and mortars hidden in the caves.

One company, led by Capt. Charles Beacham, of San Antonio, Texas, reached the edge of the town in the first drive but had to withdraw in the face of direct fire.

After two company commanders were either killed or wounded, Second Lieutenant Eben C. Bergman, of Clifton, Texas, took over, reorganized the troops and led them back into the fight. He took his men deep into the German lines but had to draw back again when he had only seven riflemen left.

Troops Try Again

Held off in the first assault, the troops prepared for another attack.

"We ran into a veritable nest of machine-gun positions," said a colonel from Texas. "They had built emplacements into the hills with interlocking bands of fire and the positions were protected by barbed wire and fields of anti-personnel mines."

This colonel added, "We could have penetrated the Germans' outside line of defense in the first assault if we had wanted to pile up bodies until the troops would have to walk over them. But we try to save as many men as possible."

When the attack began, the colonel happened to have a telephone to his ear and he could hear the men in line yelling, "My God, when are we going to get artillery support?"

Within five minutes the artillery was laying down a barrage and mortars were firing into registered targets.

Nazis Attack Three Times

Three times the Germans attacked on the lower slopes of Samucro and three times they were beaten back.

While this fight was raging, an equally fierce engagement was taking place on the peaks hundreds of feet above, where a unit, led by Lieut. Rufus Cleghorn, Waco, Texas, had occupied positions a week ago.

"Rufus the Loudmouth" the doughboys call this 220-pound, former athlete from Baylor University who has been recommended for battlefield promotion.

Cleghorn has a foghorn voice and during the heat of battle he climbs on the highest rock, shouting curses at the enemy, screaming insults and throwing rocks and hand grenades. The first day he and his men there beat off seven counterattacks.

The slopes of the mountain were strewn with German dead, mowed down as they attempted to retake the heights.

Sixty Boxes Of Grenades

"Those boys used sixty boxes of grenades in about a week," said Capt. William R. Lynch, Huntsville, Texas, who had charge of seeing that they received ammunition and food supplies. "That's about 2,000 grenades, or the number a division would normally use in the combat period. Besides the grenades, they used three times the number of mortar shells they would normally expend."

Yesterday afternoon the Germans below on the slopes came out of their cages and dugouts to make a counterattack. The battered doughboys, trying to join their comrades on the peaks, made a stand and fought off three attempts to break their lines. Nobody knew it at the time, but that was the last desperate stab of the enemy.

Mentioned For Heroism

For his cool, daring leadership in organizing the defense and encouraging the men under intense enemy fire, 31-year-old Lieut. Henry C. Bragaw, Wilmington, N. C., like Cleghorn, is being recommended for battlefield promotion.

Bragaw is a slender, soft-voiced Southerner who was a horticulturist on a plantation before the war. He sports a fierce red handlebar mustache which is his identification with the troops.

"Bragaw was a cool one," a colonel said. "He stayed in there in the hottest part of the fight to keep the men organized and their spirits up."

Other officers praised Major David Frazior, Houston, Texas, who, they said, "had done everything from chuck grenades to direct artillery fire."

A Tremendous Problem

Supplying these troops was a tremendous problem and it required two men carrying supplies to keep one man in the line fighting. Cooks, clerks, drivers and other rear area troops were drafted to carry supplies up the mountain.

Each man would carry a ration or a can of water [illegible]

Litter-Bearers Arrive

Battered by artillery and mortar fire, hammered by infantry attacks—and unable to pierce the American lines — the Germans pulled back from the San Pietro defenses toward the Rapido river line before Cassino.

Today, under gray skies we walked around a muddy trail to the edge of the valley where Lieut. P. C. Hough, of Fredericktown, Mo., had a company preparing to move in the direction of San Pietro. Foxholes dotted the olive grove and soldiers lounged near them.

Two litter-bearers came up the trail carrying a soldier who had fallen in "death valley." Hough watched them pass and turned to follow their progress.

"There goes my best friend," he said simply.

The slender lieutenant, known to his troops as "the old man," tried to speak gruffly to his sergeant—but his voice was not gruff.

Capt. Ralph Phelan, of Waurika, Okla., commanding the medical unit, rubbed his hand through his red hair and said, "Come on. I'll show you the way to San Pietro."

Climbed Over Wall

We climbed over a low stone wall and skirted the edge of the bank into a broad field. Shells and mortars had gouged holes so there were not ten square yards in all that area unmarked. The Germans had dropped their shells to cover almost every inch with shrapnel.

Against the bank lay a doughboy with his knees drawn up to his chest as though he had started to crawl up the bank. But he never reached the top. A few yards from him the earth was stained.

"There's where my buddy got his," said Pheland tonelessly.

And beyond were other Yanks—some of them looking as though they were sleeping. But beside their hands were their rifles and on their back their combat packs. Litter-bearers soon would take them from "Death Valley."

Scramble Over Ravine

We scrambled across a thirty-foot ravine and found an old cobblestoned pathway leading around a ridge to San Pietro. We walked slowly, watching for trip wire and mines.

At one place, the Germans had strung barbed wire across the trail, so Farnsworth Fowel, of CBS, climbed over and I started to follow when Homer Bigart, of the New York *Herald-Tribune*, cried "Watch out!"

There in the trail was a mine with a threadlike trip wire attached to a detonator. We bandolier of ammunition, mail and grenades in his pockets. It took them seven hours to make the round trip and in some places they had to pull themselves up steep slopes hand over hand by ropes tied to trees or rocks.

carefully over the wire and walked up a winding path to the edge of San Pietro.

Along the side of the road were huge caves which the Germans had used as ammunition storage dumps, living quarters and gun positions.

Big Cave Littered

One was about 50 feet deep, 20 feet high and 15 feet wide. Stacked inside were cases of ammunition. Next to it was a similar cave with its doorway barricaded with logs.

Inside the cave were overturned beds and tables. On the floor were cots, clothing and equipment—and an American-made baseball glove. Scattered on the floor, too, were letters, and I noticed they were written in English. I stuffed several into my pocket.

Around a curve of the road were two General Sherman tanks. They had almost reached the town when they were hit. One had rolled to within fifty yards of the town when hit and then the Germans had blown out the bridge behind it.

Debris Piled High

We climbed across the rubble toward the center of the town. There were no streets. Stone masonry and debris were piled ten feet high. You just walked across these piles of wreckage, sometimes in what was once a street and sometimes across what once was a house.

How anyone managed to live through the bombardment defies the imagination. But as we climbed over the wreckage, men, women and children came crawling from cellars, caves and dark holes that had been their homes for days. They had terror stamped deep into their starved faces, although they tried to cheer our entrance.

They brought out strong red wine and forced glasses into the soldiers' hands. They did not have to force wine on me after that long climb. And then everybody gabbled at once until there was bedlam in that street of horrors.

Not A House Undamaged

Not a house in San Pietro stood undamaged and none I saw ever will be fit to live in. But the Germans had built their defenses around and in the town, and the Americans had no choice but to beat the fortress to pieces.

Ragged, hungry men and women picked through the debris, trying to salvage some of their belongings—and over all that terrible destruction was the odor of death—that nauseating odor of beaten, battered towns caught in the path of war.

A young, barefoot mother, with her child nursing at her breast came to beg for food. But we had none.

Church Smashed

At the edge of that hell of wreckage we found the great Church of the Archangel Michael, with its dome and ceiling smashed and debris piled high.

Young, barefoot Antoinetta Collela, whose uncle, Pietro Rossi, lives in Syracuse, N. Y., explained that the huge crucifix on the wall had performed a great many miracles in the past century and that the figure of the Madonna of The Waters had come undamaged through the great earthquake of 1815. The Madonna with the serene face was the only thing left intact in the wreckage.

FASCIST YOUTH PLOT IS FOILED IN SICILY

DEC 19 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The uncovering of a Fascist youth plot financed by a wealthy 22-year-old Italian girl to sabotage the Allied war effort in Sicily and re-establish secret Fascist cells in the wake of the Allied armies, was announced today by the American Counter-Intelligence Corps.

Fifteen young men, led by a university student and the girl, have been arrested and are waiting trial at Trapani, Sicily, a spokesman of the Counter - Intelligence Corps told correspondents in the first announcement ever made in this theater of the activities of American counter-intelligence agents.

LED BY 20-YEAR-OLD

The self-confessed leader of the group was Cataldo Grammatico, 20-year-old, second-year university student and former section chief of the Gioventa Italiano Littorio, Fascist youth organization.

The woman was Maria d'All, student at the Law University in Rome. She comes from one of the wealthiest families in Italy and was a member of all Italian Fascist youth organizations, her father, a vice federale of Trapani, one of the highest positions of the Fascist party.

All of those arrested were youths who had been brought up by Benito Mussolini in the Fascist idea of life, like countless thousands of youths on the mainland as well as in Sicily.

That some organization opposed to the Allies had been formed became apparent to American agents when on Oct. 14, 1943, mineographed bulletins were posted on the walls of the city of Trapani, protesting against prevailing conditions, denouncing President Roosevelt and ending "Long live revolutionist Sicily."

'FAITHFUL TO FASCISM'

Later arrests revealed the secret group was called, "The Committee of Those Faithful to Fascism."

The American officer giving details of the plot said he could not comment on the possibility of similar conditions on the mainland led by youth groups. In Bari, however, American, British and Russian flags on Allied posters have been defaced and an exhibition of photographs by the Allied Psychological Warfare Department in Bari was broken into at night and destroyed.

OPERATIONS DESCRIBED

This picture of the Trapani operations was given by the intelligence officer:

The plot was discovered by a civilian informant of the corps, who wrote a note in imperfect English to the Americans. Extracts of the letter read as follows:

"For to discover all group, it want to arrest Grammatico Dino and make him speak with strongly action. At home of Grammatico Dino is some propagandist and perhaps war material . . .

"This group has prepared armed revolution on Oct. 28, 1943; they have great quantity arms and war material and been at order Mussolini because Corleo has receiving and transmitting radio."

MEETING PLACES LISTED

The letter went on to list the meeting places of the group.

Going into action, American agents made a detailed investigation and afterwards arrested Grammatico. A search of his home revealed proof of his Fascist activities and implicated a number of other people.

Thirteen of those arrested confessed and revealed plans to engage in armed conflict with the Allies.

Says AMG's Task Is Not To Squash Fascism

Algiers, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Allied Military Government's task in Italy is not to squash Fascism but to defeat Germany, Col. Edgar Hume, Military Governor of the Naples area, said today.

Many people think we are there to put down Fascism," continued Hume, a regular army officer formerly of Frankfort, Ky. "That's not our business. If somebody else wants to go into the question of war guilt later, that's another matter."

Thus far, the Colonel added, the Allied authorities have ousted about 500 high officials, including the perfect of Naples, as Fascists considered dangerous to military security. The decisions were taken on present possibilities of their disrupting the Allied war effort. Past records, however, were considered.

British Chief Of Staff Visits Canadian Front

With the Canadians in Italy, Dec. 15 (AP—Delayed)—Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, visited the Canadian front on the Moro river during a tour of the British Eighth Army area today.

[This was the first indication of General Brooke's presence in Italy. Presumbaly he was en route to Britain after the Cairo and Teheran conferences.]

'Down With King!' 5,000 Cry At Naples Anti-Fascist Rally

DEC 19 1943

Naples, Dec. 19 (AP)—More than 5,000 Neapolitans in the first free, mass political meeting since the advent of Fascism twenty-three years ago loudly applauded speakers today who charged King Vittorio Emanuele with moral responsibility for their oppression under Benito Mussolini and called for the sovereign's immediate abdication.

The occasion was a testimony to the memory of Giovanni Amendola, celebrated Italian newspaperman who died as a result of a beating by Fascist terrorists.

American military police stood guard outside the vast Teatro Politeano on the heart of Naples, every seat and every foot of standing room of which was occupied.

AMG Permits Meeting

Permission for the meeting was granted at the last moment by the Allied Military Government, which had previously forbidden it through fear of rioting. Members of the Italian political parties took personal responsibility for maintaining order and, on that basis, the sanction was granted.

An ovation greeted Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister, when he entered a box overlooking the stage.

Behind the speakers' stand, a wall of placards reiterated the demands for the abdication of the King. Some were printed in English. The majority said "Down with the Fascist King," and "The King must go"; some bore simply the words "abdication" or "regency."

Editor Is Speaker

The principal address was delivered by Alberto Cianca, an editor who had been one of the colleagues of Amendola. He traced the rise of Fascism in terms of the career and final death of Amendola, who, he said, was killed for having opposed it.

He said that twenty years ago the journalist had warned that the King was "killing liberty in Italy" through his tacit acceptance of Fascism and all that the Fascists represented.

From time to time as he spoke, showers of leaflets fluttered down from the upper balconies which said, "The people demand democratic government," and, "The people call for the abdication of the Fascist King."

Tribute Paid To Allies

There were standing tributes to the Allied armies and to the governments of the United States and Britain when Cianca referred to them in his speech.

Heads of political parties, meanwhile, awaited an answer to their telegraphic plea to President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill for permission to call a congress of the Committee of National Liberation in Naples next week.

The convention was forbidden last Friday in a message from an unidentified higher authority to the Allied Military Government here.

TITO LAUNCHES COUNTERDRIVE

Yugoslavs Seize Suburbs Of Bosnia City, Cut Key Railway

London, Dec. 19 (AP)—Yugoslav patriots who have sprung a counter-offensive against the Germans have penetrated the suburbs of Banja Luka in Bosnia and have severed the Banja Luka-Prijedor military railway, it was announced today.

A Cairo report said the Partisans had mobilized a wooden-hulled fishing fleet which was running supplies across the Adriatic from Italy in Allied-protected convoys.

Snow is now carpeting most of the Yugoslav battle fronts.

A broadcast announcement from the headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Drug Tito) said his guerrilla units had occupied the railway station at Banja Luka while other Partisan forces were capturing a nearby stronghold after killing and capturing a number of Germans and seizing guns and ammunition.

Nazi Supply Route Cut

The railway station's capture severs one of the most important Nazi rail supply routes in north-central Yugoslavia. The Banja-Luka-Prijedor line extends to Zagreb farther north to form a vital north-south artery.

Banja Luka, on the Vrbas river, is a river-rail transport terminal noted for its sixteenth-century mosques.

Nazi Train Derailed

Aided by fresh blows from Italy-based Allied planes which raided Split, Adriatic port, and Podgorica, river port just above the Albanian border, the Army of Liberation communique said the Patriot forces had inflicted heavy losses on the invader during hard battles in Bosnia and Croatia.

Tito's guerrillas slashed at other Nazi transport lines, derailing a military train on the Djakovo-Osijek Railway in Slavonia and blowing up bridges and wrecking another train on the Pleternica-Kapela line. Twenty Germans were reported killed in the latter attack.

A British Broadcasting Company's correspondent in Cairo said military circles there believe the current Nazi offensive will fail if Tito is able to continue his guerrilla thrusts. He estimated that five German divisions, about 75,000 troops, are engaged in Bosnia alone.

In addition to tying down large Nazi forces, he said, the Partisans continue to hold nearly all the Adriatic islands of the Dalmatian coast except those in the Gulf of Fiume, forcing the enemy to attack the island positions continuously in order to keep his coastal supply lines open.

A Nazi-controlled Fascist radio station within Germany said today the Bulgarian Government had ordered all Bulgarian students living abroad to return to the homeland immediately.

Italian Guerrila Bands In Piedmont Reported

Cairo, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Free Italian news agency said today approximately 350,000 persons had taken to the hills in northern Italy to resist the Germans and Italian Fascists.

Declaring 40,000 have grouped into guerrilla bands in the Piedmont Alps, the agency said the guerrilla force in the northern Appennines wa sestimated at 30,000 while other groups had been formed in northern Lombardy and the province of Venice.

REDS ADVANCE 18 MILES IN NEVEL SECTOR

DEC 19 1943

Announce New Drive Taking 500 Villages And Killing 20,000 Germans

London, *Monday*, Dec. 20 (AP)—Russia's First Baltic front army has cracked German positions on a fifty-mile front to a depth of nearly twenty miles, killing 20,000 Germans in a five-day surge towartl Polotsk, key rail junction near the old Polish and Latvian frontiers.

The troops, under Gen. Ivan Bagramian, were believed to be within forty miles of Polotsk, in a triangular area formed by Polotsk, Nevel and Vitebsk.

2,000 Prisoners Taken

The offensive has netted them gains of 18.6 miles and 500 villages and hamlets fell to the Russians, who also captured 2,000 prisoners, said the communique.

Among the towns listed as captured in the new break-through toward the Baltic states was Obol. A town of that name on available maps is fifty-two miles southwest of Nevel, and only twenty miles east of Polotsk. If that is the one referred to by Moscow then the Russians have cut the Vitebsk-Polotsk railway, forty miles northwest of Vitebsk, and are only about thirty miles from the pre-war Polish frontier.

Hold Large Part Of Railway

Other villages captured were Yezerishe, twelve miles south of Nevel; Bichikha, twenty-two miles south of Nevel, and Virovlya, twenty-four miles south. All are on or near the Nevel-Vitebsk railway, a large part of which now is in Russian hands.

The German-controlled Paris radio said "the German command has proceeded to withdraw its forces to take up new positions in order to neutralize the gaps."

In London the new drive was hailed as the most direct toward Germany proper. East Prussia is a little less than 300 miles west of the Nevel.

Aimed At Baltic

The drive apparently was aimed at breaking through to the Baltic Sea to collapse German positions around Leningrad and Vitebsk. Vitebsk itself apparently already was blanked.

Russia's big drive began five days ago, the communique disclosed. Earlier in the week Berlin broadcasts had acknowledged Soviet gains in the area.

4 Nazi Divisions Routed

The Moscow bulletin said that four German divisions of 60,000 men — the Eighty-seventh, One Hundred Twenty-ninth, and Two Hundred Eleventh Infantry Divisions, and Twentieth Tank Division —had been routed.

The Russians announced this toll of enemy equipment:

Destroyed—69 German tanks, 164 guns, 123 mortars, 586 machine guns, 760 trucks, and 16 supply stores.

Captured—194 guns, 75 mortars, 735 machine guns, more than 5,000 rifles and automatic rifles, 37 tanks, 110 trucks, 24 storee of ammunition, arms and supplies, 200 carts carrying stores and equipment.

The Berlin high command communique admitted heavy fighting south of Nevel, but said "all enemy attempts to break through were frustrated." The Germans said the Russians, supported by strong tank formations, also were "attacking with increasing intensity" northwest of Nevel.

Other broadcasts of German military commentators reflected Nazi anxiety over the new Russian drive. Colonel Ernst von Hammer, a D. N. B. analyst, said that the attack was showing no signs of slackening and that each assault was "preceded by a most powerful artillery barrage and airplanes attacking in great numbers."

Moscow did not mention any other war theater, but the Germans said Russian forces had attacked German positions near Kherson, at the mouth of the Dnieper River on the Black Sea. Berlin also reported unspecified German gains in counter-attacks in the area of Kirovograd, in the Dnieper bend.

4 ARE HANGED FORWARCRIMES

Three Nazis And Russian Executed For Kharkov Slayings

30.24 - 11131

London, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Moscow radio announced tonight that three Germans and a Russian, convicted of war atrocities by a military court at Kharkov, had been hanged in the public square of the city today.

Thus was completed the first case of the war criminal trials.

Convicted By Military Court

The four wede convicted yesterday by the military tribunal of the Fourth Ukrainan Front.

They were:

WILHELM LANGHELD, a Gestapo captain.

HANS RITZ, vice-commander of a storm troop company.

RICHARD BATZLAW, a corporal in the Gestapo auxiliary police.

MIKHAIL BULANOV, the Russian who served as a Gestapo chauffeur.

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The Moscow radio said 40,000 persons witnessed the executions, which were "greeted by the workers of Kharkov and the collective farmers in the nearby villages with great satisfaction and much applause."

"Ghost Voice" Tells Germans

The German radio ignored the war guilt trial and executions at the southern Russian industrial center but just before its 10 P. M. scheduled newcast tonight a "ghost voice" cut in announcing that the accused had been sentenced to be hanged. This "ghost voice" broadcast was heard by the British Ministry of Information.

Moscow newspapers gave additional details of the testimony at their trial.

A Russian named Dzhinchviladze testified that in a section of the Sixty-ninth Army Hospital, housing about 400 seriously wounded Red army men, storm troopers set a wing on fire. Suddenly there was a loud explosion.

Bolted And Nailed Doors

He said the storm troopers had bolte dand nailed the doors in the wing and then placed two explosive incendiaries in one of them, but first making their escape.

The witness testified that the fire spread to the cots where the wounded lay. The men struggled to get away and many with their gowns in flames dragged themselves to the windows, but the storm troopers who had surrounded the building shot them as they appeared.

Only About 50 Saved

Dzhinchviladze said nurses succeeded in getting some of the wounded out, but that only about fifty patients were saved.

The next day, he related, the Germans came again and shot any soldiers found alive. Many, he said, were killed in outhouses and in the hospital yards.

A professor Katov declared the Germans took one badly wounded soldier and nailed him to the side of a building. He said the Nazis sood around laughing while one of them took pictures.

Saw Thousand Slain

Another witness named Bosplavov, who lived in Sokolniki Park in Kharkov, told the court he watched from the windows of his home the executions of a "thousand people."

He said the Germans brought them in truckloads to already prepared trenches and forced them to undress despite the bitter cold. Those refusing, he related, had their clothes torn from them and were hurled into the trenches and trampled to death.

He said many of those killed were children clinging to the hands of their parents.

British Legal Lights Debate Who Are The War Criminals

London, Dec. 19 (AP)—Who is a war criminal? The individual who actually pulled the trigger, his superior officer who ordered it, or both?

That is one of the outstanding legal questions before an international commission sitting in London.

So far the Russians have not participated in the United Nations commission for investigation of war crimes, which has met twice and has another meeting scheduled next month.

Russia Wants 16 Votes

Russia's absence has been attributed officially to "technical reasons." These are understood to be a difference over the Soviet suggestion that each of the U.S.S.R.'s sixteen constituent republics should have a representative on the commission presumably on the ground that the British Empire has a representative each from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and India.

The Russian proposal is said to have been unacceptable for two reasons:

1. The sixteen Soviet Representatives would enable the Russians to equal the vote of the other representatives.

2. Acceptance would be tantamount to recognition of Moscow's territorial claims on the Baltic States which have been taken in as Soviet republics.

Debaters in the House of Lords on what constitutes a war criminal have said the answer might mean the difference between "scores of thousands" of names on trial lists and "a few hundred."

Views Of Maugham, Simon

Among some jurists there has been a tendency to distinguish between German officers who gave criminal orders and men who carried them out.

"It would not be wise to execute a German soldier for taking part in mass murder if he had to do that on pain of being shot himself," Viscount Maugham, former Lord Chancellor, said.

Viscount Simon, who has sat with the war crimes commission, gave the Government's view that punishment must be "according to justice." "That means," he said, "not justice administered wholesale by way of mass execution, but justice administered to the individual, and the case against him having been proved."

Simon said a distinction should be made between the "inner ring of political leaders" who must take full responsibility for barbarities and "the much larger number who have been their agents."

Vansittart For Wide Punishment

He was answering Lord Vansittart, former permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who said "we should demand the life of every German man and woman" who not only "have perpetrated massacre, incendiarism, rape and torture," but who also "have been guilty of peculiar brutalities to prisoners and slaves and . . . the unspeakable horrors of enforced prostitution."

That, he asserted, was the meaning of the Moscow declaration by Secretary of State Hull, Foreign Secretary Eden and Foreign Commissar Molotov that war criminals should be sought out and handed over for trial in the countries where their crimes were committed.

Estimating that 20,000,000 Europeans have been murdered by the Germans, Vansittart said "it takes scores of thousands to rub out 20,000,000."

The Archbishop of York said, however, the English people "would not stand for such indiscriminate executions."

GAIN SHOWED BY CHURCHILL

Bulletin By Doctors Reports Pneumonia Disappearing

London, Dec. 19 (AP) — Today's bulletin from Prime Minister Churchill's sick bed somewhere in the Middle East announced that the statesman's temperature had returned to normal and that the pneumonia is disappearing.

There was no reference to the irregularity of pulse mentioned in Saturday's bulletin. There had been uneasiness in London because it had been noted that the 69-year-old empire leader is being attended by a heart specialist in his present illness.

From 10 Downing Street

Today's bulletin, issued from No. 10 Downing street, said:

"The Prime Minister's temperature is normal and signs of the pneumonia are disappearing."

Terming the announcement "very satisfactory," a medical authority said that "were there any cause for anxiety over the pulse it presumably would have been mentioned."

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Can Spread Suddenly

"Pneumonia, however, in a man of Mr Churchill's age is bound to give rise to very considerable anxiety because it can spread suddenly and rapidly.

"Until it is completely cleared away there is a potential danger present all the time. There is a strain on the heart in every lung disease. Hard work, too, adversely affects it."

In addition to Lord Moran, Brigadier Davis E. Bedford and Lieut. Col. Robert J. V. Pulvertaft, who have been issuing the daily bulletins, today's announcement was signed also by Lieut. Col. J. G. Scadding, widely known London authority on diseases of the chest and lungs.

Best Of Medical Talent

Colonel Scadding has been in the Middle East for two years.

One of the colonel's former colleagues, commenting on the staff of physicians attending Churchill, said today:

"The Prime Minister evidently has got the best of medical talent looking after him. Brigadier Bedford knows all there is to know about the heart, and Scadding is a first class man on the lungs."

D. N. B. said the American bombers struck about noon and, "making use of bad visibility, entered German territory from the south, approaching from the Adriatic." The broadcast declared that according to preliminary reports, enemy losses were heavy."

Flights of fighter planes skimmed through clearing weather over the Strait of Dover this afternoon toward Germany's Europe to resume the Anglo-American offensive after a three-day pause.

[The German-controlled Paris radio reported in a broadcast recorded by United States government monitors new Anglo-American bombing raids of the Somme Department of northern France. The broadcast, lacking any Allied confirmation, said many high explosive bombs and incendiaries were dropped in the western part of the department. Similar reports were carried by the Vichy radio Saturday.]

The British Air Ministry announced "slight enemy activity" last night over London and the southeast region of Britain. One person was injured and some slight damage was caused.

"Great Britain . . . is about to become a mighty springboard for a United Nations leap on Hitler's fortress," said *The Chronicle*.

At the same time, the travels of Field Marshal General Erwin Rommel up and down the German "West wall" indicated that Germany was preparing for the blow.

Rommel With Von Rundstedt

A Berlin broadcast said Marshal Rommel had arrived at the headquarters of Field Marshal General Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, the anti-invasion commander in the West, following inspection tours through Denmark and Norway. Coincidentally Field Marshal Albert Kesselring was referred to for the first time as "commander in chief of all German forces in Italy."

Reluctant to accept Washington reports that General Marshall will remain at home, British officers seemed to feel that even if a change has been made it was not necessarily done in order to put a Briton in charge.

They pointed out that while the operations will be British-based and in the early phases British and Canadian troops even might outnumber the Americans, American forces funnelled directly onto the Continent later likely would

U.S. Planes From Mediterranean Raid South Germany in Daylight

DEC 19 1943

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Mediterranean-based American bombers flying over the snow-capped Dolomites were reported in a Berlin broadcast to have raided Germany in daylight today, and several hours later Continental radio stations shut down suddenly as British night bombing formations took off at dusk. Big squadrons of planes crossed the east coast, observers said.

The German official news agency, D. N. B., in a Berlin broadcast, said Nazi fighters and the American bombers engaged in furious air battles over the target route. The objective of the American raiders was not stated, nor was the German report confirmed by Allied announcements.

London Reports Mighty U. S. Army Is Crossing Atlantic

London, Dec. 19 (AP)—As London newspapers told of a mighty American army crossing the Atlantic, reports from Washington that Gen. George C. Marshall would not become commander in chief of the western invasion caused widespread surprise tonight.

Official comment as to who will command the Channel blow was lacking, but the speculation here was that if the present United States chief of staff does not, the post might go to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower or to Gen. Sir Harold Alexander.

The Sunday press said millions of trained men were arriving in Britain from America, ferried nonstop by "sixty huge Allied ships."

"Strap-Hanging" Across

"United States troops are 'strap-hanging' across the Atlantic on a non-stop run by great fleets of transports," said the newspaper *The People*.

give the United States a preponderance in both men and material.

MacArthur Ruled Out

They reason also that America has only three four-star generals with sufficient rank and prestige to lead the Allied army—Generals Marshall, Eisenhower and MacArthur. They rule out MacArthur automatically because he is committed to waging the Pacific war.

Eisenhower unquestionably would be accepted by the British, perhaps as warmly as Marshal because he already has done a good job in shaping cooperation and integration between Allied forces.

Because of the role he has played with Eisenhower and on the basis of his record and his strategical and administrative capacity, General Alexander would be acceptable to the Americans here.

Wilson Also Discarded

General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British commander in chief in the Middle East, is not regarded as a likely choice, largely because he is 62, which places him near the retirement age, and his lack of an impressive fighting record. A dispatch from Cairo suggested Wilson as possible head of an Allied invasion from the south.

Rocket Glider Bomb Attack On British Ships Described

London, Dec. 19 (AP)—The first eyewitness report on a new Nazi "secret weapon"—rocket-driven glider bombs which exploded harmlessly—was released today following a recent attack on a big Allied convoy by eight Nazi bombers.

The sudden appearance of the gliders diving at the ships at terrific speed, leaving trails of white smoke behind, startled two British marine officers into exclaiming that the attack "looked like the day of a martian invasion was here."

Radio-Controlled Gliders

The seamen described the new weapons as big bombs mounted on radio-controlled gliders about twenty-five feet long with a fifteen-foot wingspread.

"All our ships reached their destination safely but it's lucky we didn't get hit," said Robert Daley, one of the gunnery officers.

It was believed to have been the Nazis' first attack with multiple glider bombs.

Slung Under Eight Bombers

The Germans were known to have been experimenting with the rocket gliders and were previously reported to have used one during an attack.

The eight bombers—twin-engined Heinkel Junkers—each had one glider slung under it, with each glider carrying one heavy bomb.

The bombers approached the convoy at a 90-degree angle, then veered and attacked the ships head-on.

Build Up Terrific Speed

They released the gliders some distance from the freighters, and guided them by radio control on a horizontal course until they neared the vessels and then caused them to zoom at the ships.

Daley said the gliders built up terrific speed during the final dive and apparently were kept under good control.

One Glider Shot Down

"They made them turn corners," Daley said, but added they must have been poor marksmen because they all missed.

One, however, might have hit the freighter on which the two stood, Daley said, except that the glider was shot down a short distance away. One of the bombers also was shot down.

"The glider bombs exploded when they hit the water, throwing up a spout and a big cloud of black smoke."

He said that although the attack was made during daylight, the gliders were equipped with brilliant red lights, evidently to indicate their course at night.

U-Boat Sunk in Long Fight

U. S., British and Czech Planes Join in Bay of Biscay Battle

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP).—United States Navy, British and Czech planes operating with the Royal Air Force coastal command sank a flak-spouting U-boat in the Bay of Biscay recently after a nine and one-half hour fight, the Air Ministry disclosed tonight.

The action began when the planes encountered the German raider on the surface in bright moonlight at 4 a. m. and ended at 1:33 p. m., it was announced.

A Czech-manned Liberator dropped the depth charges which left the submarine foundering with a dead man in the conning tower.

Aids Scotland Yard

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP).—Scotland Yard detectives got their man yesterday, but only with the help of a flying tackle by Staff Sergeant William J. Ferguson, of Philadelphia. A suspected housebreaker ran into the United States Army garage here where Sergeant Ferguson works as a dispatcher, and was outdistancing his pursuers when Sergeant Ferguson took a short cut and brought him down.

ALERT IN LONDON

LONDON, Dec. 20 (Monday) (A. P.).—London experienced a half-hour air raid alert early today and at least one German plane was seen in the cone of searchlights as it sped high over the metropolitan area. Anti-aircraft guns were in action along the Thames Estuary.

It was the second alert in two nights in the British capital. On Saturday night a lull which had extended since the night of Dec. 10 was broken.

Railroad Burden Cited

LONDON, Dec. 20 (Monday) (AP).—"The Daily Mail" said today that "now it can be disclosed" that British railways are engaged in the most gigantic transport operation they have ever undertaken—the carrying of troops, equipment and supplies "to mount a full-scale second front."

30.24 - 11133

British Princesses Star In Pantomime 'Aladdin'

London, Dec. 19 (AP)—Princess Elizabeth and her younger sister, Princess Margaret Rose, are the stars of the royal household Christmass pantomime "Aladdin."

Several hundred soldiers watched the pantomime Friday at a place in the English countryside. Village school children comprised the rest of the cast of thirty in the three-act production which was written, produced and stage managed by a schoolmaster.

The pantomime is a musical dramatization of the fairy tale with modern interpolations. Such presentations are an English Christmas institution.

Turkeys A Gamble In Britain

London, Dec. 19 (AP)—Christmas turkeys are strictly a gamble this season in Britain. Because of the scarcity many dealers are conducting lotteries to determine who gets the privilege of buying the birds.

G. I. Pig Fattening Pays

AN 8TH AIR FORCE COMMAND POST IN ENGLAND, Dec. 19 (AP).—Ten little pigs, cannily purchased by G. I.'s last summer and fed until they weighed 180 pounds apiece, furnished the foundation for a real Southern barbeque here last night.

Munitions Cargo Blows Up In Oslo

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Stockholm, Dec. 19 (AP)—A cargo of German ammunition being unloaded in Oslo harbor blew up this afternoon, killing four persons, shattering tens of thousands of windows and setting off a five-and-one-half-hour series of explosions in the Norwegian capital, the Swedish news agency said tonight.

The agency quoted the Germans as saying that damage was considerble, but that there was "no indication of sabotage." Part of the harbor was cordoned off immediately.

Shells were scattered over the town, but none of these was reported to have exploded.

A great number of persons were said to have been injured.

A four-hour delay in communications with Oslo was reported, indicating that the telephone system had suffered.

[In Nazi-occupied Denmark a vessel on order for the German armed forces blew up and sank Sunday after its launching at the Svendborg shipyard, the Swedish home radio said. The broadcast, reported by United States Government monitors, said the explosion "was presumably due to a bomb."]

Spain Frees Political Prisoners

MADRID, Dec. 20 (Monday) (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Cabinet has authorized the conditional liberation of all political prisoners sentenced for political motives whose conduct has been good and of all imprisoned "priests, soldiers and members of the Falange (Spanish Fascist Party)," it was announced today. The order does not apply to persons charged with common crimes.

Time Bomb in France Kills 4 German Officers

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BARCELONA, Spain, Dec. 19 (AP).—Four German officers attached to the general staff in southern France and their chauffeur were blown to bits last week by the explosion of a time bomb which had been hidden in their automobile while they were in a restaurant at Toulouse, a traveler from Toulouse said today.

The bomb, he said, was put in the automobile by patriots.

Nazi "Secret Weapon" Poised

BARCELONA, Spain, Dec. 19 (AP).—The German general staff has decided to put its boasted "secret weapon" into action immediately, a Geneva dispatch to the Barcelona newspaper "Vanguardia" said today. The correspondent said Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was among those who took part in a three-day meeting at which the decision was reached.

The report to "Vanguardia" said most Swiss authorities on the subject of German armaments now are convinced the so-called secret weapon is a twelve-ton rocket projectile and that special guns for its use already are fixed in the English channel area.

Chennault's Men Quicken Foe's 'Rice Bowl' Retreat

Range Wide Area to Increase Aid to China's Armies

CHUNGKING, Dec. 19 (AP).—With Major General Claire L. Chennault's American Sky Dragon planes bombing and machine-gunning enemy supply bases and transport lines, Japanese ground forces have been forced into further retreat before China's victorious armies in the "rice bowl" area, it was announced today.

The American airmen ranged a wide area Thursday and Friday. In addition to blasting the Tungting Lake area, they struck at Japanese positions along the Salween River on the China-Burma front, at French Indo-China and at shipping on the China Sea.

[A Tokio broadcast said women and children had been evacuated from Hanoi, Japanese base in French Indo-China, which has been raided heavily by American China-based planes. It said measures had been taken to protect the art works at the Hanoi museum and at Angkor-Vat, a temple built in the ninth or tenth century.]

The Chinese have recaptured several villages south of Sinan in their drive to clear the invader from all the territory south of the Lin River, which divides the vast rice area in half. Eenemy troops still held out at Ansiang and Nanhsien, north of Tungting Lake, however, a communiue said:

Sky Dragons Help Push Japs Back In Rice Bowl

Chungking, Dec. 19 (AP)—With Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chenault's American Sky Dragons bombing and strafing enemy supply bases and transport, Japanese ground forces have been forced into further retreat before China's victorious armies in the "rice-bowl" area, it was announced today.

The American airmen struck also at Japanese positions along the Salween river on the China-Burma front, at French Indo-Chino and at shipping on the China Sea.

Recapture More Villages

In the Tungting Lake "rice-bowl" area, the Chinese have recaptured several additional villages south of Sinan in their drive to clear the invader from all the territory south of the Lin river.

Japanese counterattacks northwest of the Lin river town of Lihsien were beaten off as the Chinese continued their drive back through the invaded territory, a Chinese communique said.

Enemy troops still held out at Ansiang and Nanhsien north of Tungting Lake, however, and bloody fighting still raged in the suburbs of the two towns.

First Red Cross Women Of U.S. Reach Chungking

L. I. Resident Among Three Who Will Open Club There

CHUNGKING, Dec. 19 (AP).—The first women of the American Red Cross Field Service, assigned to the armed forces, to reach Chungking arrived today. The three were led by Mrs. Alma B. Kerr, of Chicago and Valley City, N. D., assistant director of club operations in the China-Burma-India theater.

With Miss Kerr were Miss Eleanor Liss, of White Plains, N. Y., personnel service director, who is to be stationed at Chungking, and Miss Gerry Lennox, of Freeport, L. I., staff assistant and acting program director. The three will open a Red Cross club here on Christmas and will assist in Christmas parties for United States Army and Navy enlisted personnel here.

Mrs. Kerr, formerly Mid-West regional director of the Work Projects Administration under Harry L. Hopkins, said eight Red Cross clubs are now operating in China and that plans call for twelve more.

INDIA AERIAL UNITS MERGED

Mountbatten Combines RAF And U. S. Flyers Under Briton

New Delhi, Dec. 19 (AP)—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied commander in chief, issued a directive today combining all combat units of the RAF and the United States Air Force in the southeast Asia theater into a single air force under the command of Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard Peirse with United States Major General George E. Stratemeyer second in command.

Sir Richard is chief of the RAF in India and former head of the RAF's bomber command.

Made Head Of Strong Force

Stratemeyer, a native of Cincinnati, who formerly was chief of staff to Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commander of the United States Army Air Forces, also will command a strong force known as the Eastern Air Command composed of all combat units of the Tenth United States Air Force and the RAF Bengal command.

"The Southeast Asia command has been established as an Allied command because experience in this war has shown this is the most efficient weapon for defeating the common enemy," Mountbatten said in a formal statement.

Aimed At Effectiveness

"I feel certain the American and British air forces will prove far more effective now that they are united into a single Allied air force."

In the eastern air command will be the tactical force under the operational control of Air Marshal Sir John Baldwin, who has been commander of the RAF's Bengal command, and the strategical force under operational control of Brig. Gen. Howard C. Davidson, who has been commander of the Tenth Air Force.

Order Sets Objectives

In his general order No. 1 Stratemeyer said:

"The resourceful, able and wily enemy must be blasted from the jungles of Burma and driven from its skies in the days to come. His lines of communication must be obliterated, his shipping destroyed, his will to resist crushed.

"Against the inevitable day of retribution when Japan's cities will meet the fate of Berlin our lifeline must be strengthened and protected. Every ounce of every man in this command will be required to accomplish this purpose."

RABAUL IS RAIDED BY U. S. FIGHTERS

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Planes From Bougainville Field Sweep Jap Base

Advance Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Monday*, Dec. 20 (AP). The Allied bid for air supremacy over New Britain today included the war's first fighter plane sweep over Rabaul from the new American airfield 250 miles to its southeast on Bougainville. [illegible]

The fighters from the Solomons Friday morning tangled with forty enemy planes, downed six and lost two. Rabaul is 260 miles northwest of Arawe where the United States Sixth Army holds a beachhead.

Jap Planes Driven Off

The Japanese met no success in trying to break through the screen of Thunderbolts guarding the Arawe area. Late Thursday and Friday outnumbered Thunderbolts shot down two enemy fighters and drove off the others. Late Friday afternoon the patrols shot down a dive bomber.

Today's communique confirmed an announcement of the capture of Umtingalu settlement on Cape Merkus at the Arawe beachhead. The spokesman disclosed that medium artillery had leveled the positions before the capture.

Cape Gloucester Bombed

Nearly one hundred bombers flew northwest of Arawe to Cape Gloucester Saturday morning, pounded the airfield with 190 tons of explosives and destroyed a grounded bomber.

The bombers also raided the Cape Hoskins airdrome, a refueling base about midway between Rabaul and Cape Gloucester. There a parked plane was set afire and the entire air-base area given "good coverage."

After the Cape Gloucester bombardment, a formation of Lightnings ran into forty Zeros and, although outnumbered two to one, gave battle. Three Zeros were downed against two Lightnings, one of those pilots was saved.

Barracks For Sizeable Force

Indicating the importance that the enemy attached to Arawe, Sixth Army troops seized a barracks building which a spokesman said was large enough to accommodate a "fair-sized" force. In the building there were sixty rifle racks. American army racks hold twelve rifles each.

During mopping-up operations along the shore, some Japanese were routed from caves. Among the equipment seized was a seventy-ton supply dump.

Enemy aircraft in small numbers were over the area from shortly after midnight until shortly after daylight Saturday. In one period of more than two hours, eight planes succeeded in dropping a total of only twenty-nine bombs.

On Bougainville Island, American troops supported by artillery extended their Empres Augusta Bay beachhead eastward toward high ground near the headwaters of the Torokina river.

The Solomons air force shot up targets from the Shortland Islands [illegible] the north.

ADVANCE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—American troops, who tonight were fanning out north and northeast along the southern coast of New Britain after securing all of Cape Merkus Peninsula, are the first in the Southwest Pacific to be supplied by Flying Fortresses.

The first such mission was executed successfully yesterday by a Fortress crew which began its combat service with the 19th Bombardment Group of early war fame. The Fortress, now dubbed a biscuit bomber, came to a troop carrier outfit complete with crew.

DROP EQUIPMENT

The first cargo consisted of several thousand pounds of equipment, mostly to replace what was lost from landing craft last Wednesday. This included clothing, picks and shovels for digging fox holes and fortifications, mortars and ammunition. The bundles were dropped from 150 feet along a track which runs through a cocoanut plantation on the peninsula.

The bis[illegible]t bombing mission was carried out under the dawn-to-dusk fighter cover which has been maintained over the Arawe sector since the initial landing.

But the old Fortress was able to look after itself, for it still carried most of its customary guns for protection.

6 Zeros Felled in Marshalls

PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 19 (AP).—Army and Navy planes, in another of their continuing air attacks on the Japanese-held Marshall Islands, have destroyed six Zero fighters and possibly sunk two small transports, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said today in a pr[illegible] release.

Navy Liberator bombers stra[illegible] a small Japanese vessel southeast of Kawajalein atoll last Thursday and then attacked a ship and shore installations at Ebon atoll, southeasternmost of the Marshalls.

The following day a Navy Liberator bombed three small enemy transports near Jaluit atoll, in the southern Marshalls, possibly sinking two, the release said.

The Army's 7th Air Force took over yesterday, catching the Japa-

Old Forts Supplying Arawe In Role of 'Biscuit Bombers'

By WILLIAM F. BONI

nese by surprise at their air base on Mili, destroying six Zero fighters and damaging three others.

Nimitz's release said the Army flyers encountered no air opposition over Mili, but two American planes suffered minor damage from anti-aircraft fire.

The raid on Ebon atoll marked the first reported attack on that tiny mid-Pacific island. It is believed the Japanese have a small dock on the island, only big enough to accommodate small shipping.

U. S. Newsprint Quota Exceeds Early Forecast

CanadatoShip200,000Tons Monthly, 18,000 Above First Schedule for 1944

OTTAWA, Dec. 19 (AP).—Canada will produce 252,900 tons of newsprint a month during the first half of 1944, of which 200,000 tons will be available monthly for the United States, 15,400 tons for Canadian consumption and 37,500 tons for overseas markets, the Prices Board announced tonight. Woodpulp shipments to the United States during the same period will be at an annual rate of 1,100,000 tons, or 91,666 tons a month.

Production of newsprint in Canada for the eleven months ended Nov. 30 was 2,733,266 tons, against 2,993,001 in a like period in 1942. Production in November totaled 349,656 tons, against 346,708 in November, 1942. Production in October was 259,336 tons.

"The proposed schedule for production and shipment, beginning Jan. 1, will provide for essential Canadian requirements at curtailed levels and for highly essential shipments to the United Kingdom and other overseas markets," said R. M. Fowler, the board's general counsel and secretary.

Production rates have been set only for the first six months of 1944, the statement said, adding:

"Every effort will be made to continue these levels, but the whole situation will have to be reviewed in the light of actual pulpwood production figures for the current cutting season, when these figures become available at about the end of April next."

Labor Supply Improved

"A shortage of pulpwood was indicated some six months ago by a shortage of labor in the woods," Mr. Fowler said.

"In the interest of Canadian domestic supply and at the urgent and repeated requests of the War Production Board in Washington, the Canadian government took a number of steps to improve the labor supply in the woods so as to maintain production at the highest possible levels.

"In this connection the work of National Selective Service has been particularly effective, and the producing industry in Canada has also taken all practicable steps to enlarge supply.

"As a result, pulpwood production during the current cutting season has improved and, while some curtailment is still necessary and serious shortages still persist in some producing areas, the Prices Board has been able to set production levels for the first six months of 1944 somewhat higher than could have been justified a few months ago.

"Every effort will be made, subject to the physical limitations of industry and the distribution of available wood supplies, to provide the kinds and qualities of pulp most essential for United States needs and war requirements."

Higher Than Forecasts

The contemplated 200,000-ton monthly shipment to United States publishers from Canadian mills is considerably above the 182,000 tons a month which had been scheduled on the basis of earlier low forecasts of the wood cut this season. It compares with about 210,000 tons a month received during the past year from Canada, which supplies more than 70 per cent of United States newspapers' newsprint.

On the basis of a total wood cut this season of about 6,500,000 cords, United States publishers had been warned their supplies in the first quarter of 1944 would be as much as 24 per cent under the base period of 1941.

At the time the 24 per cent cut was outlined, however, War Production Board authorities made it clear that any subsequent improvement in the wood supply or reduction in other essential demands for pulpwood would be to the benefit of newsprint users.

Ship's Target Practice Causes Vancouver Alert

Planes Scour Area, Leaves Are Canceled After Shelling

OTTAWA, Dec. 19 (AP).—Target practice by a Canadian merchantman off the west coast of Vancouver Island threw military establishments on the Pacific into turmoil last night. Not until early today was the source of the shells, which landed near a small cape between Tofino and Port Hardy, identified.

In the mean time, planes had been dispatched o scour near-by waters for hostile craft and leave for military personnel was canceled. It was said here that no shells struck land and no one was injured.

It was understood the merchant ship was sailing off Vancouver Island when it was decided her gun crew should be given an opportunity for practice. Picking out a landmark on shore as a guide to direction and making certain the shells would fall short, the gun crew fired. The ship then proceeded on her course. Troops in the area reported to Pacific Command Headquarters, which put defensive steps into operation immediately.

Within a relatively few miles of the point where the shells landed—estimates were that they dropped between one hundred and six hundred yards from the shoreline—is Estevan Point, where shells from a Japanese submarine actually did strike Canadian soil many months ago. Authorities did not announce the name or home port of the merchantman.

ECONOMY BODY EYES BALANCES

Byrd Group Reports On Sums Unspent By War Agencies

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP).—The Byrd Economy Committee expressed determination today to shunt back to the Treasury some of the $186,000,000,000 in unexpended balances of the army, navy, Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration.

Calling for a general Governmental belt tightening to meet direct war expenditures running "well over $8,000,000 an hour," the committee outlined ten specific steps it said would be taken to cut to a minimum all expenditures not implicitly furthering successful prosecution of the war.

Non-War Activities

Foremost was an investigation of "the large appropriations for the continuance of normal peacetime and non-war activities, which have been placed in the category of war activities."

The group, known formally as the joint committee on reduction of non-essential Federal expenditures, declared in its report that, of the total $186,785,383,797 in unexpended balances lying to the credit of the four big war agencies last September, some $92,000,000,000 was entirely unobligated and available for further expenditure. The committee chairman is Senator Byrd (D., Va.).

Army Balance Largest

The War Department had by far the largest unspent balance, $118,909,963,187. It was followed by the Navy Department with $58,609,475,565, the Maritime Commission with $6,675,595,038 and the War Shipping Administration with $2,590,350,007.

The report declared:

"The committee will urge an investigation of these huge unobligated balances by the Appropriations Committee to determine whether additional appropriations will be needed until such time as all the outstanding unobligated balances have been encumbered."

Other Tasks Outlined

The committee set these other tasks for itself:

Continued efforts to eliminate 400,000 or more non-essential employes from the Federal civilian pay roll, which reached a peak of 3,095,463 last June;

Examination of Government-owned corporations to ascertain whether their loan policies are advisable under exisitng conditions;

Renewed attempts to reduce needless travel and communication expenses;

Elimination of "duplicating and useless functions within the Department of Agriculture," especially the separate functioning of some twenty agricultural lending agencies and Allied groups.

Careful examination of "all new adventures and commitments in public works and similar costly Governmental programs";

Scrutiny of what the committee asserted was "the failure of the Civil Service Commission to execute a sufficiently intensive Federal manpower-utilization program";

Investigation of the free-mailing system allowed Government departments and bureaus.

M'ARTHUR'S BOOM GROWING

Backers Now Think He Would Accept GOP Nomination

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's failure to say specifically that he would not accept a Presidential nomination if it were offered has convinced his supporters the Republicans could draft him as a nominee.

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), looked upon as the father of the MacArthur boom, said today he is proceeding on the theory that the Southwest Pacific commander would not refuse the Republican nomination.

"I shall continue to assume that he will accept unless he says he would not," Vandenberg said.

Viewed As Significant

Interest in this aspect of the situation was heightened by a December 17 dispatch from Southwest Pacific Allied headquarters in which Arthur R. Ford, president of the Canadian Press, said MacArthur "touched on the delicate subject of United States politics" in an off-the-record conference with a visiting Canadian newspaper party.

Although Ford said MacArthur's utterances would have to remain secret, it is viewed here as significant that the general—who has said in the past that he had no political ambitions—would spend time discussing politics with a Canadian group.

The MacArthur boom, thus far rather a headless thing, may take more concrete shape if a projected rally of representatives from "MacArthur for President" clubs takes place in Chicago next month.

More than a year ago MacArthur declared that he had "no political ambitions whatsoever."

N.Y. Flyer Freezes Hands, Repairs Gun at 32 Below

Flesh Sticks to Metal, but He Carries Out Mission

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP).—With full knowledge of the consequences, Staff Sergeant Kaminsky, of 111 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, peeled off his heavy gloves to repair his jammed machine gun in the waist of a Flying Fortress at a height of five miles and in a temperature 32 degrees below zero during a recent mission against an Austrian target, the War Department said today.

Kaminsky's hands froze almost immediately—as he knew they would. His fingers swelled to twice normal size, and the skin of his hands stuck to the steel as he worked. But he repaired the gun and went back into action to help fight off German fighter planes as his Flying Fortress was returning from an attack on the Messerschmitt aircraft factory at Wiener-Neustadt.

Now in a hospital, he is recuperating.

War Casualties Cost $30,000,000 So Far

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—The Veterans Administration reported today that it had paid out more than $30,000,000 for disability and death in the present war.

Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, said that of this sum, $8,223,000 was paid on disability pensions and $8,433,000 on death pensions up to Nov. 30. In Addition, $13,392,000 has been paid to beneficiaries of national service life insurance policies up to Oct. 31.

Fascist Labor Groups Abolished In Free Italy

Washington, Dec. 19 (AP)—Fascist labor syndicates in liberated Italy have been abolished, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower reported to the War Department today.

Under a directive issued from Naples, the "fullest sanction" is given for "free organization of workers into unions of their own choosing," the department said, adding that representatives of the new labor groups have expressed "their wish to cooperate with American and British workers in hastening the destruction" of the Axis.

5 Flyers, Missing 8 Days, Safe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP).—After eight days of wandering on a South Pacific Island five members of a United States Army 13th Air Force bomber crew, forced down by bad weather and an exhausted fuel supply, have returned safely to their base, the War Department announced today. Among them was Staff Sergeant Roger M. Waite, of Westfield, N. Y.

Plane, Flying Crew Home For Christmas, Crashes

Bomber From Pacific Strikes Mountain Near San Francisco

HAMILTON RIELD, Calif., Dec. 19 (AP).—An Army heavy bomber, en route from its Pacific base so its men could pass Christmas at home, crashed and burst into flames today, only minutes from its destination.

"Seven bodies have been recovered thus far," Hamilton Field officials reported, indicating as many as eleven may have perished. Identities were withheld.

The crew of the four-engined craft, still bearing battle scars, presumably became lost in a heavy fog bordering the coastline, and the bomber plowed into a mountainside five miles north of San Francisco.

A woman's purse, probably a good-luck piece, was among the parachutes, ration kits and photographs scattered along the 100-yard swath the bomber cut through the brush before crashing. The body of a small dog was found in the burned wreckage.

Bathing Suits for Russia

But Relief Gift Is Intended for Underwear, Not Swimming

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Dec. 19 (AP).—One thousand bathing suits for residents of the Soviet Union's icy steppes are the latest contribution to Russian war relief here. It's a much better gift than it sounds, says Mrs. John A. Jameson, who persuaded the City Council to donate outmoded suits from the municipal pool. Many have never been worn, but all date from the area when bathing suits really were more or less suits.

"You see," explained Mrs. Jameson, "they'll make nice, warm woolen underwear."

JAPS CONCEDE PACIFIC PERIL

Berlin Report Cites "Serious" Situation On New Britain

New York, Dec. 19—The Berlin radio quoted the Trans-Ocean News Agency's Tokyo correspondent, Dr. Fritz Sellmeyer, as saying today that the Japanese are aware of the seriousness of their position because of the American landing on New Britain.

"Rabaul must be held under all circumstances. A single setback in the fight for New Britain may have far-reaching repercussions on the entire situation in the Southwest Pacific," Sellmeyer quoted the Osaka newspaper *Mainichi* as

warning.

Other Similar Comments

He said that comments from other Japanese newspapers were similar.

Sellmeyer said the American landing appeared to be more successful than previous Allied thrusts.

He estimated that about one division (12,000 to 15,000 men) had made the dash to establish the first beach heads, and acknowledged the landings "might have been facilitated by the fact that, temporarily at least, air supremacy over the landing head at Cape Merkus could be secured by land-based United States planes."

Credits New Guinea Drive

"Japanese quarters do not deny the seriousness of the situation," he continued. "The protracted and costly jungle fighting on New Guinea, which taxed troops to the utmost and during which the Australians eventually reached the narrowest passage between New Guinea and New Britain, today seem to bear their first fruit. The Japanese supreme command must be aware of the new menace."

He added that the Allies no longer are battling at the outposts of the Japanese defenses, "but are right at the defense works of the main position."

Estimates Casualties

Meyer said the Americans had lost a large transport vessel and thirty crowded landing craft during the landings and that Japanese estimates held that American casualties were from 4,000 to 8,000 men.

The figures were unconfirmed by American sources and dispatches from the battle zone have indicated United States casualties were light.

A Tokyo broadcast, meanwhile, said women and children had been evacuated from Hanoi, Japanese base in French Indo-China which has been raided heavily by American China-based planes.

It said measures had been taken to protect the art works at the Hanoi Museum and at Angkor-Vat, a temple of the ancient Khmer civilization built in the ninth or tenth century.

New German Ship Explodes

A vessel "on order" for the German armed forces blew up and sank Sunday soon after its launching at the Svendborg shipyard in Nazi-controlled Denmark, the Swedish home radio said in a broadcast reported by United States government monitors.

Western Atlantic U-Boat Toll 698

New York, Dec. 19 (AP)—Two vessels of Latin American registry were added last week to the announced toll of neutral and Allied shipping losses due to enemy action in the Western Atlantic, boosting the total since Pearl Harbor to 698 ships.

The losses, both occurring early in December, included a small Panamanian freighter sunk by a U-boat and the Colombian ship Simon Bolivar, reported overdue and presumed lost.

The recent announcements raised to six the number of possible German submarine victims in a period of a month in Caribbean waters, where no shipping losses had been announced for several months prior to November.

The Caribbean sinkings have included two Colombian, two United States and two Panamanian ships.

Orlando Arrested By Nazis

New York, Dec. 19 (AP)—The BBC said today that 83-year-old Prof. Vittorio Orlando, Italy's representative at the Versailles peace conference, had been arrested by order of the Germans. The broadcast was recorded by CBS.

Secretary Of Fascist Party In Milan Killed

New York, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that Aldo Resega, whom it identified as the 47-year-old secretary of Mussolini's Republican Fascist party at Milan and a colonel in the Fascist militia, had been "murdered by Anti-Fascists, who shot him in the back."

Resega's assassins escaped on bicycles, the broadcast said.

Gestapo District Chief Reported Assassinated

New York, Dec. 19 (AP)—The British radio said tonight that Dr. Alfred Funk, described as a Gestapo district chieftain in the occupied Ukraine, had been slain by Russian Partisans at his headquarters at Rovno.

In reprisal, the broadcast said, the Germans executed one hundred inhabitants of Rovno and sent a large number to a concentration camp.

The broadcast was recorded by by United States Government monitors.

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DISCUSSED THIS WEEK AS A LIKELY RESULT OF ANY WAGE INCREASES IN THE COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING INDUSTRY, UNLESS RAW COTTON PRICES CAN BE CUT.

WHEN WAGES WERE INCREASED LAST JANUARY, THE BRITISH COTTON BOARD EASED THE BURDEN ON EMPLOYERS BY CUTTING THE PRICE OF RAW COTTON TWO CENTS A POUND.

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CURRENT WAGE INCREASE REQUESTS STILL ARE UNDER DISCUSSION.

ALSO DURING THE WEEK IT WAS ANNOUNCED A COAL SHORTAGE WOULD FORCE A REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT IN SUPPLIES FOR TEXTILE MILLS. WITH MILL RESERVES LOW, IT WAS CONSIDERED POSSIBLE SOME OPERATORS WOULD TRIM PRODUCTION.

CLOTH AND YARN DEMAND BROADENED DURING THE WEEK. GOOD ORDERS WERE PLACED FOR UTILITY GOODS FOR THE HOME MARKET AND FOR HEAVY GOODS AND SPECIALTIES FOR EXPORT.

WOOL YARN PRICES FOR THE MOST PART WERE UNCHANGED.

A FACTOR TENDING TO SLOW PRODUCTION WAS ABSENTEEISM BLAMED ON INFLUENZA.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, DEC 20--MOVED DEC.19)

JP438PEW

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LONDON Commissioning!

SIMON SAID HE THOUGHT IT WAS MORE TO THE POINT FOR THE COMMISSION TO RECORD EVIDENCE AND "KNOW WHO IS THE GUILTY, WICKED VILLAIN" THAN TO DEAL WITH "GENERAL RHETORIC OR DECLARATIONS."

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, DEC 20)

BY E.B.SULLIVAN

(ADVANCE) LONDON, DEC 19-(AP)-HIGHER PRICES FOR CLOTHING WERE

A FURTHER LEGAL PROB[illegible] IS THAT OF MEN AT THE TOP LIKE ADOLF HITLER AND HEINRICH HIMMLER, THE GESTAPO CHIEF, WHO ARE WANTED FOR ATROCITIES IN MORE THAN ONE COUNTRY. SHOULD AN INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL BE SET UP TO TRY THEM? OR SHOULD THE CLAIMS OF RUSSIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES BE WEIGHED AND THE CULPRITS DELIVERED TO ONE OF THEM?

TO CONSIDER SUCH PROBLEMS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS PROPOSED A SEPARATE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF LEGAL EXPERTS. THAT HAS FOUND LITTLE FAVOR AMONG OTHER COUNTRIES SINCE THEY HOLD THAT THE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION ITSELF IS COMPOSED OF COMPETENT LEGAL AUTHORITIES.

THE ONLY NON-LAWYER IS THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER, HERBERT C. PELL, AND HE HAS THE ADVICE OF LAWRENCE PREUSS, FORMER LAW PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

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WHILE THE COMMISSION CONSIDERS THE MANIFOLD QUESTIONS OF LAW AND POLICY, THE TEDIOUS WORK OF COMPILING FAT DOSSIERS AGAINST INDIVIDUAL WAR CRIMINALS AGAINST THE DAY OF EUROPE'S LIBERATION PROCEEDS IN LONDON WITH THE HELP OF VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS, INCLUDING THOSE IN EXILE.

XM1221PEW

THE ENLISTED MEN INVITED WACS AND BRITISH FRIENDS TO FILL UP ON THE SUCCULENT PORK DROWNED IN BARBECUE SAUCE AND TOPPED OFF WITH JAM TARTS AND COLD BEER. A DANCE IN THE CHAPEL FOLLOWED THE FEAST.

THE HOLIDAY TREAT WAS ARRANGED BY CAPT.LEONARD TRAYLOR, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., COMMANDER OF THE SERVICE SQUADRON.

JP431PEW

LONDON--1ST ADD SUB FIGHT (TOP AYE) X X X CONNING TOWER.

AMONG THE AIRCRAFT PARTICIPATING IN THE ATTACK WERE U.S.NAVY LIBERATORS PILOTED BY LT.LEONARD E.HARMON OF CRANSTON, R.I., AND LT. W.W.PARISH OF COOPERSVILLE, MICH.

JP851PEW

ALGIERS--FIRST ADD WITH NAPLES (BY DYNAN) X X X ~~TO NORMAL~~.

THE ITALIAN POLICE FORCES ARE SUPERVISED BY COL. ORLANDO WILSON, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., AS CHIEF OF POLICE, AND A PROFESSOR IN POLICE SCIENCE AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY AS HEAD OF THE ALLIED DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

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THE BANKS, SURPRISED ON THEIR FIRST DAY OF BUSINESS BY DEPOSITS INSTEAD OF WITHDRAWALS, ARE FUNCTIONING UNDER LT.COL.ROBERT BARRETT, PEACETIME HEAD OF THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY'S FRENCH BRANCH.

THE CITY'S POOL OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOR FOR SALVAGE WORK IN THE PORT IS DIRECTED BY LT.COL.THOMAS LANE, FORMERLY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

SUPPLY FORCES ARE DIRECTED BY MAJOR RALPH STRAUSS, PEACETIME VICE-PRESIDENT OF R.;£.MACY AND COMPANY OF NEW YORK, N.Y.

MAJOR PAUL GARDNER, CURATOR OF THE ATKINS MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, KANSAS CITY, MO., IS IN CHARGE OF PROTECTING WORKS OF ART.

JP1113PEW

"IT DEPENDS ON WHAT YOU MEAN BY FASCIST," SAID HUME. "BY FASCIST YOU MAY MEAN ONE OF MUSSOLINI'S HENCHMEN, A LEADING FASCIST WHO TOOK PART IN THE MARCH ON ROME. OR YOU MAY MEAN PERSONS WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THE PARTY."

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THE COLONEL EXPLAINED THAT IN PRE-ARMISTICE ITALY VIRTUALLY EVERYONE HAD TO BECOME A PARTY MEMBER TO WORK OR TRAVEL. HE SAID THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT ALWAYS SOUGHT ADMINISTRATORS OUTSIDE OF THE PARTY, BUT QUALIFIED MEN WERE HARD TO FIND.

"ANY MAN WITH LEADERSHIP ABILITIES HAS EITHER HAD TO BECOME A PARTY

MEMBER OR HAS BEEN DRIVEN FROM THE COUNTRY," HE SAID. "ALL YOU HAVE LEFT ARE PROFESSIONAL ANTIS--THEY'RE THE SAME THE WORLD OVER."

THE ALLIES USUALLY TRIED TO FIND COMPETENT "SECONDS-IN-COMMAND" FOR CIVIL POSTS, MEN WHO NORMALLY DID MOST OF THEIR CHIEFS' WORK WITHOUT THE CHIEFS' TITLES, HE SAID.

DEC 19 1943

RS, DEC. 19-(AP)-TWO ORGANIZATIONS OF FRENCH NEWS

ALGERIA APPROVED THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S SEIZURE OF ALL NEWS

LIBERATION OF A TRUSTEESHIP OVER ALL NEWSPAPERS

PAPERS PUBLISHED IN NORTH AFRICA BEFORE THE ALLIED LANDINGS, WHILE A

THIRD AND LARGEST ORGANIZATION REMAINED SILENT.

IN A JOINT RESOLUTION ISSUED THROUGH THE PRESS SECTION OF THE FRENCH

COMMISSARIAT OF INFORMATION, THE NATIONAL SYNDICATE OF JOURNALISTS,

COMPRISING FUGITIVE NEWSMEN FROM METROPOLITAN FRANCE, AND THE LOCAL

SYNDICATE OF CONFEDERATED JOURNALISTS, WHICH IS AFFILIATED WITH THE

NATIONAL "GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR," "NOTED WITH SATISFACT-

ION" THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION WHICH, THEY SAID, WOULD "FACILITATE THE

TASK OF THE PURGE COMMISSION IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRESS WHILE

GUARANTEEING FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND CONTINUANCE OF DIFFERENCES OF

OPINION.

THE PROFESSIONAL SYNDICATE OF ALGERIAN JOURNALISTS, WHICH IS

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL SYNDICATE OF FRENCH JOURNALISTS, HOW-

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EVER, HELD ENTIRELY ALOOF FROM THE SITUATION.

THE TWO UNIONS WHICH ISSUED THE JOINT STATEMENT TOTAL ABOUT 100

NEWSPAPERMEN OF WHICH ABOUT 20 ARE ACTUALLY ENGAGED IN NEWSPAPER WORK.

THE THIRD ORGANIZATION, ON THE OTHER HAND, TOTALS ABOUT 100

MEMBERS ALL OF WHOM ARE WORKING NEWSPAPERMEN, MAINLY EMPLOYED ON

ALGIERS' "BIG THREE," THE MORNING PAPERS ECHO D'ALGER AND THE DEPECHE

BY JOHN F.CHESTER (250)

CAIRO, DEC 19-(AP)-PROSPECTS FOR AN ALLIED PUSH INTO THE BALKANS IN THE COMING MONTHS APPEARED TODAY TO HAVE BEEN HEIGHTENED BY THE DRAWING TOGETHER OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN COMMANDS IN NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST.

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THE EVIDENT INTENT OF THE ALLIES IS TO HAVE A SINGLE HEAD RESPONSIBLE FOR MOVES ORIGINATING IN WHAT PREVIOUSLY WERE TWO SEPARATE WAR THEATERS.

IN A SENSE THIS HAS BEEN A GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT. FROM THE TIME THE AMERICANS LANDED IN NORTH AFRICA AND GEN.SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER STARTED THE BRITISH PUSH FROM EL ALAMEIN IN THE ROCK-CRUSHER MOVEMENT WHICH CLEARED THE ENEMY FROM THIS SIDE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, THERE HAVE BEEN PROPONENTS FOR A SINGLE THEATER.

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IN THIS GUESS, HOWEVER, INASMUCH AS LIAISON BETWEEN THE BRITISH, AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN COMMANDS WOULD TAKE CARE OF THE SITUATION UNTIL THE TROOPS OF THE THREE NATIONS ACTUALLY MEET.

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DEC 19 1943

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JP1101PEW

TRIALS (370)

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, DEC.19-(AP)-THREE GERMAN SOLDIERS AND ONE RUSSIAN TRAITOR AWAITED DEATH BY HANGING TODAY FOLLOWING THEIR CONVICTION OF COMMITING ATROCITIES AGAINST RUSSIAN CIVILIANS AND SOLDIERS IN KHARKOV AND KHARKOV PROVINCE.

THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL OF THE FOURTH UKRAINIAN FRONT WHICH HANDED DOWN THE SENTENCE YESTERDAY GAVE NO INTIMATION AS TO WHEN THE FOUR MEN WOULD BE HANGED, BUT THE EXECUTION IN ALL PROBABILITY WILL BE PUBLIC AS WAS THE TRIAL.

SIMILAR WAR CRIMINAL TRIALS, MADE LEGAL BY A DECREE OF THE SUPREME SOVIET APRIL 19, 1943, WILL PROBABLY BE HELD IN OTHER LIBERATED AREAS OF THE SOVIET UNION WHERE THE GESTAPO IS SAID TO HAVE KILLED AND TORTURED THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AND SOLDIER CAPTIVES.

THE MOSCOW NEWS, MEANWHILE, HAILED THE KHARKOV TRIAL AS "THE FIRST REALIZATION" OF THE RECENT DECLARATION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN ON WAR CRIMINALS.

REVIEWING THE TRIAL, THE NEWSPAPER SAID EDITORIALLY, "THE RECENT DECLARATION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GERMAN FIENDS FOR THEIR CRIMES OUTLINES THE PROCEDURE FOR METING OUT JUSTICE TO THE FASCIST BANDITS WHO ARE CAPTURED.

"TODAY AT KHARKOV WE SEE THE FIRST REALIZATION OF THIS SOLEMN DECLARATION. THE KHARKOV TRIAL IS SIGNIFICANT IN THAT IT IS THE INITIAL ACT IN THE JUDGMENT THAT WILL BE HELD IN THE COUNTRIES OF LIBERATED EUROPE."

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THE NEWSPAPER ADDED THAT THE "LONG ARM OF THE FREEDOM-LOVING PEOPLES WILL PURSUE THOSE GUILTY TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH AND WILL DELIVER THEM TO BE JUDGED AND PUNISHED IN THE PLACES WHERE THEY COMMITTED THEIR CRIMES; THEY WILL BE TRIED ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF THE COUNTRIES WHOSE CITIZENS FELL VICTIM TO THE HITLERITE TERROR."

THE PRESIDING JURIST, MAJ.GEN.A.N.MIASNIKOV, A SOFT-SPOKEN BUT COLD-TONED MAN, READ THE SENTENCE TO THE COURTROOM JAMMED TO A POINT IT COULD HARDLY HAVE ACCOMMODATED EVEN ONE MORE PERSON, KHARKOV DISPATCHES TO MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS SAID.

JUST BEFORE THE JUSTICE ENTERED, AFTER CONSULTATION WITH TWO ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OVER THE SENTENCE, THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE NOISE AND HUBUB, BUT AS THE JUDGES FILED INTO THE BARE COURTROOM WHOSE ONLY COLOR WAS A PURPLE VELVET CURTAIN BACKDROP TO THE BENCH AND A BRILLIANT RED CLOTH ACROSS THE LONG DESK AT WHICH THE JUSTICES SAT, ALL

CONVERSATION STOPPED.

THE THREE GERMANS AND THE RUSSIAN, MIKHAIL BULANOV, WHO SERVED AS A GESTAPO CHAUFFEUR AND PARTICIPATED BY HIS OWN ADMISSION IN SOME EXECUTIONS OF CHILDREN, WERE SITTING AS RIGID AS STONE AWAITING THE SENTENCE, ACCORDING TO SOVIET PRESS DISPATCHES.

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THEY RAISED THEIR HEADS AND, AS IF EXPECTING THE DEATH SENTENCE, LOOKED WITHOUT HOPE AT JUSTICE MIASNIKOV.

CALMLY, THE JUSTICE SAID, "THIS MILITARY TRIBUNAL CONSIDERS THAT THE GUILT OF THE ACCUSED HAS BEEN COMPLETELY PROVED. ACCORDING TO DEFINITION, SUCH CRIMES AGAINST THE SOVIET PEOPLE AS DEFINED BY THE DECREE OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF APRIL 19, 1943, AND THEIR DESCRIBED PUNISHMENT, THESE CONVICTED WILL BE HANGED."

WILHELM LANGHELD, A LONG-FACED, COW-EYED GESTAPO CAPTAIN, DID NOT MEET THE GAZE OF THE JUSTICE. HE STARTED AT THE RED CLOTH ON THE BENCH BEFORE HIM.

HANS RITZ, VICE-COMMANDER OF A STORM TROOP COMPANY, EXHIBITED A NERVOUS TWITCHING OF THE FACE.

RICHARD RATZLAW, A CORPORAL IN THE GESTAPO AUXILIARY POLICE, LOOKED BLANKLY AT THE PURPLE CURTAIN, WHILE BULANOV HUNG HIS HEAD.

AS THE JUSTICE FINISHED THE SENTENCE, THERE WERE RED SPOTS ON THE CHEEKS OF LANGHELD. HE BEGAN LOOKING AROUND THE COURTROOM BUT HIS EYES FELL AS THEY MET THE HOT STARES OF RELATIVES OF PERSONS WHO DIED AT KHARKOV.

RITZ BEGAN BITING HIS LIPS, RATZLAW CONTINUED TO LOOK STRAIGHT AHEAD AS IF HE HADN'T HEARD THE SENTENCE.

A WOMAN FROM A COLLECTIVE FARM BROKE THE SILENCE WITH A SCREAM OF PENTUP EMOTION. THE RED ARMY GUARDS IN THE COURTROOM TIGHTENED THEIR GRIPS ON THEIR TOMMYGUNS UNTIL THEIR KNUCKLES WENT WHITE.

MOSCOW NEWSPAPERS GAVE THESE DETAILS OF THE TESTIMONY:

A RUSSIAN NAMED DZHINCHVILADZE TESTIFIED THAT IN A SECTION OF THE 69TH ARMY HOSPITAL HOUSING ABOUT 400 SERIOUSLY WOUNDED RED ARMY MEN, STORM TROOPERS SET A WING ON FIRE. SUDDENLY THERE WAS A LOUD EXPLOSION. HE SAID THE STORM TROOPERS HAD BOLTED AND NAILED THE DOORS IN THE WING AND THEN PLACED TWO EXPLOSIVE INCENDIARIES IN ONE OF THEM, BUT FIRST MAKING THEIR ESCAPE.

THE WITNESS TESTIFIED THAT THE FIRE SPREAD TO THE COTS WHERE THE WOUNDED LAY. THE MEN STRUGGLED TO GET AWAY AND MANY WITH THEIR GOWNS IN FLAMES DRAGGED THEMSELVES TO THE WINDOWS, BUT THE STORM TROOPERS WHO HAD SURROUNDED THE BUILDING SHOT THEM AS THEY APPEARED.

DZHINCHVILADZE SAID NURSES SUCCEEDED IN GETTING SOME OF THE WOUNDED OUT, BUT THAT ONLY ABOUT 50 PATIENTS WERE SAVED.

THE NEXT DAY, HE RELATED, THE GERMANS CAME AGAIN AND SHOT ANY SOLDIERS FOUND ALIVE. MANY, HE SAID, WERE KILLED IN OUTHOUSES AND IN THE HOSPITAL YARDS.

A PROFESSOR KATOV DECLARED THE GERMANS TOOK ONE BADLY WOUNDED SOLDIER AND NAILED HIM TO THE SIDE OF A BUILDING. HE SAID THE NAZIS STOOD AROUND LAUGHING WHILE ONE OF THEM TOOK PICTURES OF THE CRUCIFIED RUSSIAN.

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ANOTHER WITNESS NAMED BESPLAOV, WHO LIVED IN SOKOLNIKI PARK IN KHARKOV, TOLD THE COURT HE WATCHED FROM THE WINDOWS OF HIS HOME THE EXECUTIONS OF A "THOUSAND PEOPLE."

HE SAID THE GERMANS BROUGHT THEM IN TRUCK LOADS TO ALREADY-PREPARED TRENCHES AND FORCED THEM TO UNDRESS DESPITE THE BITTER COLD. THOSE REFUSING, HE RELATED, HAD THEIR CLOTHES TORN FROM THEM AND WERE HURLED INTO THE TRENCHES AND TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

HE SAID MANY OF THOSE KILLED WERE CHILDREN CLINGING TO THE HANDS OF THEIR PARENTS.

A RUSSIAN DOCTOR NAMED LIPETSK SAID THE GERMANS INSTRUCTED HIM TO POISON ALL WOUNDED IN THE HOSPITAL IN KHARKOV PROVINCE AND WHEN HE REFUSED THEY SHOT THE WOUNDED AND AILING.

PRECEDE LONDON

BY EDDY GILMORE

DEC 19 1943

MOSCOW, DEC. 19-(AP)-STRONG SOVIET TANK UNITS SUPPORTED BY CAVALRY AND HORDES OF WHITE-ROBED SKIMEN HAVE PUSHED TO WITHIN 57 MILES OF THE LATVIAN BORDER IN A SWIFT FOLLOW-UP OF THE GREAT RED ARMY BREAKTHROUGH SOUTH OF NEVEL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

EXPOLITING THEIR 18-MILE DRIVE THROUGH A GAP 48 MILES WIDE, GEN. IVAN BAGRAMIAN'S TROOPS ARE SURGING DANGEROUSLY CLOSE TO POLOTSK, STRATEGIC RAIL JUNCTION NEAR THE POLISH AND LATVIAN BORDERS, AND ARE ENDANGERING THE GERMANS' RIGHT FLANK.

BAGRANIAN'S LEFT FLANK ALSO HAS BROUGHT AN IMMINENT THREAT TO VITEBSK AND THE RUSSIAN UNITS APPEARED TO BE DRIVING FOR THE VITEBSK-POLOTSK RAILWAY.

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BY JOHN F.CHESTER (250)

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CHUNGKING, DEC. 19-(AP)-SEVERAL MORE STRATEGIC VILLAGES SOUTH OF THE LI RIVER DIVIDING THE CHINESE RICE BOWL IN HALF WERE CAPTURED AS GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S TROOPS CLEARED THE ENTIRE REGION SOUTH OF THE RIVER, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DEC 19 1943

JAPANESE COUNTERATTACKS NORTHWEST OF THE RIVER TOWN OF LIHSIEN WERE REPULSED AND THE CHINESE PUNCHED FORWARD, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND SAID.

AMERICAN "SKYDRAGONS," MEANWHILE, CONTINUED THEIR SMASHING ATTACKS AGAINST THE JAPANESE THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, STRIKING IN THE TUNGTING LAKE AREA OF CENTRAL CHINA, ON THE SALWEEN FRONT ALONG THE BURMA BORDER, IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA AREA, U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED.

IN THE TUNGTING LAKE AREA, THE AMERICANS BOMBED ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL JAPANESE BASES, STRAFED ENEMY SHIPPING, SHOT UP A TROOP-LADEN TRAIN AND ATTACKED AN ENEMY AIRDROME. ALL OF THE U.S. PLANES RETURNED SAFELY.

WR948AEW

BY C. YATES MCDANIEL

ADVANCE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, DEC. 19-(AP)-JAPANESE AIR FORCES ARE CONTINUING THEIR ATTACKS ON THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD ON STRATEGIC NEW BRITAIN ISLAND, DESPITE THE LOSS OF 20 PLANES IN PREVIOUS FUTILE RAIDS, GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED TONIGHT.

HE MERELY MENTIONED NEW AERIAL ATTACKS SATURDAY BY THE JAPANESE WHO HAVE BEEN DRIVEN OFF REPEATEDLY BY FREQUENTLY INFERIOR FORCES OF THUNDERBOLTS PROVIDING A DAWN-TO-DUSK COVER OVER THE AREA. MACARTHUR GAVE NO DETAILS OF GROUND ACTION IN THE ARAWE SECTOR SINCE AMERICAN PATROLS PUSHED ASIDE SLIGHT ENEMY RESISTANCE TO CAPTURE THE VILLAGE OF UMTINGALU AT THE FOOT OF CAPE MERKUS.

MEAGER JAPANESE FORCES PUT UP LITTLE RESISTANCE AND MADE NO EFFORT TO REMOVE OR DESTROY THEIR SUPPLIES, ALTHOUGH UMTINGALU WAS THE POINT AT WHICH AN ADVANCE PARTY OF TEXANS MADE THE FIRST LANDING ATTEMPT, BEFORE DAWN WEDNESDAY. JAPANESE XIELD PIECES AND MACHINE GUNS KILLED ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF THAT PARTY AND KEPT THEIR RUBBER BOATS OFFSHORE.

THESE GUNS--THREE 75 MM PIECES--WERE TAKEN ALONG WITH MUNITION DUMPS, RATIONS AND OTHER SUPPLIES WHEN UNITS OF THE SIXTH U.S. ARMY MOVED INTO THE VILLAGE.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF ARAWE, CLOSER TO THE NEW GUINEA BASES OF THE INVASION ARMY, AMERICAN PLANES STRAFED THE VILLAGES OF SIPUL, RUNGLO AND AISEGA. AND ACROSS THE WESTERN TIP OF NEW BRITAIN BOMBERS AGAIN PLASTERED JAPANESE POSITIONS ON CAPE GLOUCESTER, STRAFED ADJACENT BORGEN BAY AND SHOT DOWN A ZERO OVER THE AIRDROME THERE.

SIXTH ARMY UNITS ON CAPE MERKUS PENINSULA, ADVANCING NORTH AND NORTHEAST, ARE BEING SUPPLIED BY OLD FLYING FORTRESSES, NOW OPERATED BY TROOP CARRIER OUTFITS. THIS IS THE FIRST TIME IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THAT THESE HEAVY BOMBERS HAVE BEEN USED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

DEC 19 1943

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THAT THESE HEAVY BOMBERS HAVE BEEN USED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

EA1037APW NM

(BY SERGEANT FRANK DEVINE OF 114 WEST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT--DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOUGAINVILLE--(DELAYED)--HE'S DEAD, BUT THE BOYS IN HIS OUTFIT WANT A PIECE IN THE PAPER TO SAY THAT HE DIED LIKE A HERO.

HE'S PRIVATE FIRST CLASS C.J.PRICE, 19, OF MUNHALL, PA.

HE GOT FOUR JAPS IN A PILL BOX ON CAPE TOROKINA BEFORE A GRENADE GOT HIM. THEN, LYING ON THE GROUND WOUNDED, HE SOMEHOW MANAGED TO THROW A GRENADE AND GET TWO MORE.

HE DIED THAT NIGHT ABOARD AN EVACUATION SHIP, BUT HE'S REMEMBERED.

VH441PEW

NEW GUINEA add to [illegible]

THE ONLY THING OUT OF ROUTINE, SAID STAFF SGT. PAUL J. BLASEWITZ OF (1114 MORRIS AVE.) NEW YORK CITY, TAIL GUNNER, WAS WHEN A FLIGHT OF THUNDERBOLTS "BUZZED" THE FORTRESS, PLAYFULLY DIVING DOWN CLOSE TO THE BIG PLANE.

DEC 19 1943

OTHERS ON THE BISCUIT RUN WERE CAPT. LEE E. BIRD, PILOT, GREAT BEND, KAS.; CO-PILOT THOMAS J.COLEMAN, (1706 EAST 1ST) WICHITA, KAS.; STAFF SGT.T.W.WOODLAND, RADIOMAN, (1801 NORTH PEPPER) BURBANK, CALIF.; SGT. JACK LAWSON, ENGINEER, (514 WABASH) OTTUMWA, IA.; AND THE GUNNERS--SGTS. LEWIS K.SCOTT (3933 HELOCK) EAST CHICAGO; NEVINE SUTCLIFFE, (5241 KNOX) PHILADELPHIA, AND ROGER A. CLARK, (CAROLINA ST.) EDGEMERE, MD.

EA121-..

NEW GUINEA Add xx [illegible]

NORTH OF THE INVASION SCENE, IN THE VICINITY OF VITU ISLAND, A LIBERATOR PILOED BY LT.HARRY G.PARK, 27 SOUTH MAIN STREET, BROOKLYN, SANK AN ENEMY TANKER BEFORE MIDNIGHT FRIDAY. THE BOMBARDIER, SECOND LT.GARRET HAZEN, 59 HILL ST., MIDLAND PARK, N.J., HIT IT WITH A 1,000 POUND BOMB.

THE TAIL GUNNER, STAFF SGT.GEORGE OLVERA, 4252 FOURTH AVE., SOUTH BIRMINGHAM, ALA., REPORTED SEEING THE SHIP GO DOWN. IT WAS ONE OF FOUR SHIPS IN AN EAST-BOUND CONVOY. #

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,DEC.11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIRTY-SEVEN AMERICAN AIRMEN HAVE WON DECORATIONS FROM LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE IN THE AIR WAR AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

DISTINGUSHED FLYING CROSSES WENT TO:

SECOND LT.JACK A.FISK, (1314 GARDEN ST.,) PEORIA,ILL., FOR HEROISM WHILE DOWNING TWO ENEMY ZEROS DURING A P-38 FIGHTER RAID OVER MOROBE, NEW GUINEA, LAST OCT.17.

LT.ELMEN L.MOORE, BARTLEY,NEB.; LT.ORVILLE L.ERDMANN, OAKFIELD, WIS.; LT.JACK A.A.ERICSSON, (1237 W.CORNELIA AVE.) CHICAGO, ILL., AND LT.RICHARD D.LINNELL, NORTHWOOD RIDGE,N.H., ALL OF WHOM PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 50 ESCORT, INTERCEPTION AND ATTACK MISSIONS WITH THE FIFTH AIR FORCE.

DEC 19 1943

THOSE RECEIVING AIR MEDALS INCLUDED:

STAFF SGT.WILEY C.REED, LAURA,ILL., FOR DOWNING AN ENEMY INTERCEPTOR DURING A LIBERATOR BOMBER RAID ON THE AROE AND KAI ISLANDS LAST SEPT.21.

STAFF SGT.THEODORE ROMANOWSKI, (125 BANTA AVE.) GARFIELD,N.Y., (CABLE COPY, POSSIBLY N.J.) FOR SHOOTING DOWN A ZERO FIGHTER DURING A LIBERATOR BOBER RAIN ON BORAM NEAR WEWAK, NEW GUINEA, LAST SETP.20.

LT.CHARLES B.HODGES,JR., HIGH SPRINGS,FLA.; SECOND LT. CARL F.GUTMAN, (512 MAPLE ST.) AMHERST,O.; SECOND LT.JOHN H.SAVARESE,JR., (728 NINTH ST.) NEW ORLEANS,LA.; TECH. SGT.VAN R.HOLLOWAY, GEORGETOWN,GA.; TECH.SGT.GEORGE V. LEHTO, TEMPLETON,MASS.; STAFF SGT.JOHN G.CORBETT, (104-37

✓

30.24-11143

114TH ST.) RICHMOND HILL, N.Y.; STAFF SGT.LEON M.FOSSNOW, (107 W.BLUFF ST.) BOSCOBEL,WIS., AND STAFF SGT.ADOLPH J. KLIMASZEWSKI, (1416 WOODWARD AVE.) MCKEES ROCKS,PA., ALL CREWMEN OF THE RECONNAISSANCE BOMBER WHICH SANK AN ARMED JAPANESE SUB-CHASER IN THE BISMARCK SEA LAST OCT.16.

DEC 19 1943

STAFF SGT.CLAUDE G.TYLER, (RFD 1) LANDOVER,MD., MISSING IN ACTION AFTER A FLIGHT NEAR RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, OCT.16.

SECOND LT.HERBERT W.COCHRAN, WARRENSBURG,ILL.; SECOND LT. CARL A.DANFORTH, (162 GAGE AVE.) ELKHART,IND.; LT.JOHN KRZYZOWSKI, (2553 SOUTH TROY ST.) CHICAGO,ILL.; SECOND LT. BEDFORD B.RIGGAN, (100 SOUTH FIFTH AVE.) HOPEWELL,VA.; SECOND LT.BERNARD M.MAHONEY, (2028 HARMON ST.5 BROOKLYN,N.Y., AND SECOND LT.ALPHONZO T.WAGNER,JR., SEARSPORT,ME., ALL OF WHOM PARTICIPATED IN MORE THAN 25 OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

STAFF SGT.ROSS D.BURD, (ROUTE 3) FORT DODGE,IOWA, FOR 100 HOURS OF OPERATIONAL MISSIONS, NOW LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION.

OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO THE AIR MEDAL:

LT.ERICK W.KYRO, (1939 PASADENA AVE.) DETROIT,MICH.; AND LT. ROBERT F.STEFFY, (17540 STOEPEL ST.,) ALSO OG DETROIT. BOTH PARTICIPATED IN 25 OPEGATIONAL MISSIONS.

FJ1143PCW

OTTAWA--FIRST ADD VANCOUVER SHELLING X X X THE MERCHANTMAN.

NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMTN WAS MADE LAST NIGHT, BUT WITHIN A FEW HOURS OF THE INCIDENT RUMORS THAT AN ENEMY ATTACK HAD BEEN MADE BUZZED THROUGH COASTAL CITIES.

THE VESSEL WHICH CAUSED THE NIGHT'S ALERT IS ONE OF THE VETERANS OF THE COASTAL TRADE, BATTERED BY YEARS OF SERVICE TO ISOLATED PORTS ALONG THE WEST COAST OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

NO BLACKOUT ACCOMPANIED LAST NIGHT'S ALARM, BUT DEFENSES ALONG THE BRITISH COLUMBIA AND WASHINGTON COASTS WERE ALERTED AND PREPARED TO PUT INTO ACTION STRATEGIES WORKED OUT IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING JAPAN'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR, DEC. 7, 1941.

DEC 19 1943

TA917PEW

WASHINGTON, DEC. 19-(AP)-MRS.DWIGHT F.DAVIS, WHO DIRECTED THE RED CROSS VOLUNTEER SERVICES IN THEIR WARTIME EXPANSION FROM A MEMBERSHIP OF 52,000 TO MORE THAN 4,000,000 IS BEING FORCED OUT OF ACTION BY ILLNESS.

DEC 19 1943

CHAIRMAN NORMAN H.DAVIS ANNOUNCED HER RESIGNATION TODAY "WITH DEEP REGRET" BUT NOTED THAT MRS.DAVIS, WHO WAS FAMED FOR HER ORGANIZATIONAL ABILITIES EVEN BEFORE HER RED CROSS WORK, WILL CONTINUE ON THE RED CROSS GOVERNING BOARD "WHICH MEANS THAT WE WILL CONTINUE TO HAVE THE BENEFIT OF HER ADVICE AND COUNSEL."

THE CHAIRMAN ALSO SAID:

"MRS.DAVIS' RESIGNATION IS A GREAT LOSS TO THE RED CROSS TO WHICH SHE HAS GIVEN CONSPICUOUS SERVICE. DURING HER 4 1/2 YEARS SHE HAS PERFECTED A FINE ORGANIZATION BRINGING THE NUMBER OF WOMEN VOLUNTEERS FROM 52,000 TO 4,000,000. SHE HAS CREATED NEW SERVICES WHICH ARE OF INESTIMABLE BENEFIT TO OUR MEN IN THE MILITARY FORCES. NOTED AS A LEADER IN ORGANIZATION WORK SHE BROUGHT INTO THE RED CROSS A FINE GROUP OF WOMEN AS HER ASSISTANTS, DELEGATING TO THEM AUTHORITY OVER VARIOUS VOLUNTEER SERVICES ALL OF WHICHNOW

OPERATE THROUGHOUT THE NATION WITH GREAT EFFICIENCY."

MRS.DAVIS' SPHERE INCLUDED THE RED CROSS' MOTOR CORPS, BLOOD PLASMA BANKS, CANTEEN CORPS, CAMP COUNCIL FOR SERVICE-MEN, PRODUCTION OF GARMENTS, KIT BAGS AND SURGICAL DRESSINGS, VOLUNTEER NURSES AIDES AND THE HOME SERVICE WHICH HELPS FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN.

DEC 19 1943

MRS.DAVIS' HUSBAND WAS SECRETARY OF WAR UNDER PRESIDENT COOLIDGE AND HER FATHER, PAUL MORTON, WAS SECRETARY OF THE NAVY UNDER PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND WAS AN EARLY GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA. SHE IS A NATIVE OF CHICAGO.

IN 1921 SHE WAS PRESIDENT OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CLUB AND IN 1940 SHE MARSHALLED 1,500,000 WOMEN TO CAMPAIGN FOR THE REPEAL OF PROHIBITION. SHE WAS THEN MRS.CHARLES H. SABIN; HER FIRST HUSBAND DIED IN 1933 AND SHE MARRIED DAVIS IN 1936.

VH446PEW NM

(EDITOR'S NOTE: DON WHITEHEAD, WHO HAS SEEN THE LIBYAN, TUNISIAN AND SICILIAN CAMPAIGNS WOUND UP VICTORIOUSLY AS A CORRESPONDENT WITH BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS, TELLS IN THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH OF THE FALL OF SAN PIETRO AND WHAT THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY FOUND THERE. AN ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF MEMBER SINCE 1935, WHITEHEAD SERVED IN MEMPHIS, KNOXVILLE AND NEW YORK BEFORE HE FLEW TO EGYPT TO COVER THE WAR. HE WAS BORN AT INMAN, VA., IN 1908. HE STUDIED JOURNALISM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY.)

TA714PEW

30-24-11145

U. S. Troops Capture Air Strip at Arawe; Americans Bomb Bremen and Augsburg; Reds Liberate 70 Towns in Baltic Drive

DEC 20 1943

Americans Press Ahead on New Britain, Pound Cape Gloucester by Air

Marshalls Bombed 12th Straight Day

Japanese Are Reported Pulling Out of Southern Section of Bougainville

By The Associated Press

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Dec. 21 (Tuesday).—American troops captured the Arawe air strip in southwestern New Britain Sunday, General Douglas MacArthur announced today in a communique. It apparently had not been used for months by the Japanese. The Americans captured it in an advance six miles east of Cape Merkus, where they landed Wednesday.

Allied planes dropped a record 414 tons of bombs on the enemy's air installations at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, also on Sunday. This made more than 1,600 tons of explosives dropped there since Dec. 1.

American Troops Advance

The Americans continued their advance elsewhere in the Arawe area, moving forward three miles. Coast patrols spread inland.

On the Huon Peninsula, New Guinea, Australian forces routed Japanese forces which now are in full retreat across the Masawang River. Pushing across the river, the Australians took several enemy field guns and equipment and stores.

New attacks on Japanese barge routes resulted in twenty-five barges—vessels which the enemy has used almost exclusively of late to move troops and supplies—being sunk or damaged.

CAPE GLOUCESTER HIT IN RECORD RAID BY ALLIED PLANES

MCDANIEL

American Troops Advance Three Miles to Take Landing Strip.

AUSSIES CROSS RIVER

Japs Driven Back by MacArthur's Forces on New Guinea.

ADVANCED, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Tuesday, Dec. 21—(AP) Men from Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth army are in possession of Arawe air strip, six miles east of Cape Merkus, New Britain.

While the Americans were pressing ahead in the Arawe area where they gained their first foothole in invasion Dec. 15, the Australians on the Huon peninsula, New Guinea, were using the bayonet to send the Japanese scampering across the Masawang river.

Cape Gloucester Bombed

General Douglas MacArthur's communique today told of these victories achieved Sunday, and also of a 414-ton bomb blasting of Japanese aerial and supply points on Cape Gloucester, on the western tip of New Britain, by scores of Allied planes on the same day.

The seizing of the Arawe air strip involved a solid new Americna advance of three miles. The field, little more than an emergency landing strip in its best days and long considered unserviceaole to the enemy because of Allied air activity, is a potential site for further Allied air efforts against important Japanese points on the island.

The communique made no mention of Japanese air activity over the Arawe sector, the first time the enemy's air force had not been mentioned since the invasion. Their previous ventures there had cost the Japanese 29 planes.

Jungle Trails Attacked

Attack planes without escort swept the jungle trails along Sigul river, which runs west to east three miles inland from the Arawe air strip, and along Julie river in that vicinity.

The aerial assault of 414 tons of bombs on Cape Gloucester, a record for any one day in this theater, brought to 1,600 tons the amount of explosives dropped there since Dec. 1.

In their gain in New Guinea, the Australians threw a heavy artillery barrage at the Japanese, then the infantry went forward using the bayonet to rout the enemy from their dug-in positions.

Aussies Cross River

An Australian advance unit pressed on beyond the river, while the main force counted captured material which included three 75 mm. mountain guns, mortars, flame throwers and supplies.

Japanese barge routes were swept by Allied planes and P-T patrol boats which took a toll of 25 barges. It is this type of craft upon which the enemy depends mostly for the supply and reinforcement of its several hard-pressed points in this theater.

The heavy punishment dealt Japanese plane squadrons and air bases by Allied aerial groups may account for the marked decrease in the enemy's aerial attacks on the American invaders of New Britain, a headquarters spokesman said.

JAPS FLEE NORTH ON BOUGAINVILLE

By VERN HAUGLAND

DECODED

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Dec. 21 (Tuesday) (A. P.).—Indications that the Japanese are beginning to pull out of the heavily defended southern part of Bougainville Island were disclosed today by a spokesman for Admiral William F. Halsey.

(The southern sector, which centers at Buin and embraces Japan's big bomber field at Kahili and the subsidiary air strip of Kara, was bypassed by American forces which invaded Bougainville at Empress Augusta Bay on the west-central coast Nov. 1).

FOOT TRAFFIC NOTED

Admiral Halsey's spokesman said much foot traffic had been spotted from the air moving along the east coast trails. (That is the only coast up which the Japanese southern Bougainville garrison could move by land because the American beachhead bars the way on the west).

The spokesman also said there has been a marked increase in barge traffic, headed north.

(Barges have been used previously in the central Solomons campaign by the Japanese to take off forces abandoning untenable positions).

It is believed likely that the Japanese are moving in considerable numbers from the Buin area toward Buka.

5-DAY BATTLE ENDS

On the eastern end of the American beachhead, a five-day jungle engagement ended late Saturday with Americans occupying a high ridge overlooking Torokina Valley. Several hundred Japanese had occupied this strong defensive position which could be approached only along a narrow, exposed saddleback ridge.

Dive-bombers attacked the area heavily, then short range mortars pounded the Japanese position. This was followed immediately by a rush of troops which quickly occupied the point five miles inland and just below the place where the Torokina River separates into three tributaries.

Americans Gain On New Britain

Advance Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Dec. 20 (AP)—A steady advance up the Cape Merkus peninsula has carried American troops to the vicinity of the Arawe airstrip six miles east of the New Britain beachhead they won less than a week ago.

The operation has gone almost "according to plan" since the main force drawn from Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth Army went ashore on the southwest coast of the Japanese-held island last Wednesday. MCDANIEL

Jap Strafing Slackens

Even enemy reaction to the American landing closely followed the expectations of Allied strategists. Reports from Arawe up to late Saturday referred to the slackening of Japanese dive-bombing and strafing attacks which began shortly after the invaders gained a foothold at Arawe.

Nipponese planes kept up their raids on a day-and-night bombing basis, but Allied interceptors proved more than a match for them.

Easing of the pressure from the air may be due to failure of the enemy attacks to prevent the expansion of the Sixth Army's beachhead or to cause sufficient damage of American personnel and equipment to make continuance of the raids worth the price.

29 Planes Bagged

That price reached twenty-nine planes destroyed by mid-day Saturday. The Allied air forces not only beat off the enemy attacks, but spread new devastation on Japanese bases along both coasts of the 300-mile long island, including a heavy fighter stab at Rabaul harbor.

A possibility that the presently unserviceable Arawe airstrip is in American hands by this time was suggested by a headquarters spokesman's statement that the Americans were approaching the field, for he said his bulletin was based on reports as of late Saturday.

Hopping-Off Point

Capture of the airstrip would give the Allies another hopping-off point for attacks on Rabaul, the main Japanese base on New Britain, 260 miles from Arawe. But eighty Allied planes already have struck at Rabaul from newly won bases in the Solomons.

This first all-fighter sweep over Rabaul in the war was staged Friday by South Pacific flyers under Admiral William F. Halsey.

Stirred Up Japanese

Halsey's spokesman said the eighty planes came from "various South Pacific bases," but reports from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's advance headquarters indicated at least part of the fighter force came from the new airstrip carved out of the Bougainville jungles at Empress Augusta Bay, 250 airline miles from Rabaul.

Halsey's spokesman said the raid served its purpose—to stir up the Japanese fighter planes. Forty Zeros rose to meet the Americans. Six were shot down and two American fighters were missing.

Artillery Support

Meanwhile, artillery fire supported Sixth Army troops cleaning out Japanese remnants in the Cape Merkus area. MacArthur's communique reported the capture of the village of Umtingalu.

Two enemy airfields which constituted potential threats to the Arawe toehold were plastered by Allied Airmen. At Cape Gloucester on the southwest tip of New Britain, American flyers dropped 190 tons of bombs and destroyed a parked enemy bomber. At Cape Hoskins airdrome, midway along the island between Cape Gloucester and Rabaul, airmen raked the refueling base and set a grounded plane afire.

Gain Higher Ground

On Bougainville Island, last major Japanese holding in the Solomons, American forces with artillery support continued to press their drive for higher ground overlooking their eight-mile beachhead.

And in the mid-Pacific, army and navy flyers teamed up to raid the Japanese-held Marshall Islands, hitting at Mili, Kwajalein, Jaluit and Ebon atolls, destroying six Zeros and possibly sinking two small transports.

Allied Bougainville Fight Reported Well In Hand

HAUGLAND

South Pacific Allied Headquarters, Dec. 20 (AP)—Summarizing the seven-week-old Allied invasion of Bougainville Island to date, a spokesman for Admiral William F. Halsey, South Pacific commander, said today the situation is well in hand and offensive actions there are "a perfect example of coordinated jungle fighting."

As he spoke, American soldiers pressed their attack against the Japanese in an artillery-supported push across the Torokina river on the east flank of the Empress Augusta beachhead.

Position Eight Miles Long

The Allied positions, which already have seen the creation of an air base which is only 250 miles from the Japanese stronghold of Rabaul on New Britain, now extend eight miles along the southwest coast of Bougainville.

The artillery barrage which supported the American push on the Torokina river front forced the Japanese to abandon several score of well-constructed bunkers.

Artillery Accuracy Praised

The commanding officer of the American troops on Bougainville attributed their success to date to aggressive tactics by regiments and battalions and to the accuracy of artillery.

Marine Maj. Gen. Allen Turnage, Wide Water, Va., told a marine combat correspondent, Technical Sergeant Ted Link, of St.

Louis:

"We estimate artillery has accounted for fifty per cent. of the Japanese casualties, with infantry accounting for the other fifty per cent. Our artillery fire landed right on the enemy line time and again."

In one barrage, marine guns tossed more than 5,200 rounds at the enemy for a new high in South Pacific artillery bombardment.

Range-Finding By Sound

Col. Walter Wachtler, Washington, a member of General Turnage's staff, said that, because of the lack of observation points in the dense jungle, artillerymen had to do a great deal of their range-finding by sound.

One Japanese regiment opposing the current push at Empress Augusta is "composed of big men, some of them six-footers," one officer said. "The Japs had an unusually large number of machine guns, some artillery and 90-mm. mortars. They left all kinds of food, ammunition and equipment including some flame-throwers, indicating they intended to push their attack through our lines."

29 NAZI FIGHTERS SMASHED IN RAID

GALLAGHER

U. S. Bombers Take Heavy Toll of Augsburg, Innsbruck Defense Force.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 20—(AP) Reaching for the heart of Nazi Germany from new Mediterranean bases, great fleets of American heavy bombers threw an aerial gauntlet into the face of Hermann Goering's Luftwaffe yesterday, shooting down or badly damaging 59 German fighters in twin blows at Augburg in Germany and Innsbruck in Austria.

The raids, with their omen of greater attacks to come, coincided with local gains by the Allied Fifth army in Italy, which pushed forward in places for two miles in the west-central area, and the Eighth army, which was busily engaged in chopping to pieces for the second time its old opponent, the 90th panzer grenadier division, near the Adriatic coast.

The heavy destruction of Nazi fighters over enemy soil bore out predictions of American airmen that blows from this theater, combined with those from England, would spread and weaken Germany's fighter defenses. Despite the fact that the flight to Augsburg was the longest yet made from this theater, only 11 bombers were missing from the two missions and some of those were believed to be safe.

The Flying Fortresses and Liberators were escorted the entire way by American fighters, the advanced airdromes making this possible.

Engaged in the new Allied policy of doing more bad weather flying, Liberators of the 15th air force flew to Augsburg, industrial city 35 miles northwest of Munich, and dropped their bombs through cloud patches. Augsburg is but 80 miles from the Nazi shrine of Nuernberg.

Between 40 and 60 Nazi fighters swarmed into attack and were heavily engaged by Liberator gunners and escorting fighters.

Rail Junction Hit

The Fortresses which hammeled Innsbruck for the second time within a week left the big rail junction above Brenner pass a mass of smoke and flame, despite the attentions of between 70 and 90 German Focke-Wulf 190s and Messerschmitt 109s. The Nazis spun into the Fortress formations three abreast and head-on, but all attempt to disrupt the attack failed. Thirty-seven enemy fighters were destroyed for certain, with another 22 "probables."

An Allied communique said the assault on Innsbruck, famous ski resort, was "great and accurate."

North of Venafro on Italy's mountainous backbone, Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army troops continued to fight their way forward and to force the Nazis into what a military commentator described as a "hurried departure." They found many enemy dead that had been mown down by American artillery fire.

Other Fifth army assault troops who on Saturday gouged the Germans out of the village of San Pietro, just northwest of Mignano, after three days of hard fighting hammered on up a small, defensely fortified plain toward San Vittore, next enemy strongpoint defending Cassino.

As Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's artillerymen knocked out five more German Mark IV tanks, Eighth army infantry seized the village of Consalvi, between Orsogna and the Adriatic coast, and overran another enemy position, inflicting severe losses. The Eighth army had knocked out 43 Nazi tanks since the start of the Sangro river battle.

(Radio France at Algiers reported, without either Allied or German confirmation, that British troops had recaptured Orsogna, from which they were thrown by a Nazi counterattack over two weeks ago. The same station said American troops had occupied Agnone, west of Filignano, on the west-central sector).

Spitfires Blow Up a Train

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 20 (AP).—German fighters, challenging Allied air supremacy over the 5th Army front, lost six planes yesterday, bringing to forty-three the total of enemy planes certainly destroyed during the day. The Allies lost sixteen planes, counting the eleven bombers missing after the Augsburg and Innsbruck raids.

25 PLANES LOST IN DAY ATTACK ON NAZI U-BOAT BASE

STURDEVANT

R.A.F. Follows Up With Night Raid on Points in Southwest Germany.

SOFIA BOMBED

Bulgarian Capital Blasted Again by American Mediterranean Bombers.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 21 — (AP) U. S. heavy bombers blasted the U-boat center of Bremen in daylight yesterday and Axis radios told of two other Allied aerial blows at Hitler's Europe—an attack on Sofia by day and raids upon several targets in southwest Germany by night.

A Berlin broadcast said points in southewest Germany were struck by British squadrons before midnight. English coastal observers had heard large forces of bombers heading out across the channel soon after dusk, indicating another big night attack.

Germans Announce Raid

The German report as usual said the British bombers hit "residential quarters," causing damage and losses to the civilian population. A number of the night raiders were said to have been destroyed.

U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators, aided by American and Allied fighters, plastered Bremen with high explosives and incendiaries and shot down 42 German fighters at a cost of 25 bombers and eight fighters.

The latest American aerial blow coincided with an Axis-reported attack on the Bulgarian capital of Sofia at noon, and followed yesterday's American heavy bomber attack from Mediterrancan bases on two objectives, Augsburg in southern Germany and Innsbruck, above the Brenner pass in Austria.

Nazis Use Smoke Screen

Flying more than four miles above the earth through temperatures 50 degrees below zero, the American airmen found visibility excellent over Bremen despite German attempts to shroud the big port behind a smoke screen. Returning airmen said the city was battered both with explosives and fire bombs. One entire squadron carried nothing but incendiaries to Bremen.

The bag of 42 German fighters, two of which were downed by R.A.F. and Dominion airmen carrying out diversionary sweeps, was the largest since the 138 toll taken during the raid on Emden Dec. 11.

Gunners on the heavy bombers accounted for 21 enemy fighters and American fighter pilots got 19 more.

25 Bombers Lost

But the American bomber losses of 25 were the heaviest since 27 failed to return from the attack on Solingen, Dec. 1.

The big four-engined planes winged through some of Germany's hottest antiaircraft flak to pound Bremen in an area which has been attacked four times in the last nine days by units of the Eighth Air force bomber command. Presumably the Americans were working closely with Allied air-sea patrols and navies seeking to stamp out the Germans' remaining submarine resources in order to open the sea lanes to unmolested passage of Allied invasion convoys.

"I came back with flak punctures in both wings, nose and tail," said Lt. Fred Rector of Greer, S.C., a Fortress pilot. "There must have been well over 100 holes in all."

The Bremen attack was the main aerial action of the day from British bases, although almost a constant stream of both American and R.A.F. medium bombers and fighters-bombers dashed across the channel under a strong fighter cover to assault military objectives in northern France.

These objectives may well have been the emplacements for Germany's highly publicized but still silent rocket guns which Axis propagandists have indicated were being erected in order to hurl explosives toward London.

Marauders on 100th Mission

Formations of U. S. Marauders chalked up their 100th mission since they began operations little less than five months ago. They struck northern France in the morning, returning without loss.

Later in the day R.A.F. Bostons and Mitchells hit similar targets, also without loss.

Escorting R.A.F., Allied and Dominion fighters shot down eight enemy fighters for a loss of three. Three Allied fighters also were lost during sweeps supporting the heavy U. S. attack on Bremen.

The American mediums now have a record of 7,000 sorties flown with only 21 planes missing, a loss percentage of three-tenths of one per cent.

Carrying from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds of bombs each, the mediums have dumped more than 7,000 tons of bombs on military targets in occupied France, Belgium and the Netherlands. Their objectives have been mainly airfields but they also have hit railway yards, military installations, power stations, coke ovens and shipyards.

The Maruaders started their medium altitude attacks last July by sending 18 to 20 planes over their targets. Now they can mass more than 200, with the force still growing.

A Hungarian broadcast late last night said the attack on Sofia, presumably by American Liberators of the Mediterranean command, was brief but that the alert lasted for two hours and eight minutes, beginning at noon.

It was the fourth reported air raid in two months on the German satellite city which is an important communications point linking western and southeastern Europe.

The Germans made a few feeble aerial passes at Britain last night, giving London two alerts in one night for the first time in six months. The Luftwaffe waited for a late-rising moon and out of a small number of aircraft one or two in each wave succeeded in reaching the London area in the face of heavy anti-aircraft and fighter opposition.

escorted by fighters again in their renewed onslaught on Hitler's U-boat nests and the shipbuilding ports of the North Sea. Specific targets were not named immediately.

In another daylight sweep United States Marauder bombers, escorted by Allied fighters, bombed military objectives in northern France, army headquarters announced.

Fierce Opposition

Yesterday's first blow in the one-two punch at German industry from the west and south was made through fierce fighter opposition. The Germans threw up more than one hundred planes in a futile attempt to halt the Liberator and Flying Fortress formations winging in from the south.

Thirty-seven of the attackers were shot down in flames and twenty-two others probably were destroyed to a loss of sixteen Mediterranean-based Allied planes during the day's operations. Some of the missing Allied flyers were believed to have landed in friendly territory.

Rail Yards Lashed

"The Innsbruck railway yards were subjected to a great and accurate bombardment," said the Allied communique from Algiers.

The attack on Augsburg by American Liberators escorted by Lightning fighters was the first on that southern German industrial city by Mediterranean-based bombers. The city was last attacked on April 17, 1942, by Britain-based RAF bombers.

Deepest Penetration

Not only was the raid the deepest northern penetration of Germany from the Mediterranean theater to date, it also was the longest operation from that theater and demonstrated that from now on Germany may expect heavy attacks on her homeland from the south as well as the west.

U-Boat Pens Lashed

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 20 (AP)—Berlin is now three fifths destroyed and nearly 2,000,000 persons are homeless, the Basel National Zeitung quoted an unnamed Swiss eyewitness of the RAF's raids on the German capital as saying today.

London, Dec. 20 (AP)—American heavy bombers struck from the west at battered northwest Germany in daylight today in a quick follow-up to yesterday's Mediterranean-based Allied heavy bomber assaults on Innsbruck and Augsburg, twenty miles northwest of Munich, on the Brenner Pass route.

The big American planes were tacked on December 15 by American raiders.

The Cairo radio said yesterday's assault caught Innsbruck's defenses completely by surprise and that the alert was sounded only after the first bombs had exploded.

It said many direct hits were scored on the railway station east of the town and several large hotels were destroyed by flames which swept areas of the town itself. Rail traffic through the Brenner Pass was reported at a standstill twelve hours after the raid.

Attackers Fought Off

Bombs were loosed on Augsburg through a heavy curtain of clouds, and then the Liberators and Lightnings fought off their attackers to make the return run back across the Alps, crewmen related.

The last major United States air force operation was a foray into northwest Germany Thursday and that night the RAF drove home its sixth attack in a month on Berlin.

For the first time in six months London had two night air raid alarms early today but of the few Nazi planes which crossed the coast only a small number reached the London area.

Four Are Injured

A bomb injured four persons. One enemy fighter was destroyed.

Both alerts, each about a half-hour long, came after midnight. The first raiders flew in from the direction of the Thames Estuary, while the second group came in from a more southerly direction.

Rail Crisis Reported

Information received in London indicated, meanwhile, that Allied bombings were causing a railway crisis in France where the Germans were said to be running out of locomotives to haul their war supplies.

The Air Ministry disclosed last night that United States Navy, British and Czech planes, operating with the RAF coastal command, sank a U-boat in the Bay of Biscay recently after a nine and a half hour battle.

It proved that Allied southern and western air power is now in position to concentrate on German targets simultaneously to deliver a maximum weight of explosives.

Taken By Surprise

Innsbruck's strategic railway lines, which were hammered by formations of Flying Fortresses escorted by fighters, were last at-

2 Nazi Fliers Blinded By Searchlights, Crash

LONDON, Dec. 20—(AP) Two of the 93 German raiders destroyed during the year by British anti-aircraft defenses were bagged without ever being hit—the pilots were blinded by searchlights and crashed.

A summary of the year's anti-

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aircraft activity released tonight recounted several instances where German pilots were so infuriated by the blinding searchlight glare that they attacked the lights with bombs and machine-gun fire, and on three occasions were shot down during such attacks by batteries protecting the lights.

Russians Nearing Latvia and Poland in Thrusts at Polotsk and Vitebsk

Germans Abandon Vast Arms in Flight

Nazis Admit Evacuation of Bridgehead Across Dnieper From Kherson

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 21 (Tuesday).—Russia's winter-trained 1st Baltic Army captured seventy more villages and hamlets yesterday in an offensive nearing the old Polish and Latvian frontiers, and Moscow announced early today that "the enemy is retreating, abandoning a great quantity of arms and ammunition."

Developing their big push from south of Nevel, just above the White Russian border, the Russians were believed to be within fifty-five miles of both Poland and Latvia in multiple thrusts toward the rail strongholds of Polotsk and Vitebsk.

In less than a week the Russians have recaptured nearly 1,000 square miles of territory which the Germans had been holding and fortifying for more than two years, including 570 localities, and have killed or captured nearly 24,000 enemy troops.

Nazis in Peril at Kherson

A German broadcast announced that at the opposite end of the front the Germans had evacuated their bridgehead on the east bank of the icebound Dnieper River opposite the city of Kherson. Suggesting an imminent Soviet assault on Kherson itself, on the west bank, the Berlin announcer said, "There is no doubt whatsoever that the enemy plans to take advantage of this."

A midnight communique supplement broadcast by Moscow said General I. C. Bagramian's 1st Baltic Army had destroyed 1,500 Germans attempting to hold an advantageous line south of Nevel, and killed 300 more in toppling one of several strong points reduced during the day.

German counter-attacks in the Korosten sector west of Kiev and near Kirovograd in the Dnieper bend were beaten down by Russian armies of the south, the bulletin said. The Germans were said to have lost 600 men and twenty-seven tanks in one sector of the Korosten front. They broke into one populated place, but Soviet counter-blows "forced the enemy to retire to his initial position," the communique said.

Lose 1,200 Near Kirovograd

Hurling a regiment of 3,000 men and 100 tanks against Soviet siege lines near Kirovograd, the Germans were declared to have lost 1,200 more men and thirty-nine tanks. Soviet airmen also knocked out twenty Nazi tanks.

In the reduction of one German strong point on the Nevel front, the communique said, a Soviet formation captured a considerable number of prisoners, eighty machine guns, twelve guns and a large cart column of military equipment.

Soviet advance guards were believed to be about thirty or thirty-five miles from Vitebsk on the north.

Moscow was silent on the developments at Kherson, and also at Nikopol, to the north, where the Germans said the Russians were attacking an east bank bridgehead. A successful Soviet smash across the Dnieper at either point would open the way for a Russian drive toward Nikolaev and Odessa, but there was no indication that such an effort had been made.

However, one German radio analyst in attempting to explain the loss of the Axis positions on the east bank opposite Kherson said General Feodor Tolbukhin had shifted some of his forces from the Perekop Isthmus leading into the isolated Crimea and hurled them against the bridgehead.

Associated Press dispatches from Moscow said one important effect of the Russian break-through on a wide front between Nevel and Vitebsk was to halt big German counter-offensive blows in other sectors of the long front, particularly west of Kiev.

A "Pravda" report, giving details of the deep slash by General Bagramian's troops, said the Germans had "thought they would winter there," and had equipped some of their trenches excellently, using hardwood floors. They also had hundreds of old tanks buried as pillboxes, had strung miles of barbed wire and mine fields, and dug extensive trench networks.

But General Bagramian's troops "hit the junctions of two German groups and, from behind their own wall of fire, surged in an unstoppable tidal wave, throwing the enemy from trenches and dugouts," it was said.

GERMAN TROOPS HURLED BACK AT BLACK SEA

Admit Giving Up Bridgehead Across From Kherson at Dnieper's Mouth

REDS SMASH ON IN NORTH

Soviet Forces 57 Miles From Latvia—Menace Foe's Communications.

London, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—The Red Army has smashed the southern anchor of Adolf Hitler's Russian front, forcing the Germans to retreat from their Kherson bridgehead at the lower extremity of the Dnieper River, the Berlin radio acknowledged today, while to the north powerful Soviet units, pouring through collapsed Nazi defenses in the Nevel sector in a new winter offensive, surged to within fifty-seven miles of the Latvian border.

The loss of the Kherson bridgehead left the Germans without a good defense prospect short of the Bug River, thirty miles to the rear on the way to Odessa. Announcing the withdrawal, the German broadcast said the crossing of the Dnieper was achieved "without any loss, despite a heavy ice drift."

The Russians drove up to the mouth of the Dnieper early in November and at one time claimed to be holding the entire eastern bank of the Dnieper. The Germans, however, asserted that they still held a bridgehead on the eastern bank, across from the town of Kherson, which is on the west side of the stream. The Germans also hold a bridgehead farther up the stream near Nikopol.

The big Russian drive in the north, now in its sixth day, has already overrun 500 villages and hamlets and Russian tanks, cavalry and white-robed ski troops today were smashing toward Polotsk, key rail junction near the old Polish and Latvian frontiers.

Berlin has estimated that 250,000 Russian troops were engaged in this offensive. Russian attacks aimed at a breakthrough south and northwest of Nevel were said to have "failed in grim fighting." The Russians were said to be using strong tank and infantry forces after intense artillery preparation.

A Moscow dispatch from Associated Press correspondent Eddy Gilmore said the Russians were dangerously close to Polotsk, which is near the old Polish and Latvian frontiers, while other Soviet units brought an imminent threat to Vitebsk.

Importance of Drive.

A Moscow communique announced last night in the first Soviet mention of the big offensive. The broadcast bulletin said the Red Army had cracked German positions on a 50-mile front to a depth of nearly twenty miles, routed three German infantry and one tank division.

Mr. Gilmore's dispatch said, "One of the most significant features of the break-through is the factor that the Soviets are now but little more than 200 miles from Riga. Between the advanced positions and Riga run two main trunk railways which the Germans use for supplying the whole Leningrad and northwest fronts. These now are within striking distance."

Military men in London hailed the new drive because it is the most direct toward Germany proper, East Prussia being a little less than 300 miles west of the Nevel sector.

GRIM FIGHT RAGING ON BALKAN FRONT, GERMANS ADMIT

LONDON, Dec. 20—(AP) In the third week of major fighting along Germany's Balkan flank, the Yugoslav Partisan army cut heavily into the German forces tonight, and a Berlin communique for the first time frankly characterized the action as "grim battles" in which 5,668 fresh Yugoslav casualties were claimed in eastern Bosnia alone.

The German High command, which persistently had sought to present the weighty resistance of Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito's) forces as mere rabble-sniping, took a wholly changed tone of gravity in asserting that more than 3,000 Partisans had been killed and 2,665 taken prisoner in late fighting.

Nazi Offensive Smashed

This Nazi official view followed the defeat last week of the sixth and heaviest of a series of German offensives hurled at the well-organized Partisans. Only Saturday, Berlin had reported 5,539 Yugoslav losses for the first half of December, 2,198 killed and 3,341 captured.

Tito's columns, carrying forward one of the most significant actions in Europe with Allied air and naval support still gathering force over the Adriatic, were slogging ahead in snow and over bitter terrain of which the German command itself complained.

The Yugoslav bulletin today was more general than of late, telling of fighting of undiminished ferocity not only in Bosnia but in the border areas of Montenegro-Serbia and up into Croatia, and declaring that the Germans were suffering "heavy losses."

50 Locomotives Destroyed

In one province alone the Partisans killed 1,240 Germans and destroyed 50 locomotives and 297 trucks in the last six months, the communique said.

Information issued at the same time by Yugoslav authorities in Cairo told of the progressive destruction of German communications, the cutting of three more railroad lines.

Supporting air attacks from Allied planes of the Mediterranean theater were heavy, and were becoming overlapping assaults intimately connected with the fighting in Italy itself. Allied airmen struck at the big Yugoslav harbor of Split and the island fo Pasman, which lies in a chain below the German supply center of Fiume. Shipping in the Adriatic also was pounded.

Full-Scale War In Yugoslavia

London, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Germans, confirming that Marshal Erwin Rommel's "mopping-up campaign" in Yugoslavia had flared into full-scale warfare, reported today that 5,668 casualties had been inflicted upon the irregulars in eastern Bosnia, where Marshal Broz's headquarters announced earlier that the Nazis had been thrown upon the defensive.

The Berlin communique described the Yugoslav forces as "Communist bands" and said 3,000 were killed in grim battles erupting among the snow-crusted Bosnian mountains.

Supported By Allies

The war bulletin disclosed that the Yugoslavs were fighting with Allied air support and with Allied supplies, ferried across the Adriatic. The Germans said the Partisans now were throwing tanks into the battle. Among more than one hundred vehicles which the Germans said they had destroyed, Berlin listed tanks and armored cars, indicating an increasing flow of heavy material to the men of Marshal Broz.

The Broz communique said heavy losses were being inflicted upon the Germans.

Drive Foiled, Slavs Say

The Slavs said the main fighting was taking place in eastern Bosnia and four areas in Croatia, where the Patriots went over to the offensive after thwarting the Nazis' sixth attempt to wipe out the Yugoslav army.

A communique said yesterday that the Patriots had penetrated the suburbs of Banja Luka in Bosnia and had severed the Banja Luka-Prijedor military railway, one of the most important Nazi rail supply routes in north-central Yugoslavia.

Today's bulletin said that in one province alone the Partisans had killed 1,240 Germans and destroyed 5 locomotives and 297 trucks in the last six months.

Invasion Parleys Set; Stark Returns to U.S.

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WHITE

LONDON, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—By every sign a series of inter-Allied military conferences was in preparation tonight, concurrent with a silence which fell on the question of who would be the commander-in-chief when the Western Front is thrown into action.

Censorship permitted the disclosure that Admiral Harold R. Stark, American Navy commander for this theater, had returned to Washington—obviously for invasion discussions—and there was reason to expect new and significant talks among Russian, British and American officers to be connected with meetings to go on in Washington.

MAY BE MONTHS OFF

But there was nothing to suggest here that the grand action may be expected for some months and there was much to suggest the reverse.

Reports from the United States that the American Chief of Staff, General George S. Marshall, would not assume command of the Allied invasion forces got a reaction among American officers here which was totally uniform—an air of complete lack of information so strong as to suggest it was genuine in every sense.

BROOKE BACK FROM FRONT

The same was true regarding all discussions as to whether General Sir Harold Alexander, deputy commander under General Dwight D. Eisenhower in the Mediterranean, might be the supreme commander of the invasion.

One reason that provoked the view that "invasion conferences" were in the offing was the announcement that General Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, had returned from a tour of the Italian front.

Another was a Brazzaville radio broadcast that General Henri Giraud, commander of French forces, would come to London for staff talks, accompanied by Admiral Andre Lemmonier, chief of the French naval staff, and Rear Admiral Philippe Marie Auboyneau, deputy chief.

Harold R. Stark, who as commander of United States naval forces in European waters likely will play a major role in any sea-borne invasion of the Continent, has returned to Washington for conferences expected to center on final details of the grand assault on Hitler's European fortress.

(One paragraph censored here.)

It also was rumored today that Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the imperial general staff, had returned from a tour of the Italian front. This suggested that top British military leaders were about to begin climactic "invasion conferences" in London, paralleling talks in Washington.

French Also To London

The Brazzaville radio said Gen. Henri Giraud, commander of French armed forces, also was coming to London for staff talks, accompanied by Admiral Andre Lemmonier, chief of the French naval staff, and Rear Admiral Philippe Marie Auboyneau, deputy chief.

Across the Channel, the Germans were reported engaged feverishly in counter-invasion plans. A Vichy broadcast said Marshal Rommel had reached headquarters of Marshal Karl von Rundstedt, German commander in the West. The Paris radio said the Nazi military chieftains were mapping plans to stiffen the defenses of the German Atlantic wall.

Marshall Rumors A Surprise

Reports from Washington that Gen. George C. Marshall will not head an Allied invasion of western Europe have caused great surprise in London, where the United States Chief of Staff had long been accepted unofficially as the logical selection.

British officers, although reluctant to accept the reports, seemed to feel that if a change has been made it was not necessarily done to put a Briton in command. They pointed out that while British and Canadian troops might outnumber the Americans in the early stages of the campaign, the Americans probably would be preponderant later on.

Rails Moving Troops

The *Daily Mail*, meanwhile, published what it called a "final warning" from the nation's railway executive committee that the carriers are giving top priority to troops and supplies for a second front. The public just doesn't count."

The *Daily Mail* said: "The British railways are engaged in the most gigantic transport operation they ever have undertaken—carrying troops, equipment and supplies to mount a full-scale second front." The newspaper said passenger seats were strictly rationed and many long-distance trains were arriving in London hours late.

Huge AEF Pouring In

That huge American forces are steadily pouring into Britain was disclosed, meanwhile, by yesterday's London newspapers.

"United States troops are 'strap-hanging' across the Atlantic on a non-stop run by great fleets of transports," said the newspaper *The People*, while the *Chronicle* reported that "great Britain is about to become mighty springboard for a United Nations leap on Hitler's fortress."

Eisenhower Or Alexander

Most British interest was momentarily centered on who will command the invasion forces. Speculation here was that if General Marshall does not, the post might go to either Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower or to Sir General Harold Alexander.

Eisenhower would be accepted by the British, perhaps as warmly as Marshall, because already he has done a good job in welding Allied forces, while Alexander would be acceptable to the Americans here on the basis of his record for courage and aggressiveness and his strategical and administrative capacity.

Balkan Drive Talk

Cairo dispatches, meanwhile, said prospects for a push into the Balkans appear to have been heightened by the drawing together of the British and American command in North Africa.

The evident intent of the Allies, these dispatches said, is to have a single head for moves originating in what previously were two separate theaters.

Stark Returning For Invasion Parleys

GREENE

London, Dec. 20 (AP)—Admiral

Quoting Vichy reports, the broadcast said, "the arrests were carried out in pursuance of general repressive measures. Among those arrested were 243 bandits and terrorists, sixty communists and anti-national leaders and about 3,000 persons charged with armed robbery and ordinary crimes."

Earlier, the Paris radio commentator, Jacques Bartaud, acknowledged that "a wave of depression is sweeping France," causing "a very grave national neurosis." Bartaud added, "From this state of mind to De Gaullism is only one step."

While not referring to the activities of oppositionists who have recently pressed guerrilla fighting to such an extent that Vichy itself has become a guarded zone, the Paris radio broadcast said the arrests were made by French gendarmes and other police services. No mention was made of German participation in the affair.

4000 ARE SEIZED IN FRENCH REVOLT

London, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—A recent flareup of open resistance to the Vichy regime was reported by the Paris radio today to have resulted in the arrest of 4,000 persons in France during the past fifteen days.

Russia Drops 'Internationale' For a New National Anthem

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Soviet Russia is going to replace the "Internationale" with the music and words of a new national anthem which better expresses the "socialist context of the Soviet state," the Moscow radio announced tonight. The change will be effective March 15, 1944.

The present anthem begins: "Arise, ye prisoners of starvation, Arise, ye wretched of the earth," and concludes: "The International Soviet shall be the human race."

The Moscow broadcast said the Council of People's Commissars (Cabinet) had decided that the "Internationale" "does not reflect the basic changes that have taken place in our country as a result of the victories of the Soviet system and does not express the "socialist context of the Soviet state."

[The words of the new anthem are by Sergei Mikhalkov and E. L. Registan, said a Moscow broadcast recorded by United States government monitors.]

The Soviet monitor in London recorded the words of the new anthem as follows:

Union indissoluble, republic of the free,
Be mighty Russia, forever joined.
Long live the one great Soviet Union,
Created by the peoples' will.

CHORUS

Glory to our free motherland,
The trusty support of the friendship of the peoples,
The Soviet banner, the peoples' banner.
Lead us from victory to victory.

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Through storms our sun of freedom shone,
And the great Lenin lighted our path.
Stalin reared us faithful to the people,
Inspired us for work and great deeds.

III

We reared our army in battles,
Swept the vile invader from our path.
In battles deciding the fate of generations,
We will lead our motherland to glory.

ment that he had been stricken with pneumonia in the Middle East, was reported in today's bulletin to be "making satisfactory progress."

The bulletin, issued from No. 10 Downing street, disclosed that the 69-year-old statesman's temperature has been normal for 48 hours.

Medical authorities here said the crisis apparently had been passed but added that the prime minister is not entirely out of danger. A relapse is possible until all lung damage has been repaired, but the disappearance of fever at least means that active infection has vanished, they said.

CHURCHILL SHOWS STEADY PROGRESS

LONDON, Dec. 20—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill, showing marked improvement for the fourth straight day since the announce-

Churchill Still Gaining

London, Dec. 20 (AP) — Winston Churchill's "temperature remains normal and the Prime Minister is making satisfactory progress," today's bulletin from his physicians said. A bulletin released yesterday afternoon said his temperature was normal and that the pneumonia which sent him to bed somewhere in the Middle East was disappearing.

The latest bulletin made no reference to an irregularity of pulse mentioned Saturday. This had given some uneasiness since the 69-year-old Prime Minister is being attended by a heart specialist.

LADY ASTOR WINS PIG

A U. S. ARMY CAMP IN BRITAIN, Dec. 20—(AP) Lady Astor told three Cornish dialect stories to soldiers at this post today and thereby won a 40-pound pig.

The Virginia-born Parliament member was a guest at the camp. The commanding officer recalled that he had offered her a pig if she would entertain his troops with her Cornish tales.

Lady Astor was abashed at first, but warmed up after the first yarn drew a hearty laugh. Completing her stories, she dragged the squealing pig from the platform.

James Stewart in Bremen Raid

A UNITED STATES BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, Dec. 20 (AP).—Captain James Stewart, former motion-picture actor, flew a lead Liberator bomber today in the raid on Bremen. It was his second mission over enemy country.

"There was lots of stuff up there today," he said. "The boys really had a good look at all types of enemy fighters."

Russian Crowds View War Criminals Hanged For Aiding Nazi Atrocities

GILMORE

Moscow, Dec. 20 (AP)—The bodies of three German soldiers and a Russian who confessed he helped them commit atrocities against the Russian people swung today from the public gallows in the icy wind of Kharkov's main square.

The four were hanged at 11 A. M. yesterday, a day following their convictions by a military tribunal of the Fourth Ukrainian Front in the first war-criminal trial.

Thousands View Bodies

A crowd of 40,000 saw the condemned men strung up, and since that time hundreds have flocked into the city from faraway sections of Kharkov province to see visible proof that the verdict was carried out.

The men hanged were Wilhelm Langheld, a Gestapo captain; Hans Ritz, vice-commander of a storm-troop company; Richard Ratzlaw, Gestapo auxiliary police corporal, and Mikhail Bulanov, a Russian who served as a chauffeur for the Gestapo.

One Dies Slowly

Langheld, Ratzlaw and Bulanov died within three minutes, while Ritz twitched on the gallows five minutes. (The German radio ignored the trials, with their testimony and admissions of mass execution of Russian civilians.)

Today an editorial in *Pravda*, Communist party organ, warned Germany that Hitler and his henchmen await the same fate.

Question Of Law Raised

"All of them, from the sergeant bandit to the general bandit, will pay for their deeds in full," declared the editorial, which reviewed, with approval, the action of the military tribunal.

The question of whether a war criminal is the person who gives the order or the one who actually carries it out received one answer at the Kharkov trials. All the four men convicted pleaded guilty, but each said he only was carrying out orders.

Definition of "war criminal" is one of the problems facing the United Nations commission in London for investigating war crimes. The British Parliament has debated the subject.

Gestapo Captain Speaks

Before they were put to death, all the prisoners were allowed a last word, dispatches to Moscow newspapers said.

The gaunt, sad-eyed Gestapo Captain Langheld, a member of the Nazi party, said:

"I have nothing to add to my testimony. I beat Russian war prisoners and, according to my orders, they were shot.

Blames German Government

"I ask you to take into consideration the fact that I am not alone—such as I am is the entire German army. I am not the only one who committed brutalities. I do not want to lessen my blame. For the real answer for the German atrocities in Russia you must look to the German Government.

"The German Government was able to suppress those noble characteristics of the German nation and to educate them into the lowest passions. This was brought

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about by propaganda and acts of mass terrorism.

Calls Military Orders Wicked

"This found its place in the German army during the war. We can remember the words of the German poet—this hellish badness which in turn gives birth to badness—this badness, I repeat, has shown itself especially during the present war. This wickedness shows itself in all the orders of the higher military authorities. To contradict these orders or not to fulfill them was to pass the verdict of death upon oneself.

"I also was their victim."

Forced To Obey Orders

Ritz, 24, also a member of the Nazi party, was quoted as saying, "I want you to know in my statement during the trial I spoke my mind freely, openly. I don't intend to change my attitude, hoping thereby to belittle my participation in these affairs.

"I don't want you to think I got pleasure from these brutalities because I did not.

"The essence of the testimony is that I acted under orders. The essence is that the entire Hitlerite system forces one to take such actions under orders. After hearing the speech of the prosecutor I want you to take into consideration the principle of the old Roman law—forced crimes. If I had not fulfilled these orders I would have been tried by a German military court and sentenced to death. . . .

Taught "Superior Race"

"I ask you to take into consideration my past life. When Hitler came to power I was only a child. Only 13. From that time on, I was systematically subjected to the planned attention of the Hitlerite system under the myth of the superiority of the German race, that only the German nation should rule the earth.

"I was taught that all other nations and races are lower and should be exterminated. This was impressed upon me by such teachers as Hitler, Rosenberg (Alfred Rosenberg, Hitler's Nazi philosopher) and Himmler (Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Gestapo), who in the same way educated the whole German people. From these same sources came the renewed thesis of the propaganda that the Russian nation is uncultured and not a valid government. Thus they taught us."

Recognizes Falsehoods

"During the total mobilization," Ritz was said to have continued, "I was sent to the front. When I reached the eastern front I saw that in all these sentences of Hitler, Rosenberg and others there was not a single word of truth.

"I am convinced that on the eastern front the German army does not have the slightest idea about any international conventions, laws or etiquette. The law is that everything is fixed by the German high command, and that I had nothing to do but follow its orders.

"I found something else here—that under the banner of death and brutality is a system which cannot be correct. I appreciate that extermination of such a situation will be a just act."

Promise Of Others

The Moscow *News* declared the Kharkov trial was "the first realization" of the statement by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin on war criminals, and added that it "is significant in that it is the initial act in the judgment that will be held in the countries of liberated Europe."

The "long arm of the freedom-loving peoples will pursue those guilty to the ends of the earth," it continued, and "will deliver them to be judged and punished in the places where they committed their crimes; they will be tried according to the laws of the countries whose citizens fell victim to the Hitlerlite terror."

"Irrefutable documents leave no doubt that all these crimes were and are being committed by the Hitlerites at direct instructions of the German Government and the high command of the German army," the Moscow news editorial declared.

Hospital Reported Blown Up

Dispatches from Kharkov gave this summary of additional testimony in the later stages of the trials:

A Russian named Dzhinchviladze: German Storm Troops set fire to a wing of the Sixty-ninth Army hospital, where 400 badly wounded Russian soldiers lay. Doors were nailed shut, and explosives were planted in the wing. Wounded men struggled from their cots, but were shot when they appeared at the windows. Only about fifty patients were saved by nurses. The Germans, returning the next day, shot all the soldiers they could find.

"Nailed To Building"

A Professor Katov: One badly wounded soldier was nailed to the side of a building. German soldiers laughed while one took pictures.

Witness Besplaov, who lived in Sokolniki Park in Kharkov: He watched the execution of "a thousand people," brought to prepared trenches and forced to undress, despite bitter cold. Those refusing to undress had their clothes torn off and were trampled to death in the trenches.

"Near my garden," Besplaov continued, "the Germans dug an enormous ditch. For three days they sent people to this ditch. Among them were crying children, clinging to their mothers' hands. Some people were desperate. They would spit in their torturers' faces and try to attack them with bare fists. Sometimes the Germans threw these people into the ditch, then pitched hand grenades on them. Other times they just shot them down as the children clung to their parents."

OSLO FIRES RAGE AFTER NEW BLASTS

SHANKE

Stockholm, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Oslo was shaken today by exploding ammunition thrown into the city by the blowing up of a German munitions ship in the harbor, twenty-four hours earlier. The German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau called the blast the worst catastrophe the Norwegian capital had ever experienced.

The hotel Bristol was requisitioned as a hospital for great numbers of wounded. There was still no official list of casualties, but first reports said only four were killed.

"There was no blackout in Oslo last night," the Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau said. "The whole town was lighted by huge fires.

"German soldiers are fighting the fires today but they are forced to duck into shelters regularly because of recurrent explosions. Many streets are barricaded because of the force of blasts from bombs and shells thrown into the city. Enormous damage was caused in the harbor area, which now is evacuated."

The explosion occurred at 2:30 P. M. yesterday while the Germans were unloading the munitions ship. Thousands of persons were thrown to the ground or shaken by the blast which was felt for miles. Windows were smashed all over the town, but the main street, Karl Johann, and the town hall suffered especially. Several cases of looting from open store fronts were reported.

Although there was widespread speculation whether sabotage was responsible, and many Norwegians feared reprisals, German authorities were quoted as saying the explosion was an accident.

Stockholm, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—The bodies of Berlin residents are still being removed from smoking ruins a month after the R. A. F.'s assault on the German capital began, and Nazi authorities are discussing a 100 per cent evacuation of the city, Swedish correspondents reported today.

"Berlin is a ghost city—a home for corpses and grey-faced inhabitants living in basements," said one cabled dispatch. "You find people who begin to cry when they see the ruins everywhere."

The detonations of explosives set off by demolition squads removing tottering walls echo through the streets, another dispatch reported.

"It sounds like a new bombing and the people start. Their nerves react without their being able to control them."

Walls also are being pulled down by chains attached to captured American, British or Russian tanks and armored cars, many of which still have anti-Nazi remarks painted on their sides, it was said.

AMNESTY GRANTED BY FRANCO TO FOES OF FALANGE PARTY

FOLTZ

MADRID, Dec. 20 — (AP) Gen. Francisco Franco in a Christmas gesture in favor of national unity decreed today the conditional release of all Republicans jailed under the law of military rebellion, and also freed priests, soldiers and Falangists imprisoned by his regime for political purposes.

Under terms of the decree, published in the official bulletin after last night's cabinet decision, the prisoners' liberation will be made conditional upon reports of their good conduct, but it was learned that the greater part of 34,000 still said to be held exclusively on charges of military rebellion would be released.

The decree did not concern political prisoners held on criminal grounds.

Falange Militia to Disband

General Franco and Jose Luis Arrese, secretary general of Spain's single political party, Falange, also announced that the Falange militia no longer was needed. Presumably the powerful militia soon either will be disbanded or incorporated in the army.

Arrese asked for "a certain elasticity" in Spain's regime. He said this would be interpreted by the admission in the press of a certain amount of constructive criticism.

The Falange, Arrese said, does not aspire to a dictatorship, but to a system of government based on the rights of man.

Such phrases as these, which may be viewed abroad as a startling about-face in Spanish policy, really are only a continuation of a trend evident when Count Francisco Gomez Jordana took over Spain's foreign ministry in September, 1942, and when Spain's foreign policy changed from non-belligerency to official neutrality.

Shift in Policy

This change has been accompanied by a shift in internal policy as well. Shortly after the fall of Fascism in Italy, it was announced by the party's organ here that the leaders of the Falange bore no connection whatsoever with any other nationalist movement in any country, but was purely Spanish, designed to meet Spanish needs, and capable of adapting itself to circumstances.

The decision to free thousands of Republican military prisoners was proof "of the generous attitude with which my government directs the national life, and of the moral and political strength which our state has achieved," Franco said in a preamble to the decree, adding:

"We desire that the motherland, once broken by destructive and anti-patriotic revolution, shall become again a home with room enough for all Spaniards who foreswear the tragic past and embrace with fervor the ideals of the banners of the nationalists, the only ones capable of giving us the greatness of a Spain with peace and interior unity."

General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army, supported by tanks, overran an enemy position in the sector along the Adriatic coast, inflicting severe losses, while advancing about a mile farther inland and capturing the village of Consalvi, six miles from Orsogna.

Tanks Knocked Out

General Montgomery's artillerymen knocked out five German Mark IV tanks, bringing to forty-three the total of German tanks destroyed since the start of the Sangro river battle. Of these at least thirty were Mark IV's, the largest the Germans have employed in Italy.

Fifty German parachutists were captured from a group recently transferred from the central mountainous terrain to bolster the eastern defenses.

Nazi Dead Unburied

Fifth Army troops north of Venafro, in the Italian peninsula's hilly backbone, were blasting their way through the difficult terrain and forcing enemy forces to give ground in what a military commentator characterized as a "hurried departure."

The advancing Allies found many enemy dead unburied in the mountain passes where intense American artillery fire had sprayed them with steel.

French troops in the central sector were said to be putting up a spirited fight for one mountain pass.

Heavy losses suffered by the Germans' Ninetieth Light Armored Division, for the second time threatened that unit with extinction. A spokesman said reports from the Eighth Army front showed this division had lost about half its infantry strength.

Division Decimated

Two battalions of the division's Three Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment had been consolidated, it was said, and 2,400 infantrymen from

Two Allied Armies Drive Forward In Italy

DYNAN

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 20 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army, which captured the heavily fortified village of San Pietro after three days of furious fighting, has hammered out new gains toward San Vittore, next strong defense on the road to Cassino, and in the mountains to the northeast has registered gains up to two miles, Allied headquarters announced today.

[illegible] division's two infantry regiments had been killed, wounded or taken prisoner.

This division was a part of Marshal Erwin Rommel's Africa Corps until it was wiped out by the Eighth Army. It was reconstituted in Corsica and transferred to the mainland.

In the air war medium and light bombers concentrated on the railway centers of Perugiia, Arezzo, Terni and Foligno in central Italy north of Rome. Light bombers pasted Civitavecchia, a port city north of Rome, shipping off both coasts, and caused a factory north of Arce to blow up.

Three German ships off Pasman Island, southeast of Zara on the Yugoslav coast, and another near Split, also on the Yugoslav coast, were hit.

Small Boats Carry Supplies To Tito's Partisan Forces

By DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algers, Dec. 20 — (AP) Dozens of Yugoslav Partisan caiques and schooners, carrying supplies from the Allies across the Adriatic to the forces of Marshal Josip Broz, are returning with refugees and wounded. BRIDGEPORT TELEGRAM

Allied military hospitals in eastern Italy have cared for scores of Partisan wounded, both men and women, who were ferried over from Yugoslavia by their comrades.

Canned foods and medicines form the bulk of shipments so far but the men of Tito also have received some small arms and they hope heavier military equipment soon will be delivered. The Partisans are volubly grateful.

Aided by Air Attacks

Their greatest appreciation is stirred by Allied air and naval attacks against German occupation divisions along the Adriatic coast. Allied bombers have damaged severely the key fields from which German planes mounted earlier devastating blows against Partisan centers of resistance. Light surface craft of the British navy have slashed repeatedly at German supply ships in Yugoslav waters.

"With more of this air and sea support by our Allies and with our own forces crippling the enemy certainly wither and disappear," a Partisan representative in Italy told this correspondent. Obviously he took an optimistic view of the future, but his statement is typical of the Partisan determination and spirit.

The actual flow of supplies to Partisans from Allied ports in Italy was started by two American

2 Officers Cut Red Tape, Speed Supplies To Tito

By Daniel De Luce

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 20 (AP)—Two energetic American army officers, slicing red tape at their own risk, started the Allied supply line to the Yugoslav Liberation Army of Marshal Broz even before the Partisan vs. Chetnik question had been discussed by the United States, Britain and Russia, it can now be disclosed.

Thanks to the initiative of these officers, the first shipment of American foods and medicines was loaded aboard a small Partisan blockade runner in an Italian Adriatic port on October 10—one month after Broz had established the equivalent of an Allied bridgehead on the Dalmation coast.

Army officers, whose names may not be disclosed. They sliced red tape at their own risk. The first shipment of 250 tons was loaded on a Yugoslav ship on Oct. 10 and since then the supplies have increased. One of the Americans, a major, went into Yugoslavia to convince himself that the supplies actually were going to Partisans fighting the Germans.

Food, Medicine Dispatched

The nature of the Allied help to date should not be overestimated. The foodstuffs and medicines delivered were similar to the Lend-Lease aid in Africa and Sicily. The American officers made no attempt to judge the dispute between Tito's Partisans and Gen. Draja Mihailovic's Chetniks. The Partisans had the ships and the crews to carry the supplies and the ports where they could be unloaded. The Chetniks had no reliable base on the Adriatic.

"The Partisans came and asked for the stuff and, having made sure that it reached combat forces, we gave it to them," one of the American officers told me. "Our directives were not exactly clear to start, but, knowing in our own minds that our supplies would reach men fighting Germany hard, we took the chance of a kickback from higherups later."

Hundreds of refugees, mainly Jewish families, have been brought to the safety of Allied occupied sections of Italy by the Partisan boats. The Partisans assisted these refugees, even though some of the husbands held reserve commissions in the old Yugoslav army and were eligible for conscription in Tito's forces. On the other hand, many young Jews were freed from concentration camps enlisted under Tito and turned down the chance to escape the war zone.

Boats Swarm Into Ports

Soon dozens of little caiques and schooners were swarming into Allied ports along the Italian east coast.

All were manned by naval personnel of Broz's forces. They were former merchant seamen and fishermen whose seafaring ancestry runs back for centuries.

The amount of American supplies immediately available for the Partisans was 250 tons. The Partisan fleet quickly transported this across the Adriatic, distributing it to brigade commanders both on the mainland and on the Dalmatian Islands.

An American major in charge of a supply mission went into Yugoslavia to verify that canned food, surgical dressings and medicines actually reached the men who were fighting the Germans. He slept one night in a Partisan home less than five miles from a strong German garrison. He and his Partisan escort carried tommy guns, but they succeeded in avoiding contact with the enemy.

The second American, a lieutenant, worked a twenty-four-hour shift, checking and guarding supplies at the main Adriatic port and supervising their correct delivery to Partisan naval skippers.

Things Begin To Hum

As far as bolstering Broz's Partisans was concerned, September was a lost month. By mid-October, however, the tiny American supply mission had made things hum.

On October 16 Allied censorship permitted this correspondent to write that "the first trickle of Allied supplies is now beginning to reach Drug Tito (Broz) and his army along the Adriatic coast." But the story behind this could not be told and even now some details must be withheld, including names of the two officers who did more than "carry a message to Garcia."

Not Fighting Fascism.

Algiers, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Col. Edgar Hume, Military Governor of the Naples area, said yesterday that the Allied Military Government's job in Italy was not to put down Fascism, but to defeat the Germans. Crushing Italian Fascism is not our business, he declared, adding: "If somebody else wants to go into the question of war guilt later that's another matter."

Col. Hume said that to date the AMG has ousted some 500 high officials as Fascists considered dangerous to military security and potentially able to disrupt the Allied war measures. The AMG always seeks administrators outside the Fascist party membership, but qualified men are difficult to find, he continued. Many persons were nominally

Massigli Coming To D. C.

Algiers, Dec. 20 (AP)—Persons close to the French Committee of National Liberation said today that Foreign Commissioner Rene Massigli would soon be named the committee's delegate to Washington, succeeding Henri Etienne Hoppenot. Information Commissioner Henri Bonnet likely will succeed Massigli.

PLANS COMPLETED FOR BALKAN DRIVE

CHESTER

CAIRO, Dec. 20 — (AP) High United States and British staff officers have reached "full agreement" with officers of Marshal Josip Broz (Drug Tito) on plans for a military campaign in Yugoslavia, it was announced tonight.

The American-British staff talks with representatives of Tito's Partisan fighters were held secretly in Alexandria. An undisclosed number of Partisans—possibly six—made the dangerous trip from their homeland in an effort to gain more supplies and actual military help from the Allies for their war upon the Germans.

The rival patriot forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, who have the support of the government-in-exile of King Peter, were not represented at the conferences.

At the same time it was reported that uniformed Partisans representing Tito now are in Cairo consulting with representatives of the British and American fighting services. The report said the Cairo mission also was concerned primarily with military matters.

A British communique stated:

"Discussions have recently taken place at Alexandria between representatives of the Partisan forces in Yugoslavia and representatives of British and American fighting services.

"These discussions, which were on a purely military basis, were concerned with the implementation of His Majesty's policy to afford all military support to all forces resisting the enemy in Yugoslavia.

"United States fighting services were associated in the conversations which resulted in full agreement as to details involved in carrying out this policy."

Both the United States and British governments recently disclosed that more Allied aid was being sent to Tito's forces than to Mihailovic's, saying that this was because they were doing more of the fighting against the Nazi invaders.

Italian Patriots Join Guerrillas

Cairo, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Free Italian News Agency said yesterday approximately 350,000 persons had taken to the hills in northern Italy to resist the Germans and Italian Fascists.

Declaring 40,000 Patriots are said to have grouped into guerrilla bands in the Piedmont Alps, the agency said the guerrilla force in the northern Apennines was estimated at 30,000, while other groups had been formed in northern Lombardy and the province of Venice.

Italian King Assailed in Naples

DEC 20 1943

5000 Call for Abdication at Memorial for Writer Slain by Fascists.

Naples, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Demands for the immediate abdication of King Victor Emmanuel were cheered by 5,000 persons here yesterday at the first free political mass meeting held in Italy since the Fascist regime took control in 1922. The meeting was held as a testimony to the late Giovanni Amendola, well-known Italian newspaper man who was beaten by a Fascist mob in 1925 and died of his injuries at Cannes a year later.

Decorating the walls of the huge Teatro Politeano were placards reading: "The King Must Go" and "Down with the Fascist King." The crowd was showered with leaflets from the balconies declaring "The People Demand a Democratic Government" and calling for the monarch's abdication.

Alberto Cianca, an editor, who made the principal address, said that Amendola was killed for opposing Fascism, and that twenty years ago he had warned that the King was "killing liberty in Italy" by his acceptance of Fascism.

The crowd stood in tribute to the Allied armies, and to the American and British governments. Count Carlo Sforza, former Foreign Minister, received an ovation.

American military policemen stood guard, but there were no disorders. The Allied Military Government, which had earlier forbidden the meeting, granted permission for it when the leaders of the Italian political parties accepted personal responsibility for maintaining order. These same leaders have since appealed to President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill for permission to call a Congress of the Committee of National Liberation here next week, and are awaiting an answer.

Fascists, [illegible] der Mussolini [illegible] one had to join the party in order to work or to travel.

LEBANON OPENS TALKS WITH GEN. CATROUX

BEIRUT, Dec. 20 — (AP) The Lebanese government appeared to have a pat hand today as it began negotiations with General Georges Catroux, French minister of state, for complete state sovereignty.

The government had the backing of the entire Arab world and powerful interests abroad. The feeling of the country in addition is overwhelmingly nationalist.

The government's blueprint for freedom is based on the Atlantic Charter which President Bechara Khoury told the Associated Press "provides a real formula for the new world that will come afer the war. There is magic to its name."

Prime Minister Raid Solh said his interpretation of the four freedoms included a free press as it is known in the United States. "We have needed a free press for 25 years and if we had it we might be in a better position than we are today," he added.

JAPS THREATEN WORLD, SAYS MARSHAL WAVELL

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20—(AP) Field Marshal Lord Wavell, viceroy of India, said in an address here today that "There can be no security of the world, either economic or political, until Japan is as thoroughly defeated as Germany."

"The peace and happiness of the world is dependent on the complete and speedy liquidation of Japanese ambitions," he added.

India, he said, is organized as a base for "a mightier force of warships, armies, and air squadrons than has ever before been gathered in the east."

AIR FORCES UNIFIED

New Delhi, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—All combat units of the R. A. F. and the U. S. Air Force in the southeast Asia theater have been combined into a single force under the command of Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard Peirse.

In making the announcement yesterday, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied commander in chief, said he felt certain the two forces would be far more effective as a single unit.

United States Major-Gen. George E. Stratemeyer is second in command to Sir Richard and will also command a strong force known as the Eastern Air Command, composed of all combat units of the United States Tenth Air Force and the R. A. F. Bengal Command.

Japs Raid U. S. Base In China

Chungking, Dec. 20 (AP)—A Japanese bombing attack on a main defense base of the Fourteenth United States Air Force caused only minor damage to the field, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today. Eighteen medium bombers escorted by about forty Zeros, bombed the base Saturday.

American fighters, without loss to themselves, shot down four Zeros, the announcement said.

Jap Airdrome Hit

On the offensive, Liberators hit the Japanese airdrome at Namsang, Burma, and Mitchells attacked enemy shipping.

B-25s bombed Namsien, Tungting lakeside town, which the Chinese are trying to recapture. The Chinese high command reported considerable casualties were inflicted on the enemy in mopping up operations south of the Li river. The Japanese broke through a Chinese cordon northwest of Lihsien.

Planes Raid Marshalls For 12th Straight Day

By ARTHUR BURGESS

PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—The intensifying air offensive against the Japanese-held Marshall Islands continued into its 12th straight day with Seventh U. S. Air Force bombers shooting down at least two planes, destroying nine on the ground and blasting tiny Mili atoll with 30 tons of explosives, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

While the Army's bombers were making double raids on both Saturday and Sunday on Mili, nearest Japanese base to the American-held Gilbert Islands, Navy search planes raided shipping in the Western Marshalls.

LARGE TRANSPORT HIT

A naval Catalina hit a large transport in the Northeastern Marshalls near Kwajelein atoll, and left it in flames. Nimitz did not indicate whether the transport was loaded.

Two American planes were lost during the Sunday morning raids. Only one United States bomber had been lost in all the previous attacks on the Marshalls which began in the middle of November.

Japanese planes made another retaliatory raid on Tarawa in the Gilberts, but the three bombs they dropped caused no damage.

CAUGHT ON GROUND

Saturday morning Japanese fighters were caught completely by surprise and six Zeros were destroyed on the ground. None of them got into the air. When the bombers returned in the afternoon, four Zeros were over Mili to meet them. One was shot down and one American bomber was damaged.

Sunday morning eight Zeros attacked the Seventh Air Force formation. One of these was shot down. Two more Zeros and a medium bomber were destroyed on the ground. It was in this air engagement that the two American bombers were lost.

U. S. BOMBER DAMAGED

Only one Japanese fighter had the nerve to tangle with the bombers when they appeared again Sunday noon and dropped 30 tons of bombs on the strong Japanese installations. The Zero damaged one American bomber.

The Japanese have lost 82 planes in aerial combat, including 72 shot down in their unsuccessful moonlight attack the night of Dec. 4 on our carrier task force which raided the islands. Twenty-seven other planes have been destroyed or [illegible] and close to 20 other Japanese planes reported damaged.

Against this United States forces have lost three planes, and an unreported number damaged.

Private Kills 6 Japanese, Then Goes on K. P. Duty

The following story was written by Sgt. Frederick Baxter of the Twenty-seventh Division and distributed by The Associated Press.

BUTARITARI ISLAND, Makin Atoll, Gilbert Islands—Five-foot-two-inch Nicholas Johannes Timmens, who was too little to get into the Netherlands Army, had to travel a long way from his native Netherlands to prove that little men can fight as well as big ones.

When Private Timmens landed with the Twenty-seventh Division, which took this central Pacific island in seventy-five hours, he killed six of the first Japanese he ever saw, took a nap in the middle of the battle, tossed a Japanese grenade back at the man who threw it and entertained his buddies with a Japanese mouth organ.

As soon as the fighting was over, Private Timmens, whose father and sisters live in Baldwin, Nassau, was assigned to K. P. duty.

NATIONALISTS WIN CONTROL IN BOLIVIA

JULIO VALDEZ

Anti-United States Regime Overthrows Government in Pre-Dawn Coup.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 20—(AP) A nationalist revolutionary movement, led by a slight bespectacled sociologist and described by its enemies as militantly anti-United States, today overthrew the government of Gen. Enrique Penaranda in a swift pre-dawn coup which resulted in some bloodshed in the course of a four-hour battle.

Victor Paz Estenssoro, leader of the coup, installed himself in the presidential palace where Major Gualberto Villarroel took over the reins of government as chief of the revolutionary junta.

(Dispatches from Buens Aires said the Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario—MNR—has often been accused of affiliation with Germanic elements in land-locked Bolivia, the strategic center of South America. One of its chief programs is "geographic reconstruction" — a phrase meaning an aggressive demand for an outlet to the sea, possibly at the expense of Chile or Peru.

Connected With Nazi Putsch

(Paz Estenssoro was arrested in connection with a Nazi putsch in 1941, but was soon released because of his immunity as a deputy in Parliament.

(Dispatches from Santiago, Chile, said the extreme nationalism of Paz Estenssoro's movement could hardly fail to affect the war production of tin, upon which Britain and the United States are largely dependent.)

Almost at once the chief of the revolutionists, Paz Estenssoro, told an interviewer the new government would realize a policy of "full cooperation" with the United Nations and would fulfill Bolivia's international obligations.

The legislature affirmed on Dec. 4 an executive decree of last April declaring war on Germany, Italy and Japan.

Will Meet Obligations

"The Atlantic Charter and other obligations of Bolivia will be respected and maintained," he said. "The new government in no case will alter the international situation at the side of the United Nations."

Villarroel took the oath of office at 3 p.m. and vowed to fulfill his task loyally. Later, he told the Associated Press that "the international policy of the government will not change, and the tasks we have promised to fulfill will be fulfilled with entire faith."

"Regarding our internal policy," he went on, "we will try to establish an effective democracy. Internal policy will be directed, as rapidly as possible, to improve the welfare of the working class."

Police Regiment Yields

The revolutionary movement obtained control of the capital this morning when the Calama regiment of Federal police ceased resistance after a brisk fight with rifles and machine-guns.

Radio announcements said a number of persons were killed and wounded.

President Penaranda, a military hero of the Chaco war with Paraguay of 1933-36, was a prisoner in his residence. The revolutionists said he had resigned.

Some of the chief members of his government were being held in La Paz jail.

Foreign Minister Salinas Aramayo did not figure in the list of those detained, and it was believed he had taken refuge in a foreign embassy.

All newspapers received an order to suspend publication at 3 a.m., the hour that the revolution began, and guards were posted around the properties as well as around the offices of mining companies.

NEW OFFICIALS LISTED

This afternoon it was announced that the new government Junta was composed of the following:

President, Major Gualberto Villarroel; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jose Tamayo; Interior, Major Alberto Taborga; Finance, Victor Paz Estenssoro; Public Works, Major Antonio Ponce; Agriculture, Carlos Montenegro; Defense, Major Jose Celestino Pinto; Economy, Gustavo Chacon; Labor, Victor Andrade.

Earlier it was announced that the revolutionary committee was composed of Paz Estenssoro, Major Pinto, Major Villarroel, Major Ponce, Major Taborga and Augusto Ces[illegible] chief of the Federal Traffic Commission and sub-director of the revolutionists' newspaper, La Calle.

News of the coup d'etat was announced early today over "Radio America," which had been closed by the Penaranda government.

Cespedes read what he said was the text of Penaranda's resignation: "I resign as President, obeying the will of the army which wished to oust me."

APPEALS TO PEOPLE

Paz Estenssoro then appealed to the people, declaring:

"Bolivian people, the work of iniquity has ended. The government has been overthrown. Ended is the period of negotiation by rulers who cared nothing for the country; ended is the wastage of the people's money in costly voyages. . . . The newest political work had reached a peak with a decree for the security of the state which was no more than a decree for the security of crafty rulers in an apparently legal democracy that only had the object of perpetuating itself four years more in power."

He added: "The nationalist revolutionary movement, officially the young army, as wel as the nationalists, has chosen a new route to overthrow the 'Rosca' (a popular name designating all capitalistic concerns) and its servants. I have faith that the entire population will support us because we are only inspired by love for Bolivia."

REVOLT EXPLAINED

Spokesmen for the new movement said they threw out Penaranda "for governmental acts of a totalitarian character such as the decree of the law of security of Dec. 14" evoked by the government after Parliament approved the state of war.

Bolivia will give full adhesion to the United Nations, they said.

Carlos Montenegro said the revolution was a "popular democratic revolution looking toward better living conditions in the country through improvements in economic and social conditions and establishment of justice."

Anti-U. S. Group Takes Control In Bolivia

JULIO VALDEZ

Washington reaction to the Bolivian coup on Page 2.

La Paz, Bolivia, Dec. 20 (AP)—The pro-Allied Bolivian Government of President Enrique Penaranda was overthrown today in a *coup d'etat* by leaders of the Nationalist Revolutionary movement, an organization described as strongly opposed to the policies of the United States.

President Penaranda, Gen. Miguel Candia, Bolivia's Minister of War; Gen. Antenor Ichazo, chief of staff; Minister of Government Pedro Arce Zilvetti and other leaders of the Penaranda Government were reported arrested.

Army, Youths Involved

The Nationalist organization is made up of elements of the Bolivian army and youth organizations.

Nationalist leaders succeeded in overthrowing the Government after a gun battle broke out at 3 A. M.

Victor Paz Estenssoro, a former Finance Minister arrested in 1941 in connection with an allegedly attempted Nazi *Putsch* in Bolivia, appealed to the population to assist in "consolidating" the revolution.

Estenssoro In Palace

Paz Estenssoro was reported to have set himself up in the President's Palace.

In an interview Paz Estenssoro declared:

"The Atlantic Charter and other obligations of Bolivia will be respected and maintained. The new government in no case will alter the international situation at the side of the United Nations."

A revolutionary spokesman declared that one of the party's demands would be a Bolivian outlet to the sea, which he said Penaranda had opposed.

Radio Reports Killings

A radio announcement said a "number" of persons were killed and wounded in the battle which lasted four hours, until the Calama regiment of the Federal police ceased resisting the revolutionary forces.

In his appeal over "Radio America," a station closed until today, Paz Estenssoro said:

"Bolivian people, the work of iniquity has ended. The Government has been overthrown."

New Government Seen

While Paz Estenssoro was generally understood to have led the successful coup, it was reported later that Major Gaulberto Villaroel would head the new government which would include Paz Estenssoro, Major Celestino Pinto, Major Julio Pence, Major Alberto Taborga and Augusto Cespedes, general secretary of the revolutionary movement.

Cespedes read a statement over the radio which he said was signed by Penaranda, announcing the President's "resignation."

"I resign as President, obeying the will of the army which wished to oust me," Cespedes quoted the statement as saying.

The President was reported under detention at his residence.

Newspaper publication was halted immediately. Soldiers were posted about all newspaper plants.

Beset By Inflation

Bolivia has been beset by inflation since the war began, and by shortages of commodities including food since the United States' entry into the war dislocated Western Hemisphere economies.

Bolivia is now one of the largest sources of tin for the United Nations, and depends to a considerable extent for her food on the United States.

Shortages and rising prices were reported to have caused much discontent.

Much of the republic's small business had been in German hands before the war, resulting in many of her business establishments being placed on the Allied black list after war was declared.

[illegible]sident Penaranda, an anti-Axis [illegible] who led his country to a declaration of war against the Axis countries, was elected to Bolivia's highest office in 1940. He visited the United States last May and was personally welcomed to his inspection tour of America's war might by President Roosevelt. During a tour of Detroit's war plants he declared that Bolivia stood ready to throw an army into the field at the side of the Allies when called upon.

Since the war began, however, he had been criticized frequently, particularly in his dealings with his country's tin mine strikes. Oppositionists charged he dealt too harshly with the strikers.

Bolivian Junta Linked in 1941 With Nazi Plot

Coup Chiefs Often Assailed U.S. 'Imperialism,' Called for an Outlet to the Sea

By Rafael Ordorica

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 20 (AP).—The overthrow of General Enrique Penaranda has placed in power in Bolivia a group which at times has been accused of disliking the United States and of affiliation with Germanic elements in Bolivia.

[At Washington, the overturn at La Paz was regarded with some concern, but diplomatic sources inclined to think American-Bolivian relations would continue with no important change. The Department of State had no comment. It was understood that lend-lease aid to Bolivia has not been extensive and has consisted mainly of about thirty planes and twenty trucks.]

The party leader of the Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario, or M. N. R., is a former Minister of Economy, Victor Paz Estenssoro, who was charged in 1941 with taking part in a plot to establish a Bolivian bridgehead for the Nazis. Paz Estenssoro denied the charge and he was freed.

Prosecutors said the plot was uncovered by a letter purportedly written by a Bolivian major living in Berlin in which instructions were given for a revolution in Bolivia which would have German support.

Two followers of Paz Estenssoro, [illegible]usto Cespedes and Carlos Mon-

tenegro, were arrested, but Paz Estenssoro remained at liberty because of parliamentary immunities. The German Minister at La Paz, Ernest Wendler, was expelled.

The charges were not substantiated and Paz Estenssoro was absolved, while his followers were released, and the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement launched a country-wide campaign to disprove the allegations.

His chief lieutenant is Montenegro, a lawyer who has devoted the last few years to attacking foreign tin mine owners and "United States imperialism."

Demand Outlet to Sea

One of the principal tenets of the M. N. R. is "geographic reconstruction"—a militant demand for a Bolivian outlet to the sea. Party spokesmen have charged that Penaranda did not press Bolivian demands for a seaport, though this was one of the reasons for his recent tour of the United States and South America.

But if Bolivia gets a port she will have to get it from Chile, which took 600 miles of Bolivian coastline in a war fifty years ago, or from Peru. Chile has stated definitely she is willing to cede no more than a free port to Bolivia.

Paz Estenssoro and his party's four other representatives in the Bolivian Chamber of Deputies have been noted for vitriolic speeches appealing strongly to the country's 3,000,000 people, 80 per cent of whom are illiterate Indians or mestizos.

Their opponents often have accused them of sympathy for the Nazi cause in Europe and America, but Paz Estenssoro and his followers declared the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement wanted closer bonds with the United States.

At the same time, they declared, they wanted a firmer hand to deal with a power like the United States, which they pictured in a dictatorial role because of its large purchases of tin, rubber and silver.

"Tin King" a Leading Target

Simon Patino, the Bolivian "tin king," whose holdings produce about half the tin of Bolivia, has borne the brunt of extremist attacks.

About a year ago the government broke a strike at one of his largest mines, at Catavi, but only after an army colonel had given an order which resulted in the shooting down of scores of workers. Leftist and Nationalist Revolutionary parties took up the phrase "Catavi massacre," and their attack forced a wholesale resignation of the Cabinet.

Bolivia has been plagued by inflation and shortages of commodities, including food, as a result of the war, and so has been an easy prey to agitation. Bolivia depends to a large extent upon imports, largely cut off by wartime shortages in shipping. As a result, prices have skyrocketed.

Much of the country's small business was in the hands of Germans before the war, and when these firms were placed on Allied blacklists normal business was hit hard. The M. N. R.'s morning newspaper, "La Calle," was until recently on the United States government's blacklist.

Penaranda, elected President in 1940, headed Bolivia's first peaceably chosen administration since 1931. Penaranda, who boasts of a strong percentage of Indian blood, was strongly supported by the United Socialists, a Left-Wing group which arose from the Chaco war to raise General German Busch to the Presidency.

After Busch committed suicide at the presidential palace on July 23, 1939—several M. N. R. leaders insist he was murdered—army leaders and a coalition of the True Republican, Republican Socialist and Liberal parties sponsored the election of Penarando, who, like Busch, was a hero of the Chaco war.

ed by the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) with Paz at its head is centered mainly on some of Paz's associates. Persons who know Paz describe him as intelligent and ambitious. His enemies say that he is militantly anti-United States.

His two main supporters aroused greater uneasiness. Major Alberto Taborga, named minister of government, is head of the La Paz traffic police, and it is believed that the police provided the lever to make the revolution successful in six hours.

Taborga and the other member of the junta, Captain Jose Pinto, are known to be followers of Major Elis Belmonte, who left Bolivia in 1941 after an abortive coup which developed when the German minister was expelled. Belmonte was last reported in Spain or Portugal and before Bolivia's declaration of war, was military attache in Berlin. He was a personal friend of Paz.

Gained in Last Elections

Paz's party gained heavily in the last Bolivian elections. One of its main campain slogans was that Boliva was being milked by the foreign capitalists, and the group opposed the tin mine owners, important backers of overthrown President Penaranda.

The municipal elections set for Dec. 5, which MNR hoped to win, were called off by Penaranda, and it is believed here that this action

challa, said he was completely surprised by the coup, but travellers from La Paz said rumors that it was being prepared have been circulating for several weeks.

There was a report here that the new Bolivian regime will work more closely with neutral Argentina. It is known that Paz conferred with Argentine leaders in Buenos Aires two months ago.

Ouster of Bolivian Regime Causes Concern in Capital

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 — (AP) Overthrow of Bolivia's pro-Ally government by a revolutionary coup was regarded here with some concern tonight but diplomatic sources were inclined to think that American-Bolivian relations will continue without any important disruptions.

The State department kept a tight-lipped silence about first reports from American Ambassador Pierre Boal in La Paz. The question of recognizing the new regime has not yet been taken up.

Informed persons expected, however, that the military junta of Victor Paz Estenssoro which ousted President Enrique Penaranda and jailed his cabinet and top generals would continue on the side of the United Nations. Paz declared, in fact, that his government would do just that.

Opposed to United States

Concern over the coup engineer-

lit the fuse for the revolution.

The only other organized opposition party, observers said, is the revolutionary party of the left (PIR) a Marxist group strongly pro-United States.

Bolivia is important to the U. S. and Britain for its tin, quinine and rubber, but there are views here that the U. S. and Britain are even more important to Bolivia which lives by her exports.

At present, the U. S. is getting more tin from the Belgian Congo than she is from Bolivia and at a lower price.

A Bolivian mission has just arrived in Washington to resume negotiations on a tin agreement. The last pact expired June 30, and the Bolivian mine owners have been trying unsucessfully to get a 10 cent boost in price above the established 60 cents a pound level.

The Bolivian ambassador in Washington, Luis Fernando Gua-

CITY HALL STRIKE IN MONTREAL TODAY

MONTREAL, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—White-collar workers of Montreal decided at a mass-meeting tonight to go on strike to back up demands for wage increases from the Quebec Municipal Commission, which controls the finances of the city.

The City Hall workers, members of the National Syndicate of Municipal Employes, voted 950-40 to cease work, with the stoppage to be effective tomorrow morning.

The vote came after officials had presented to a mass-meeting an offer of Labor Minister Rochette to appoint a conciliation board to settle the wage dispute between the workers and the city.

The city normally employs 2300 white collar workers. There is no definite indication as to how many actually belong to the union, although it is known a majority do. Whether the non-union workers or the members of other unions would join the strikers was not known.

The workers are demanding wage increases of $500 annually.

MONTREAL FACES NEW STRIKE THREAT

Montreal, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—L. E. Potvin, chairman of the Montreal Municipal Commission, said representatives of municipal white-collar workers told him they would strike if the commission does not grant them wage increases by 5 P. M. today.

The white-collar workers had been promised recognition of their union last week, staving off a threatened strike a day after the city's policemen, firemen and public service workers were away from their jobs for fourteen hours in a fight also over union recognition.

A representative of the white-collar workers told newsmen a definite answer to the wage-increase demand would be expected in time for a mass meeting this evening.

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SHELLS CAUSE SCARE

Ottawa, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Target practice by a Canadian merchantman off the west coast of Vancouver Island threw military establishments on the Pacific into turmoil last night. Planes were sent to scour nearby waters for hostile craft and leave for military personnel was canceled.

Not until early today was the source of the shells, which landed in the water near a small cape, between Tofino and Port Hardy, definitely identified.

A few miles from the area is Estevan Point, where shells from a Japanese submarine struck Canadian soil many months ago.

4,500 Jap Dead On Isles: Tokyo

New York, Dec. 20 (AP)—A Tokyo broadcast heard today by United States Government monitors said Japanese forces on Tarawa and Makin islands in the Gilberts had "died heroically to the last man" in their final "charge against the enemy on November 25."

A Japanese imperial headquarters communique, beamed both to the homeland and the United States, said the garrison fell before "overwhelming superiority in numbers" of the American landing forces, estimated at 50,000.

Reports 4,500 Jap Dead

The broadcast said 3,000 Japanese troops and about 1,500 civilians in naval service all were killed.

A Tokyo broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said Rear Admiral Kenji Shibazaki, commander of the garrison, was among those killed, and quoted Rear Admiral Hideo Yano, chief of the naval press section, as saying "he died like a true Samurai—he must be contented."

Tension Increases In North Italy

New York, Dec. 20 (AP)—Tension between Fascists and Catholics in Nazi-occupied Italy has been increased by the arrest in a Tuscany monastery of a former official in Marshal Pietro Badoglio's Government and the abbot who gave him shelter, the Swiss newspaper *La Suisse* said in an article reported to the Office of War Information today.

The article said that the official, Mario Caracciolo di Feroleto, military commander of Florence for forty-five days, and the abbot, charged with "complicity," faced the death sentence.

La Suisse asserted that Roberto Farinacci, Fascist Minister of State and newspaper editor, had continued his attacks on members of the clergy by charging that Carlo Cardinal Salotti, "an intimate collaborator of the Pope," had welcomed the fall of Mussolini.

SHIPMENT OF FOOD TO OCCUPIED AREAS BACKED IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—(AP) A resolution urging this country to join in an international effort for the shipment of food to the starving people of Nazi-occupied European nations won unanimous approval today of the Senate Foreign Relations committee.

The committee endorsed a measure by Senators Gillette (D-Iowa) and Taft (R-Ohio) calling on the State department to work out with Great Britain, Sweden, Switzerland and other governments a system by which privately-financed relief could be made available to the stricken countries.

To Seek Action Today

Senator Gillette said he would ask the Senate to act tomorrow on the measure, which would have no force at law but would represent an expression of the body's sentiments. It is in the form of a simple resolution which does not require House or Presidential action.

The Iowa senator said that if a relief system is set up it probably would be patterned after the project under which food and other supplies have been sent to Greece under the supervision of the Swedish and Swiss governments and the International Red Cross.

Food supplies now are available in South America which could be purchased with private funds and transported to Belgium, Norway, Poland, the Netherlands, Greece, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia in neutral ships, Senator Gillette said.

Endorsed By Hoover

The resolution was endorsed by former President Herbert Hoover and others in a series of hearings conducted by a sub-committee. Senator Gillette attributed opposition to the British who fear the food and supplies thus conducted through the European blockade might be misappropriated by the Germans.

The resolution provides that any distribution of relief supplies be based on agreements by the belligerents for the protection of the native and imported food supplies, "with rigid safeguarding of such relief so that no military advantage whatever may accrue to the civil populations or armed forces of the invading nations."

In a separate action, the Foreign Relations committee also approved unanimously a resolution by Senator Gillette and 11 others proposing that President Roosevelt set up a commission of diplomatic, economic and military experts who would plan ways "to save the surviving Jewish people of Europe from extinction at the hands of Nazi Germany."

The Nazis were charged in the resolution with having "exterminated clos[illegible] two million" Jewish men, wo[illegible] and children in Europe.

GEN. SOMERVELL DEFENDS OIL FIELD PROJECT IN CANADA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 — (AP) In a bristling retort to governmental demands for abandonment of the Army's $130,000,000 oil venture in Canada, Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell proclaimed it today as an essential link in Allied invasion strategy which "should be expanded."

The tall, gray-haired chief of the Army's services of supply told critics on the Senate's war investigating committee that the project was "courageously" and successfully executed despite geographical obstacles and "the counsels of the timid."

Oppose Project

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson has reported to the committee that he, Interior Secretary Ickes,

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and Navy Secretary Knox are agreed that the project should be junked.

Chairman Truman (D.-Mo.) announced after Gen. Somervell left the stand that his testimony "hasn't changed my mind that this is a bad, bad project, undertaken without an estimate of its cost and the time required to complete it."

Gen. Somervell declared that the nation's joint chiefs of staff have made the project an essential part of their grand strategy for a global offensive, and with its prospective production beyond early dreams, "it is not a question of completing it—I have no doubt funds will be sought for its expansion soon."

As for the Nelson-Ickes-Knox junking idea, Gen. Somervell said:

"It would be the height of folly to throw away this supply when it is in our hands after months of effort. We might as well have gotten off Tarawa after having killed all but one squad of Japs as to get out of there (Canol) now."

Contracts Renegotiated

Gen. Somervell, replying to congressional critics of his failure to guarantee United States post-war rights to oil discoveries at Norman Wells, said contracts were now being renegotiated with the Imperial Oil Co. of Canada as well as the Canadian government covering the wells, a pipeline from Norman to White Horse and an aviation refinery at the latter point.

Much of his testimony was devoted to a description of the military menace to Alaska when construction was ordered in April, 1942, when tankers and shipping were not to be had "and oil and gasoline were needed for our defense."

Asserting that a production of only two to three million barrels had been anticipated from the fields, Gen. Somervell told the committee:

"Fortunately we struck oil far in excess of our wildest expectations. It is certain to be a 50,000,000 barrel field and probably a 100,000,000 barrel field."

Senator Hatch (D.-N. M.) voiced the first defense of the project by a committeeman when he congratulated Gen. Somervell for undertaking the project, even though it might have been "a wild gamble" at the time.

SECOND RAIL GROUP MAY ORDER STRIKE AT MEETING TODAY

15 Chiefs of Non-Operating Unions Called to Washington Conference.

ODT ISSUES WARNING

Fears Railroad Tie-Up Would Be Worse Than Enemy Victory.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 — (AP) Leaders of a million non-operating railroad employes may set a strike date tomorrow or Wednesday, compounding the danger of a nation-wide rail tieup ordered by five operating brotherhoods, beginning Dec. 30, to enforce wage demands.

While President Roosevelt quietly continued to seek a settlement and a House committee delayed action on the issue, transportation director Joseph B. Eastman uttered the warning that a rail strike "could do more harm to the war effort" than anything the enemy might do.

Union Chiefs to Meet

Sorely disappointed by failure to get prompt House action on the Senate-approved resolution which would validate an increase of eight cents an hour, a sub-committee of the non-operating unions decided to summon all 15 chiefs of those unions to a meeting tomorrow to consider the setting of a strike date.

The 350,000 operating railway workers have called a strike for Dec. 30, while the 1,100,000 non-operating clerks, machinists and similar workers have taken a strike vote without announcing results.

Mr. Eastman said the workers, after exhausting all appeal remedies, had the legal right to strike but "in my opinion they could not strike and remain good citizens."

"A strike," he said at a press conference, "might even cost some lives."

House Committee Acts

Mr. Eastman's warning came as the House Interstate committee moved today to take all jurisdiction over railway wage controversies from Economic Stabilization Director Vinson, key figure in both disputes.

Postponing action until Jan. 10 on a Senate-approved resolution to force an eight-cents-an-hour pay increase for the non-operating employes over Vinson's protests, the committee authorized a sub-committee to draft an amendment to the Railway Labor act exempting railway controversies from the stabilization act.

Simultaneously, it was learned that chiefs of the operating brotherhoods had visited the White House for another conference with President Roosevelt and War Mobilization Director James Byrnes concerning issues involved in the threatened strike. A five-hour conference at the White House of the labor chiefs and management representatives with the President and other government leaders yesterday failed to achieve a settlement of the controversy.

The nature of today's discussions at the White House was not disclosed. The labor and management groups, at the President's behest, will get together tomorrow for further talks.

TREASURY CHIEF BLASTS CONGRESS

Morgenthau Denounces Reduction in Tax Bill—Presidential Veto Hinted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 — (AP) Treasury Secretary Morgenthau angrily denounced Congress tonight for batting down his new revenue bill to one-fifth his recommendations and furthermore charged the lawmakers with opening the door to "truly extraordinary profits" by war contractors.

Secretary Morgenthau's heated comments to a press conference immediately raised the prospect of a request for a Presidential veto of the entire tax bill.

Hopes for Reversals

The secretary held out one hope for his aims, a reversal of congressional opinion over the Christmas recess, which isn't considered very likely.

Secretary Morgenthau blasted at two actions by the House and the Senate Finance committee on his $10,500,000,000 tax bill—the way it was cut down to $2,284,000,000, and the amendments rewriting the act for renegotiation of war contracts to recapture excess profits.

As to the revenue yield provided now, Secretary Morgenthau said "The Treasury would be better off with no tax bill—but on that basis we'd be awfully bad off."

On the liberalized renegotiation phases, the secretary, biting off his words, asserted:

Fears Extortionate Profits

"They open the way to truly extortionate profits. I predict that if they are enacted into law they will come back to plague not only the Congress but the war goods manufacturers who get temporary gain from them.

"They hold the seed of a national scandal.

"I refer to provisions such as those eliminating from renegotiation the makers of so-called standard articles and the retroactive exemption of sub-contractors whose goods do not enter into the final product. Other provisions of the bill would leave final settlements under renegotiation open for years to come."

The "smartest thing business can do," said Secretary Morgenthau, is to leave the renegotiation law alone, "unless business executives want to spend the rest of their lives on the hill before investigating committees."

Renegotiation has recovered more than $5,000,000,000 from war contracts. All those for more than $100,000 were subject to this law. The new version raises this minimum to $500,000.

McNutt Discloses Program For Returning Servicemen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 — (AP) Paul V. McNutt staked a claim today to the many-sided job of absorbing millions of soldiers and sailors back into civilian life.

He did it by announcing a demobilization program based on the 1,500 local offices of the United States Employment service, a part of the War Manpower commission which he heads.

14 Agencies Involved

The manpower phase of the nation's conversion to peacetime is a job in which at least 14 government agencies have an interest. There has been speculation over who would coordinate it.

Mr. McNutt, who yesterday termed "nonsense" reports he might resign as manpower chairman because President Roosevelt signed a bill depriving him of direct supervision over Selective Service, acted today like anything but an official on his way out.

He jumped squarely into the demobilization saddle and disclosed detailed plans for:

1. Placing veterans in jobs. About 100,000 persons now are leaving the armed services every month, WMC officials said. Placing them now is "simple," Mr. McNutt said in a statement, therefore the program during wartime will be designed to gain experience for the huge assignment when peace comes.

2. Counselling veterans in all their problems. Mr. McNutt said the employment service office in each community would serve as a single place where the veteran can go to get all the answers and services to which he is entitled.

3. Coordinating government activities.

Anticipates No Conflict

Mr. McNutt told a press conference he anticipates no jurisdictional struggle in handling demobilization.

Two non-McNutt agencies which have a heavy stake in handling veterans are the Veterans administration and Selective Service.

Mr. McNutt emphasized that "we have always worked very closely" with the Veterans administration, which handles pensions and operates hospitals.

He said the only demobilization function which Congress delegated to Selective Service is returning servicemen to their old jobs, if they want it. Mr. McNutt said his p[illegible] does not conflict with that function.

Mr. McNutt, as manpower chairman and Federal Security administrator, controls the employment service, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Social Security board, Office of Education and Office of Community War Services.

Mr. McNutt's experimental demobilization program will begin in January at six local offices of employment service, in New Haven, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Ft. Worth, St. Louis, and Los Angeles.

The Honor Roll

ARMY CASUALTIES.

Washington, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—The War Department made public today the names of 197 United States Army casualties in the Asiatic, Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean, Middle Eastern, Pacific and Southwest Pacific war areas. Included in the list were these with their next of kin:

KILLED

NEW YORK.

Central Pacific Area.

NUNNERY, DANIEL T., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Julia A. Nunnery, 37-23 62d street, Woodside.

European Area.

HOFFMAN, WALTER H., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Grace Hoffman, 1711 Himrod street, Brooklyn.

ROCKETTO, HAROLD J., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Blanche Rocketto, 2265 65th street, Brooklyn.

Mediterranean Area.

COSTELLO, MICHAEL, Pfc.; mother, Mrs. Fannie Costello, 310 Rogers avenue, Brooklyn.

DENON, ARTHUR F., Pfc.; wife, Mrs. Dorothy Denon, 362 Linden Boulevard, Brooklyn.

FERRICK, JAMES J., technician, fifth grade; father, James Ferrick, 109-58 132d street, South Ozone Park.

KARGOE, JOHN L., private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Kargoe, 67 North Third street, Brooklyn.

KNUDESEN, HERBERT S., private; mother, Mrs. Agnes Knudesen, 978 56th street, Brooklyn.

MULLER, FREDERICK P., Jr., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Catherine C. Muller, 114-27 136th avenue, South Ozone Park.

SCHWORTZ, JACOB, private; stepfather, Sam Geoll, 180 Chester street, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.

Asiatic Area.

CYBOWSKI, PAUL, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Leonora Cybowski, 645 Spicer avenue, South Plainfield.

Mediterranean Area.

McDOLE, RILEY J., Jr., private; Mrs. Lulu McDole, 24 Trinity street, Newton.

SMITH, HOWARD A., captain; mother, Mrs. Emily A. Smith, 180 West End avenue, Ridgewood.

TSAIRIS, ACHILLES A., technician, fifth grade; father, Alkis Tsairis, 89 Fairmount avenue, Newark.

CONNECTICUT.

European Area.

TOROK, JULIUS W., staff sergeant; brother, Edward W. Torok, 355 Post Road, Darien.

Mediterranean Area.

McCORMICK, DANIEL, technician, fourth grade; sister, Miss Mary McCormick, 136 Maple avenue, Greenwich.

Pacific Area.

DINA, WINSTON R., corporal, father, John B. Dina, 956 North avenue, Bridgeport.

U. S. TO END DELAYS IN ARMY PENSIONS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—The War Department today announced steps taken in co-operation with the Veterans' Administration to eliminate delays between the date a soldier is discharged for physical disability and the time he begins to receive a pension or other benefits.

Veterans' Administration personnel is being asigned to Army installations to facilitate filing of claims for benefits. One unit already is in operation at Walter Reed Hospital here and its experiences will be extended as soon as possible to other installations.

"Thus, before the soldier actually leaves the Army he may not only receive competent advice on the merits of individual claims but a decision on them," the department said.

Those mentally ill who require further treatment and veterans facilities will be discharged by the War Department to a Veterans Administration facility.

Blind personnel will be retained in the Army in order to complete their social adjustment training even though further hospitalization is not required.

SEAMAN IS ARRESTED ON SABOTAGE CHARGE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 — (AP) A merchant seaman who contended that three hand grenades found in his ship's bunk were just "souvenirs" has been arrested on a sabotage charge, the Department of Justice announced today.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents apprehended the seaman, Michael Pasquale Caserta, 24, at Cleveland, O., Dec. 18.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said Casterta signed for a foreign voyage during June, 1943, and while abroad picked up three Italian hand grenades, which he said he planned to bring to his Cleveland home as souvenirs.

"When the ship docked at Brooklyn Nov. 16, 1943, Caserta apparently lost interest in the grenades, however, and left them hidden on the ship when he departed for home," Hoover said.

Two naval guards found the grenades the next day, and one of them exploded, resulting in multiple shrapnel wounds to both men, Hoover reported.

A fugitive complaint is being filed today at Cleveland, and Caserta probably will be removed to Brooklyn for trial, Hoover said.

Admiral Pettengill's Son Missing in Pacific

Washington, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Lieut. George Pettengill 3d., son of Rear Admiral George Pettengill, is missing in action. He was attached to the aircraft carrier Liscome Bay, torpedoed last month during action in the Gilbert Island area.

Lieut. Pettengill, 34 years old, resided at 23 East 74th street, New York. Born in Seattle, Wash., he was commissioned a lieutenant (jg) on February 5, 1941, and called to active duty on March 23, 1942. His father, a retired naval officer, lives at Charleston, W. Va.

Additional Casualties Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—The Navy Department announced today fifty-one casualties, including six dead, seventeen wounded and twenty-eight missing. Among them were the following, all marines:

NEW YORK

HARVEY, ALVIN Jr., private first class missing; wife, Mrs. Alvin Harvey Jr. 126 Franklin Street, Tarrytown.

KLOCK, LIPE, private first class, wounded; mother, Mrs. Clara Boiner, Fort Plain.

PYZAK, EDWARD B., private first class missing; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pyzak, 511 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

TAUSINGER, JOHN W., private, wounded; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tausinger, 122-46 Eightieth Drive, Jamaica, Queens.

NEW JERSEY

BELL, ROBERT S., private, missing; father, Alexander L. Bell, 939 Edgewood Avenue, Trenton.

BRUSH, GEORGE E., platoon sergeant, missing; brother, Howard A. Brush, Lee Place, Basking Ridge.

DE LEEUW, CORNELIUS, corporal, missing; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wisse De Leeuw, 109 Lawrence Avenue, Lodi.

HILAIRE, LOUIS, private first class, missing; wife, [illegible] Louise Hilaire, Bloomingdale.

KALKUS, [illegible] H M., private first class, missing; [illegible]r. Mrs Margaret Kalkus, 227 North [illegible]d Street, Elizabeth.

Total of War Stamp Sales $1,068,000,000 Nov. 30

O.W.I. Reports Heavy Buying Now for Yule Gifts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—War stamp sales reached $1,068,000,000 on Nov. 30, the Office of War Information reported today, with a "particularly heavy" sale now in progress for Christmas gifts.

The O. W. I. said that almost one-fifth of the value of stamps sold since the program began in May, 1941, is still in the hands of purchasers.

Approximately $720,782,000 worth of stamps had been converted into war bonds up to Oct. 31.

O. W. I. said that youth organizations, including Boy and Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls, will have sold nearly $1,000,000,000 worth of stamps and bonds this year, while sales in schools are expected to top the $500,000,000 mark in 1943.

Newsboys are aiming at a total for the year of 1,000,000,000 ten-cent stamps by Jan. 1; this goal, representing $100,000,000, "is definitely in sight," the O. W. I. reported.

Total November sales were $39,565,000, about $500,000 higher than in November a year ago.

RICKENBACKER SEES VICTORY NEXT YEAR

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 — (AP) Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, in his annual Christmas greetings to his many personal friends, today predicted victory over the Germans in 1944.

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"America has produced a generation of fighting men unequalled in our history—men whose deeds, in my opinion, make possible a total victory over the cruel and heartless enemy in Europe during the year of 1944," he wrote.

Rickenbacker, who as a personal representative of Secretary of War Stimson has visited every front on which American forces are to be found, urged persons who are at their firesides this yuletide to keep in mind those who are "fighting, bleeding and dying for the comforts and securities we are enjoying."

"Let us play our part to the utmost to preserve for them the type of America they are fighting for and the way of life we are enjoying, when they return after the victory comes," he said.

Duke of Alba's Kin Admits Aid to Nazis

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Carlos Vejarano y Cassina, described by the FBI as a cousin of the Duke of Alba, pleaded guilty in Federal Court today to an indictment charging that he failed to notify the State Department that he acted as a foreign agent of the Nazi government from Nov. 22, 1940, to Jan. 20, 1941.

Federal Judge John W. Clancy fixed Dec. 27 for sentencing. Cassina, known in New York and Hollywood society as Count Nava de Tajo, who married a New York barge captain's daughter in 1941, faces possible imprisonment for ten years and a $5000 fine.

TWO SUB OFFICERS RECEIVE MEDALS

U. S. SUBMARINE BASE, New London, Dec. 20. — (AP) Comdr. Wreford G. Chapple, 35, of West Mystic, and Lt. Comdr. Lyle E. Strickler, 31, of Noank, were decorated here today by Rear Admiral F. A. Daubin, commander submarines, Atlantic fleet, for heroic action against the Japanese.

Chapple, Annapolis '30, received a Gold Star in lieu of a second Silver Star medal and Strickler, Annapolis '34, was given a Silver Star medal.

Chapple received his decoration for his successful attack on Japanese shipping in enemy-controlled waters. His citation, signed by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, credits his gallantry and intrepidity, daring seamanship and heroic action with sinking and damaging an important amount of enemy shipping and states that his conduct was an inspiration to his officers and crew, and was in accordance with the highest traditions of the naval service.

Strickler was cited for gallantry and intrepidity in action against the enemy. The citation credits him with displaying great skill in maintaining the engineering plant of his ship and with rendering invaluable aid in the successful execution of two special missions.

Canadian Says The Banting Is Unity Symbol

Dr. Cody Speaks at Launching of Liberty Ship Named for Insulin Co-Discoverer

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20 (AP).—The steamship Frederick Banting, Liberty ship named for the Canadian physician who collaborated in the discovery of insulin, was described today by Dr. H. J. Cody, of Toronto, as visible evidence of the unity of the United Nations.

Dr. Cody, president of the University of Toronto, spoke at a luncheon following the launching at the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyard, where Lady Banting sponsored the vessel, 267th launched at Fairfield.

The ship is "an outward and visible sign of the unity of aim, of ideal, of heart and of effort among the United Nations as together they battle for those spiritual values—freedom, justice, truth, kindliness—which underlie our common democracies and guarantee their value and their permanence," Dr. Cody said.

Lady Banting, widow of the doctor who was killed in an airplane accident over Newfoundland in 1941, is a resident of Toronto, a fifth-year medical student at the University of Toronto and a member of the Canadian Women's Army Corps.

Dr. Banting in 1933 was credited with the invention of a device to free mine air of silica dust which is responsible for the occupational disease known as silicosis. With J. J. R. MacLeod he received the Nobel prize in medicine in 1923 for his work on insulin.

ITALIAN PRISONERS PUBLISH OWN PAPER

FORT BENNING, Ga., Dec. 20—(AP) Italian prisoners of war at Fort Benning are publishing a weekly newspaper in their native tongue, "Il Nostro Giornale" (our newspaper)—and over the masthead it carries the motto, "I Am In Search Of Liberty Which Is So Precious."

The paper has a section devoted to internment camp news, and publishes short stories, poetry, sports and recreational news, with the stories illustrated by sketches.

U. S. VESSEL SUNK IN GULF OF MEXICO

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20—(AP) Members of a Navy armed guard crew told today of spending more than 50 hours in lifeboats upon the choppy waters of the Gulf of Mexico after an enemy submarine sank their medium sized United States merchant vessel with two torpedo hits early this month. Ten men are missing of 80 who were aboard.

It was the first such torpedoing in the gulf since early April when a small Norwegian merchant vessel was sunk.

Jack H. Dodendorf, gunner's mate 3rd class, of Columbus, Neb., said "I was sound asleep when the first torpedo hit. It struck forward, exploding in a dry cargo hold. It was like running into the side of a mountain in a fast car.

"When I reached the deck there was no confusion and the sub was nowhere in sight. I ran back below and grabbed my picture of my girl. I scrambled topside. I was glad I had my girl's picture. We still couldn't see the sub."

Lieut. (j.g.) A. Frank Bray of Martinez, Calif., commanding officer of the armed guard crew and last man to leave the vessel, said the ship went down about an hour after the final torpedo hit her amidships. He said the knockout punch was No. 3 torpedo. "A second one just thumped into us without going off."

Lieut. Bray said the men missing were members of the armed guard gun crew and that he believed they failed to reach a life raft after sticking to their gun "praying for a shot at a sub they couldn't see."

Other merchantmen and armed guard crewmen were ordered to abandon ship after the first torpedo hit. Lieut. Bray stayed on with the gun unit, later swimming to a raft.

MacArthur Is Reported Planning Capital Visit

May Set March for Conferences on War and Candidacies

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INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 20 (AP).—"The Indianapolis Star" will say tomorrow morning in a dispatch credited to its Washington bureau that General Douglas MacArthur is making "tentative plans" to return to Washington next month for a series of conferences.

The dispatch, quoting "persistent reports of reliable persons returning from Australia," said in part:

"Whether General MacArthur, who reaches the retirement age of sixty-four on Jan. 26, will present his resignation to President Roosevelt and take heed of the 'MacArthur for President' movement, is not clear at this time. . . .

"The proposed trip assumes greater proportions . . . in view of the recent announcements concerning organizational plans of the 'MacArthur for President' faction (of the Republican party) headed by Senator Arthur Vandenberg (Republican, of Michigan)."

Health of Troops In Pacific 'Excellent'

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Brigadier General Percy J. Carroll, of St. Louis, who has been chief surgeon of the American Expeditionary Forces in Australia, said today the health of American troops in the South Pacific is excellent, "much better than the general health of the troops in France during the last war."

CHINESE HAVE SENSE OF HUMOR

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Dec. 20—(AP) The adventures of a Chinese scholar in the United States are largely devoted to dispelling a common belief that his countrymen are a race of laundry-men whose chief topic of conversation is "no tickee, no washee."

So says Dr. Yu-Shan Han, professor of history at the University of California at Los Angeles, who thinks the two countries really have similar senses of humor.

The Chinese have the same love of slang and puns as Americans, Han explains, but they incorporate their wisecracks in Proverbs. For instance, they say, "A man thinks he knows; a woman knows better."—"long visits bring short compliments." Instead of our "a slip of a lip may sink a ship", they say "One word escapes one's mouth and four horses cannot catch it."

Born in Peking, Han has studied at Yen-Chiang university, Harvard, Boston and Columbia. He taught members of Madame Chiang's family at St. John's in Shanghai, but left in 1938 under threat of assassination by the Japanese. Since then, except for duties with the Central bank in Changking in 1940, he has been teaching in the United States.

Several times a week, the professor speaks to local gatherings to present the Chinese viewpoint. He says he does not want to varnish over weaknesses and abuses in China, but aims to show his country as an arm-in-arm ally of the United States.

Han often is asked if the Chinese still wear pigtails and the women bind their feet. He explains that both practices are against the law now, and schoolboys even take vows not to marry girls with bound feet.

ADD LONDON - RUSSIAN (O'QUINN) X-L SECTOR

GERMAN ANXIETY OVER THE RUSSIAN ATTACK WAS REFLECTED IN A BROADCAST BY COL. ERNST VON HAMMER, DNB ANALYST, WHO DECLARED THAT THE OFFENSIVE WAS SHOWING NO SIGN OF SLOWING UP WITH EACH ASSAULT "PRECEDED BY A MOST POWERFUL ARTILLERY BARRAGE AND AIRPLANES ATTACKING IN GREAT NUMBERS."

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THE RUSSIANS LISTED OBOL AS ONE OF THE TOWNS CAPTURED IN THE NEW OFFENSIVE. AVAILABLE MAPS SHOW A TOWN OF THAT NAME 52 MILES SOUTHWEST OF NEVEL AND ONLY 20 MILES EAST OF POLOTSK. IF THAT IS THE OBOL REFERRED TO BY MOSCOW, THEN THE RUSSIANS HAVE CUT THE VITEBSK-POLOTSK RAILWAY AT A POINT 40 MILES NORTHWEST OF VITEBSK. GILMORE'S MOSCOW DISPATCH, HOWEVER, SAID RUSSIAN UNITS "APPEARED HEADED FOR THE VITEBSK-POLOTSK RAILWAY."

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THE SOVIET COMMUNIQUE DID NOT MENTION FIGHTING IN OTHER THEATERS, BUT THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THE RED ARMY SUFFERED HEAVY CASUALTIES IN REPEATED UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACKS AT THE KHERSON BRIDGEHEAD AT THE MOUTH OF THE DNIEPER RIVER. THE GERMANS ALSO ASSERTED ALL SOVIET ATTEMPTS TO BREAK THROUGH NAZI POSITIONS IN THE KIROVOGRAD AREA IN THE DNIEPER BEND HAD FAILED.

BZ335AEW

ADD LONDON (WHITE) xx SHIEA

REPORTS FROM ACROSS THE CHANNEL SAID THE GERMANS WERE HURRIEDLY READYING ANTI-INVASION MEASURES. VICHY RADIO SAID MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL HAD ARRIVED AT HEADQUARTERS OF MARSHAL KARL VON RUNSTEDT, GERMAN COMMANDER IN THE WEST.

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TA725PEW

ADD LONDON - AERIAL (STURDEVANT) xx OPPOSITION

IN CONTRAST A SWISS EYEWITNESS TOLD THE BASEL NATIONAL ZEITUNG ONDAY THAT BERLIN IS NOW THREE-FIFTHS DESTROYED, WITH NEARLY 2,000,000 PERSONS HOMELESS.)

THE AMERICAN MEDIUMS NOW HAVE A RECORD OF 7,000 SORTIES FLOWN WITH ONLY 21 PLANES MISSING, A LOSS PERCENTAGE OF THREE-TENTHS OF ONE PER CENT.

CARRYING FROM 3,000 TO 4,000 POUNDS OF BOMBS EACH, THE MEDIUMS HAVE DUMPED MORE THAN 7,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON MILITARY TARGETS IN OCCUPIED FRANCE, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS. THEIR OBJECTIVES HAVE BEEN MAINLY AIRFIELDS BUT THEY ALSO HAVE HIT RAILWAY YARDS, MILITARY INSTALLATIONS, POWER STATIONS, COKE OVENS AND SHIPYARDS.

THE MARAUDERS STARTED THEIR MEDIUM ALTITUDE ATTACKS LAST JULY BY SENDING 18 TO 20 PLANES OVER THEIR TARGETS. NOW THEY CAN MASS MORE THAN 200, WITH THE FORCE STILL GROWING.

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OF THE 21 PLANES LOST IN THE FIRST 99 MISSIONS ONLY TWO WENT DOWN BEFORE ENEMY FIGHTERS, A TRIBUTE TO THE SPEED OF THE MEDIUMS AND THEIR GOOD FIGHTER COVER.

JP348PEW

LONDON, DEC 20-(AP)-IN ONE OF THE WAR'S MOST DRAMATIC FIGHTER BATTLES A FLIGHT OF THUNDERBOLTS ASSISTED A CRIPPLED FORTRESS TODAY AGAINST WHICH FIVE NAZI FIGHTERS WERE MOVING IN FOR THE KILL.

THE THUNDERBOLTS STREAKED OUT OF THE SUN AND IN A MATTER OF SECONDS SENT EVERY ONE OF THE ENEMY ATTACKERS DOWN IN FLAMES.

IN ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT LT.WILLARD W.MILLIKAN OF SHENANDOAH, IOWA, FOLLOWED ONE MESSERSCHMITT 109 ALL THE WAY FROM 30,000 FEET DOWN TO 5,000 FEET BEFORE THE NAZI BURST INTO FLAMES AND CRASHED.

LT.COL.GLENN F.DUNCAN (1617 WINDERN AVE.) HOUSTON, TEXAS, COMMANDING ONE GROUP AND LT.JOE H.POWERS, JR., (2638 EAST 26TH PLACE) TULSA, OKLA., BECAME ACES TODAY BY KNOCKING DOWN ONE NAZI PLANE EACH TO BRING THEIR TOTAL TO FIVE APIECE.

SH1049PEW

LONDON, DEC 20-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, INCREASED BY 1,340,000 NEW MEMBERS IN 1941, NOW NUMBERS 4,600,000.

LONDON, DEC 20-(AP)-FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN CONFERRED TODAY WITH LEADERS OF THE PROVISIONAL POLISH GOVERNMENT AND WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE GIVEN THEM AN ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT TEHERAN CONVERSATIONS WITH RUSSIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER, VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV, CONCERNING RUSSIAN-POLISH RELATIONS.

THE POLISH LEADERS, PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, FOREIGN MINISTER TADEUSZ ROMER, AND AMBASSADOR TO LONDON COUNT EDWARD RACZYNSKI, WERE ALSO UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE DISCUSSED THEIR COUNTRY'S POSSIBLE ADHERENCE TO THE RUSSIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT.

LONDON, TUESDAY, DEC 21-(AP)-LONDON HAD A HALF HOUR ALERT TODAY FOR THE THIRD NIGHT IN SUCCESSION.

GUNFIRE WAS HEARD DURING THE PERIOD AND A SMALL NUMBER OF PLANES WERE SEEN FLYING IN FROM THE SOUTH.

LONDON, DEC 20-(AP)-NON-MEDICAL [illegible] PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IS GETTING BETTER WAS DISCLOSED TODAY; HE INSISTS ON RECEIVING HIS NEWSPAPERS AS USUAL.

THE NEWSPAPERS ARE FLOWN DAILY TO THE PRIME MINISTER IN THE MIDDLE EAST, WHERE HE IS RECUPERATING FROM AN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA.

LONDON, DEC 21-(AP)-THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE, NOW IN SESSION HERE, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A CONFERENCE OF THE ENTIRE ORGANIZATION WILL BE HELD IN THE UNITED STATES, PROBABLY IN PHILADELPHIA, ON APRIL 20, 1944.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION WAS CREATED IN 1919 AS A PART OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY.

LONDON, DEC 20-(AP)-A GERMAN "SECRET WEAPON"--A GLIDER BOMB POWERED BY ROCKETS AND CONTROLLED BY RADIO--WAS DESCRIBED TODAY IN THE FIRST EYEWITNESS REPORTS OF AN ATTACK ON A RECENT BIG ALLIED CONVOY WITH THE SWIFT-DIVING BOMBS.

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THE GLIDER BOMBS, RELEASED BY EIGHT NAZI PLANES, ALL MISSED, SAID TWO BRITISH MARINE OFFICERS WHO ADDED THAT THE ATTACKS "LOOKED LIKE THE DAY OF A MARTIAN INVASION WAS HERE."

THEIR ACCOUNT OF THE ROCKET GLIDERS WAS RELEASED COINCIDENT WITH REPORTS REACHING SPAIN THAT THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF HAD DECIDED TO PUT A BOASTED "SECRET WEAPON" INTO USE IMMEDIATELY.

ROBERT DALEY, A GUNNERY OFFICER, SAID THE BOMBS WERE CARRIED BY GLIDERS ABOUT 25 FEET LONG AND WITH 15-FOOT WINGSPREAD. ONE GLIDER WAS SLUNG UNDER EACH OF THE EIGHT TWIN-ENGINED BOMBERS STRIKING AT THE CONVOY.

THIS APPARENTLY WAS THE FIRST MULTIPLE ATTACK WITH THE GLIDER BOMBS. ONE SUCH GLIDER HAD BEEN REPORTED USED IN A PREVIOUS ATTACK.

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THE GERMAN BOMBERS MADE A HEAD-ON ATTACK, DALEY SAID RELEASING THE GLIDERS SOME DISTANCE FROM THE SHIPS. BY RADIO CONTROL, THEY KEPT THE GLIDERS ON A HORIZONTAL COURSE UNTIL THEY NEARED THE VESSELS THEN SENT THEM ZOOMING DOWN. THE GLIDERS TRAILED WHITE SMOKE, AND PICKED UP TREMENDOUS SPEED IN THEIR DIVE.

ALTHOUGH NONE HIT THEIR TARGETS, ONE GLIDER WAS SHOT DOWN A SHORT DISTANCE FROM DALEY'S OWN VESSEL, AND MIGHT OTHERWISE HAVE STRUCK HOME.

"THE GLIDER BOMBS EXPLODED WHEN THEY HIT THE WATE, THROWING UP A

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SPOUT AND A BIG CLOUD OF BLACK SMOKE," DALEY SAID.

THE GERMANS COULD MAKE THEM TURN CORNERS, HE ADDED, AND THE GLIDERS HAD BRILLIANT RED LIGHTS, POSSIBLY FOR USE AT NIGHT. ONE OF THE BOMBERS ALSO WAS DOWNED IN THIS ATTACK, MADE IN DAYLIGHT.

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BZ507AEW

BY HENRY B.JAMESON (200)

A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN BRITAIN, DEC 20-(AP)-THREE FLYING FORTRESS GUNNERS WHO PASSED OUT FROM LACK OF OXYGEN IN 50-BELOW-ZERO WEATHER 25,000 FEET ABOVE GERMANY TODAY SUFFERED FROSTBITE AT THEIR POSTS BEFORE THEY WERE RESCUED BY FELLOW CREWMXN.

ALL THREE, TWO OF THEM ON ONE BOMBER, APPARENTLY WERE VICTIMS OF SNARLED OXYGEN LINES.

"THEY SIMPLY BROUGHT TWO DEAD MEN BACK TO LIFE," DECLARED LT. FRED RECTOR OF GREER, S.C., PILOT OF A FORTRESS DESCRIBING THE WORK OF THREE ENLISTED MEMBERS OF HIS CREW. THEY ARE SGT.CHARLES E.VONDRACHEK, 24, REEDSVILLE, WIS., TOP-TURRET GUNNER; SGT. H.K.TWING, 25, AMARILLO, TEXAS, LEFT WAIST GUNNER, AND SGT. JOHN M.ELLIOTT, 20, SHAWNEE, OKLA., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER.

FAILING TO GET A REPLY FROM THE TAIL GUNNER ON THE INTER-PHONE SHORTLY BEFORE THE SHIP REACHED THE TARGET, VONDRACHEK SAID HE WENT TO EINVESTIGATE AND FOUND THE TAIL GUNNER "OUT COLD," KNEELING BEHIND HIS GUNS. HE WAS REVIVED AND MOVED INTO THE RADIO ROOM AND WRAPPED IN BLANKETS.

MEANWHILE THE BALL TURRET GUNNER SLUMPED OVER AND TWING LEFT ELLIOTT TO MAN BOTH WAIST GUNS WHILE HE WORKED ON THE STRICKEN GUNNER.

"HE BECAME HYSTERICAL, TRIED TO FIGHT AND I PASSED OUT ONCE MYSELF BEFORE I FINALLY GOT HIM INTO THE RADIO ROOM," TWING RELATED.

[illegible] WAS REVIVED BY SGTS.KENNETH L. WALSH (3119 MINNEHAHA AVE.) 3.8,,3-09)8', MINN., AND DAVID S. BENNIN (7600 ANNEX AVE.) CHICAGO, ILL.

(EDS: ESLUG IT FOR: MI, KX, MP, CX)

SN826PEW

MADRID, DEC. 20--(AP)---A 61-YEAR-OLD PHYSICIAN, DR. GUSTAV DAVID, WAS EXECUTED IN HAMBURG DEC. 16 "BECAUSE HE TRIED TO SHAKE THE FAITH OF HOSPITAL NURSES IN A GERMAN VICTORY," IT WAS STATED IN A COPY OF THE HAMBURGER FREMDENBLATT RECEIVED HERE TODAY.

MADRID, DEC 20-(AP)-THE LAST CONTINGENT OF THE BLUE DIVISION WHICH FOUGHT WITH THE GERMANS AGAINST THE SOVIETS IN RUSSIA WILL ARRIVE BACK IN SPAIN TOMORROW, THE OFFICIAL SPANISH NEWS AGENCY CIFRA ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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JP1153PEW

stockholm, dec. 20-(ap)-germany's 10,000,000 slave laborers, branded recentl[illegible]
by a worried german press as "a modern trojan horse," and "the enemy's advance guard," continue to prove troublesome to the nazis, the berlin correspondent of a stockholm newspaper who is presently here said today.

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olle ollen, the social demokraten's correspondent, said "there is plenty of discontent" among the barracks camps dwellers who are hitting back at the forced labor scheme "in small and large acts of sabotage and in a go slow policy."

he said german employers were attempting to combat the resistance with stiff punishment.

other reports on troubles within germany said authorities are cutting down compensation payments to bombed-out germans because of their fear of inflation.

shankes

apr 01040/anl 11230/ dcf 213p

PARENTS

MOSCOW--~~THIRD~~ ADD WAR TRIALS (~~PRECEDE LONDON~~) X X X ~~JUGE ACT~~."

CONTINUING RITZ DECLARED:

"I AM YOUNG. MY LIFE IS JUST DEVELOPING. I BEG YOU SPARE ME SO THAT I CAN DIRECT MY ENERGIES TOWARD FIGHTING SUCH A SYSTEM.

"I CAN PROVE I AM CAPABLE OF WAGING A FIGHT AGAINST THIS SYSTEM. I AM SURE THAT THE DAY WILL COME WHEN THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THESE CRIMES WILL BE ARRAIGNED AND TRIED.

"I WANT TO STATE THIS IN THE NAME OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE WHOSE NAME HAS BEEN TARNISHED NOT ONLY FOR TENS OF YEARS BUT FOR THE YEARS TO COME."

THE NEXT TO STEP FORWARD WAS RATZLAW, A CORPORAL IN THE AUXILIARY POLICE BUT NOT A NAZI.

"I AM GUILTY OF THE CRIME," HE STATED FLATLY. "I WANT TO SAY THAT IN EACH CASE I ACTED UNDER ORDERS OF MY SUPERIORS. IF I DID NOT I WOULD HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO THE PLACE WHERE MY VICTIMS WERE TAKEN.

"ALL OF MY CRIMINAL ACTS WERE THE RESULT OF CRIMINAL PROPAGANDA WHICH HAD BEEN DRUMMED INTO MY HEAD BY THE HITLERITE AUTHORITIES--THAT HITLER'S NATION IS THE GREATEST NATION AND ALL THE OTHERS ARE INSIGNIFICANT.

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"WE WERE TOLD THAT IN ESTABLISHING THE NEW ORDER IN EUROPE THE GERMANS MUST ASSUME THE ROLE OF BOSSES AND THE OTHERS MUST BE SLAVES."

RATZLAW RELATED THAT "DURING MY STAY AT THE EASTERN FRONT I HAD A CHANCE TO SEE THAT THE HITLERITE PROPAGANDA IS FALSE THROUGH AND THROUGH. I WANT TO OPEN THE EYES OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO THE FALSITY

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OF THE HITLERITE PROPAGANDA."

TURNING PLEADING EYES TO THE CROWDED COURTROOM AND THE JUDGES, HE HELD OUT HIS ARMS AND PLEADED:

"I BEG YOU TO PARDON ME. GIVE ME THE OPPORTUNITY TO RETURN TO GERMANY AND CARRY OUT MY DESIRES."

THE 26-YEAR-OLD RUSSIAN BULANOV, WHO SERVED AS A CHAUFFEUR FOR THE GESTAPO AND ACCORDING TO HIS TESTIMONY PARTICIPATED IN THE SHOOTING OF CHILDREN MADE THE POOREST SHOWING OF THEM ALL. HIS VOICE WAS UNSTEADY AND HE SPOKE SLOWLY AND WITH A FALTERING VOICE.

"I DO NOT WANT TO MAKE EXCUSES TO YOU," BULANOV DECLARED, "BECAUSE I CONSIDER MYSELF GUILTY OF EVERYTHING I DID--OF ALL THE CRIMES WHICH I COMMITTED UNDER THE THREAT OF GERMAN GUNS.

"I CONFESS I AM ENTIRELY GUILTY IN THAT I WAS AN ACCOMPLICE OF THE GERMANS WHO COMMITTED BLOODY ATROCITIES AGAINST THE SOVIET PEOPLE. I CANNOT EXPRESS TO YOU THE HORROR THAT I HAVE LIVED THROUGH."

BULANOV RAISED IMPLORING EYES BUT HE MET THE COLD HARD STARES OF THE HUNDREDS OF PERSONS BEFORE HIM.

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"PLEASE SAVE MY LIFE," HE BEGGED, "THAT I MAY BE ABLE TO REDEEM MYSELF IN THE FUTURE BEFORE OUR FATHERLAND."

THE FOUR PRISONERS LOOKED WITHOUT SIGN OF HOPE AT MIASNIKOV, AS HE READ THE SENTENCE DECLARING THAT "THIS MILITARY TRIBUNAL CONSIDERS THAT THE GUILT OF THE ACCUSED HAS BEEN COMPLETELY PROVED ACCORDING TO DEFINITION X X X THESE CONVICTED WILL BE HANGED."

LANGHELD STARED AT THE RED CLOTH ON THE JUDGES' BENCH. RITZ' FACE TWITCHED NERVOUSLY, BULANOV HUNG HIS HEAD, AND RATZLAW STARED AT THE PURPLE VELVET CURTAIN BEHIND THE BENCH.

LANGHELD GLANCED ABOUT THE COURTROOM AFTER THE SENTENCE WAS FINISHED, BUT HIS EYES DROPPED BEFORE THE STARES OF PERSONS WHOSE RELATIVES HAD DIED AT KHARKOV.

THE SILENCE WAS BROKEN BY THE SCREAM OF PENT-UP EMOTION OF A FARM WOMAN, AND RED ARMY GUARDS TIGHTENED THEIR HOLD ON THEIR TOMMYGUNS.#

THE KHARKOV DISPATCHES ALSO GAVE THIS SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY IN THE LATER STAGES OF THE TRIALS:

BULANOV, REQUESTIONED AT THIS POINT, CONFIRMED THIS TESTIMONY, AND SAID HE DROVE SOME OF THE TRUCKS BRINGING THE VICTIMS TO THE PARK.

OTHER WITNESSES, THE DISPATCHES CONTINUED, SAID CIVILIANS WERE DRIVEN OUT OF THEIR HOUSES TO FREEZE IN THE STREETS.

A RUSSIAN PHYSICIAN, LIPETSK, SAID THE GERMANS SHOT ALL THE WOUNDED AND SICK MEN IN ONE HOSPITAL WHEN HE REFUSED TO OBEY THE NAZIS' DEMAND THAT HE POISON ALL THE WOUNDED.

A NURSE NAMED SOKOLSKAYA FIXED THE DATE OF THE EXECUTION DESCRIBED BY PROF.KATOV AS MARCH 14, 1941. SHE SAID THE VICTIM WAS FOUND HIDING IN A BASEMENT. AT FIRST THE GERMANS DECIDED TO SHOOT HIM BUT LATER SOMEONE PRODUCED SOME NAILS AND THE OTHER PROCESS OF EXECUTION WAS DECIDED ON.

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A WITNESS NAMED SERICOV TOLD HOW THE GERMANS WERE ACCUSTOMED TO DRIVE RUSSIANS FROM THEIR APARTMENTS AND HOUSES IN ZERO WEATHER. HE DECLARED MANY PERSONS FROZE ON THE STREETS AND HE SAW MANY OF THEIR CORPSES.

ANOTHER WITNESS NAMED GIADAMAK, WHO WORKED IN A HOSPITAL AT KHARKOV, TESTIFIED THE GERMANS FORCED ALL THE EMPLOYES OF ONE

WING TO GO INDOORS, CLOSE THE SHUTTERS AND NOT LOOK OUT.

VIOLATING INSTRUCTIONS, HE DECLARED, HE LOOKED THROUGH A CRACK IN THE SHUTTERS AND SAW THE GERMANS SHOOTING WOUNDED RED ARMY SOLDIERS CLAD ONLY IN BATHROBES.

"THE SICK SCREAMED AND CRIED," HE SAID, "BUT THE GERMANS BEAT THEM, THEN KILLED THEM."

A LATER WITNESS SAID THE GERMANS VISITED A LARGE RUSSIAN HOSPITAL AND TOLD HIM ALL THE SICK HAD TO BE POISONED.

WHEN A RUSSIAN DOCTOR REFUSED, ONE GERMAN ASSERTED, "IN THAT CASE I'LL EXTERMINATE THEM MYSELF." HE SAID 435 WOUNDED AND SICK WERE SLAUGHTERED IN A HOSPITAL WARD.

THE PHYSICIAN LIPETSK SAID WHEN HE REFUSED THE NAZIS' INSTRUCTION THAT HE POISON THE SICK AND AILING, "THE GERMANS MARCHED THEM INTO THE YARD IN TENS AND MOWED THEM DOWN."

SB112SAEW

BY RELMAN MORIN

NAPLES, DEC 20-(AP)-THIS CHRISTMAS WILL HAVE A DISTINCTLY TEXAS TINGE FOR SEVERAL THOUSAND ITALIAN CHILDREN AS THE RESULT OF AN AMERICAN SOLDIER'S REQUEST TO HIS PARENTS TO "SEND ME SOME TOYS FOR THE KIDS OVER HERE."

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HE'S BEEN GETTING HIS TOYS, ALL RIGHT, 34 PACKING CASES, CRATES AND BOXES OF THEM TO DATE.

ABOUT A MONTH AGO, PVT.ROBERT LANSDELL, OF 3747 GULF ST., HOUSTON, TEX., WROTE TO HIS FAMILY DESCRIBING THE EXTREME POVERTY OF THE ITALIANS, AND ASKED FOR SOME TOYS. HE EXPLAINED HE WANTED TO MAKE SOME OF THE YOUNGSTERS HAPPY ON CHRISTMAS.

"WELL SIR, IT SEEMS MY MOTHER LET A NEIGHBOR OF OURS READ THE LETTER, AND HE MUST HAVE TOLD SOMEBODY ELSE. THE NEXT THING WAS THAT ONE OF THE HOUSTON PAPERS GOT HOLD OF THE LETTER, AND I GUESS HALF THE PEOPLE IN TEXAS MUST HAVE SEEN THAT REQUEST.

"EVERYTIME THE MAIL COMES IN THERE'RE SOME MORE BOXES AND PACKAGES ADDRESSED TO ME, AND THEY'RE ALL FULL OF TOYS. THEY HAVE BEEN COMING FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE."

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LANSDELL WILL HAVE TO TEACH THE ITALIAN KIDS WHAT TO DO WITH THE MARBLES, FOR HE SAYS THE KIDS HERE DON'T KNOW THE GAME.

HE SAID THE TEXANS HAD SENT "EVERYTHING FROM WRIST WATCHES TO MINIATURE AUTOMOBILES THAT ARE A LOT BETTER LOOKING THAN ANY REAL ONES YOU SEE ON THE STREETS OF ITALY NOWADAYS."

LANSDELL'S IDEA ORIGINALLY WAS TO DISTRIBUTE GIFTS HIMSELF TO KIDS HE KNEW OVER HERE. BUT THE AVALANCHE REACHED THE POINT HE DECIDED HE NEEDED HELP.

SO HE WENT TO ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS TO ASK THE ASSISTANCE OF CAPT.ALLAN SHIVERS, OF PORT ARTHUR, TEX.

HE ARRIVED THE SAME MOMENT A PRETTY RED CROSS GIRL WALKED THROUGH THE DOOR.

SHE WAS LOUISE GROODY, OF 16 PARK AVE., NEW YORK, A FORMER MUSICAL COMEDY STAR WHO IS PROGRAM DIRECTOR FOR THE RED CROSS IN ITALY NOW.

SHE SAID SHE WAS LOOKING FOR TOYS FOR 2,500 ITALIAN CHILDREN SHE HAD ASKED TO A CHRISTMAS PARTY.

"I'M YOUR MAN," GRINNED PRIVATE LANSDELL WITH A SIGH OF RELIEF.

"I'M JUST THE GUY YOU'RE LOOKING FOR."

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ADD ALLIED H-Q ALGIERS (GALLAGHER) XX SECTOR

AN ALLIED SPOKESMAN DECLARED THAT LOSSES INFLICTED BY THE EIGHTH ARMY ON THE GERMANS' 90TH LIGHT ARMORED DIVISION THREATENED THAT UNIT A SECOND TIME WITH EXTINCTION. IT WAS WIPED OUT BY THE EIGHTH ARMY IN AFRICA, BUT WAS RECONSTITUTED IN CORSICA AND TRANSFERRED TO ITALY.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID 2,400 MEN FROM THE DIVISION'S TWO INFANTRY REGIMENTS HAD BEEN KILLED, WOUNDED OR TAKEN PRISONER. THE EIGHTH ARMY ALSO CAPTURED 50 GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOPS FROM A GROUP RECENTLY TRANSFERRED FROM THE CENTRAL TO THE ADRIATIC SECTOR.

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GERMAN FIGHTERS, CHALLENGING ALLIED AIR SUPREMACY OVER THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT, LOST SIX PLANES, BRINGING TO 43 THE TOTAL CERTAINLY DESTROYED DURING THE DAY. THE ALLIES LOST 16, COUNTING THE 11 MISSING FROM THE AUGSBURG AND INNSBRUCK RAIDS.

AN ENTIRE FREIGHT TRAIN ON THE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT BURST INTO FLAMES WHEN ATTACKED BY RAF SPITFIRES, AND ANOTHER TRAIN OF 25 CARS WAS BLASTED BY AMERICAN INVADERS. FOUR GERMAN SHIPS WERE HIT BY BOMBS OFF THE YUGOSLAV COAST.

XR01PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--~~FIRST~~ ADD ~~SECOND LEAD~~ ITALIAN X X X ~~MAINLAND~~ HIT.

(DYNAN)

MEANWHILE, AMERICAN LIBERATORS ACCOMPANIED BY LIGHTNINGS, INVADED THE PRE-HITLER BORDERS OF GERMANY FROM THE SOUTH FOR THE FIRST TIME TO STRIKE AT AUGSBURG, NORTHWEST OF MUNICH, SLAPPING HEAVY LOADS OF EXPLOSIVES DOWN ON THEIR TARGETS THROUGH AN OVERCAST.

FLYING FORTRESSES IN A COMPANION STAB TO THIS LONGEST FLIGHT OPERATION YET FROM WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN BASES, HIT INNSBRUCK IN A REPEAT BLOW AT GERMANY'S BRENNER PASS COMMUNICATIONS WITH ITALY.

APPROXIMATELY 100 GERMAN FIGHTERS CHALLENGED THE AMERICAN AIRMEN OVER SOUTHERN GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND THE ALPS IN HEAVY BATTLES, AND THE BOMBER-GUNNERS AND FIGHTER ESCORTS SHOT DOWN 37 OF THEM. ALTOGETHER 43 NAZI PLANES WERE DESTROYED YESTERDAY.

SIXTEEN AMERICAN PLANES FAILED TO RETURN FROM THESE RAIDS AND OTHERS OVER ITALY.

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AN ENTIRE FREIGHT TRAIN ON THE EIGHTH ARMY FRONT BURST INTO FLAMES FOLLOWING AN ATTACK BY SPITFIRES, AND ANOTHER TRAIN OF 25 CARS NEAR COLLEFERRO WAS BLASTED BY AMERICAN INVADERS.

SEIZURE OF THE GERMAN'S STRONGHOLD OF SAN PIETRO WAS DESCRIBED IN BATTLEFRONT DISPATCHES AS ONE OF THE BLOODIEST BATTLES FOUGHT BY AMERICAN TROOPS IN THIS THEATER.

DESCRIBING THE AIR BATTLE OVER INNSBRUCK, CAPT.PHILIP M.PHILLIPS, 311 NORTH SECOND ST., YAKIMA,WASH., AN OBSERVER MANNING A FORTRESS GUN, SAID "THE FIGHTERS CAME IN SO CLOSE YOU COULD PRACTICALLY REACH OUT AND TOUCH THE PILOTS."

"THEY CAME AT US FROM EVERY ANGLE, MOSTLY PEELING OUT OF THE SUN AND SHOOTING THROUGH THE FORMATION. SOME CAME IN THREE ABREAST, SOME UPSIDE DOWN AND SOME CAME IN SPINNING IN LINE ASTERN.

"I'VE NEVER SEEN ANYTHING LIKE IT BEFORE."

TWO ESCORT PILOTS WHO BECAME SEPARATED FROM THE FORMATION ON THE RETURN FLIGHT DEVIATED LONG ENOUGH TO ATTACK ALL TARGETS THEY COULD LOCATE.

MAJ.LEWIS W.CHICK OF TWIN SISTERS, BLANCO COUNTY,TEX., STRAFED A 200-FOOT VESSEL AT GROSETTO DI ABRIZZI, WHILE CAPT.FRANK J.

(SPOT) COLLINS, 903 E.WILLIAM ST. BRECKENRIDGE,TEX., A FORMER UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS FOOTBALL STAR, STAGED A ONE-MAN AERIAL ATTACK ON ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS.

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FOR FULLY HALF AN HOUR COLLINS RACED OVER NORTHERN ITALY AT LOW ALTITUDE STRAFING AIRDROMES, MOTOR CONVOYS AND RAIL TRAINS.

"I SAW MY TRACERS ENTERING A JU-52 TRANSPORT AS IT WAS GETTING READY TO TAKE OFF," SAID COLLINS. "I WAS GOING TOO FAST TO LOOK BACK SO I CIRCLED AND CAME BACK AGAIN. IT WAS ON FIRE ALL RIGHT."

CAPTURE OF THE SHATTERED TOWN OPENED THE WAY TO THE LIRI VALLEY, AND THE DOUGHBOYS STRUCK AHEAD, THREATENING SAN VITTORIO, ONLY SIX MILES FROM THE GERMANS' WINTER LINE BASTION OF CASSINO.

THE ALLIED SUNDAY COMMUNIQUE SAID THE FIFTH ARMY MEN HAD ADVANCED A MILE BEYOND SAN PIETRO.

FARTHER NORTHEAST, OTHER AMERICAN UNITS CAPTURED SAN CERASUOLA, ON A 2,000-FOOT HEIGHT THREE MILES NORTHWEST OF FILIGNANO.

AN ALLIED PINCERS CLAMPED TIGHTER ON A LARGE PORTION OF THE CASSINO-ROME HIGHWAY, WITH ONE ARM TAKING SAN PIETRO, AND THE OTHER ATTACKING STRONG NAZI POSITIONS ON MT.LUNGO, SOUTH OF THE ROME ROAD. ITALIAN TROOPS AGAIN HAVE JOINED IN ASSAULTS ON MT.LUNGO, HEADQUARTERS SAID.

BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY TROOPS ON THE ADRIATIC FLANK SEIZED POGGIO FIORITO, EIGHT MILES SOUTHWEST OF ORTONA AND FOUR MILES NORTHEAST OF ORSOGNA, AND IMPROVED THEIR POSITIONS ALL ALONG THE ORSOGNA-ORTONA ROAD.

SAN PIETRO FELL ON SATURDAY, AND ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT DON WHITEHEAD AT THE SCENE DECLARED THAT NONE OF THE BATTLES IN ITALY HAD TAKEN SO MANY AMERICAN LIVES. HE TERMED IT ONE OF THE "BLOODIEST, BITTEREST, AND TOUGHEST BATTLES OF WORLD WAR II" FOR U.S. TROOPS.

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A HEADQUARTERS OFFICER, HOWEVER, SAID FIFTH ARMY DISPATCHES HAD REPORTED "MODERATE" AMERICAN CASUALTIES, WHILE GERMAN LOSSES WERE HEAVY.

THE DOUGHBOYS SURGED ACROSS "DEATH VALLEY" IN FACE OF WAVES OF RIPPLING FIRE FROM POWERFUL, ENTRENCHED, AND INTER-LACED GERMAN DEFENS POINTS TO WIN THE SHELL-PULVERIZED TOWN IN A 48-HOUR BATTLE, WHITE-HEAD SAID.

SOME COMPANIES LOST ALL THEIR OFFICERS KILLED OR WOUNDED, HE ADDED.

THE GERMANS WERE MOWED DOWN IN VAIN ATTEMPTS TO RETAKE KEY HEIGHTS, WHITEHEAD SAID, AND THE CONCENTRATED AMERICAN ATTACKS FORCED THEM OUT OF THE TOWN BACK TOWARD THE RAPIDO RIVER LINE BEFORE CASSINO.

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ALTHOUGH SAN PIETRO WAS ONE OF THE MAIN NAZI BASIONS PROTECTING CASSINO, THE GERMANS STILL HAVE OTHER POWERFUL DEFENSES.

A HEADQUARTERS OFFICER SAID FRENCH MOROCCAN TROOPS HAD MADE NEW GAINS AGAINST THE GERMANS, BUT THEIR LOCATION WAS NOT SPECIFIED.

THE ITALIANS IN THE MT.LUNGO AREA WERE FIGHTING BESIDE AMERICAN TROOPS. LT.-GEN.MARK W.CLARK CONGRATULATED THE ITALIAN SOLDIERS FOR A SUCCESSFUL ATTACK THURSDAY.

(A BARI RADIO BROADCAST HEARD BY THE OWI SAID THE ITALIANS WITH AMERICAN SUPPORT HAD RETAKEN A MOUNTAIN PEAK DOMINATING THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE LIRI VALLEY.

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ON SUNDAY CLAIMED RECAPTURE OF AN "IMPORTANT HEIGHT" ON THE BRITISH-HELD ADRIATIC COAST.)

HEADQUARTERS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT MAJ.-GEN.JOHN P.LUCAS, NATIVE OF KEARNEYSVILLE, W.VA., AND ARTILLERY SPECIALIST, WAS COMMANDING A FORMATION ON THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT.

U.S.MEDIUM BOMBERS STRUCK SATURDAY AT GERMAN COMMUNICATION LINES FROM FRANCE INTO ITALY, MAKING DIRECT HITS ON A RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER TI VAR RIVER IN THE FRENCH RIVIERA. THE RAILROAD, A DOUBLE TRACK LINE BETWEEN CANNES AND NICE LEADING TO GENOA, IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLY LINES INTO ITALY. THE ATTACK FOLLOWED HEAVY BOMBER BLOWS LAST WEEK ON THE BRENNER PASS LINE FROM GERMANY TO ITALY.

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BZ325AEW

CAIRO--~~FIRST~~ ADD YUGOSLAV X X X INVADERS.

CCHESTER

THE FEELING EXISTED HERE THAT EFFORTS TO BRING UNITED YUGOSLAV ACTION AGAINST THE NAZIS HAD RECEIVED A DEFINITE SETBACK FROM A BROADCAST STATEMENT BY DR. IVAN RIBAR, PRESIDENT OF TITO'S ANTI-FASCIST COUNCIL OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, THAT "THE TREACHEROUS YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE MUST BE DEPRIVED OF ALL RIGHTS."

RIBAR HAS DEMANDED THAT HIS COUNCIL BE RECOGNIZED BY BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA AS ALONE REPRESENTING YUGOSLAVIA. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THIS DEMAND WILL DRAW LITTLE POSITIVE REACTION, AT LEAST FROM WASHINGTON AND LONDON. BOTH HAVE RECOGNIZED KING PETER'S GOVERNMENT IN PAST DEALINGS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PARTISAN OFFICERS COINCIDED WITH THE FIRST DISCLOSURE OF THE BROADCAST MADE SATURDAY BY RIBAR.

RIBAR WAS SAID TO HAVE STATED "THE PEOPLE OF YUGOSLAVIA JUSTLY INSIST ON DISCONTINUATION OF THE SUPPORT WHICH STILL IS BEING GIVEN ABROAD TO THE FUGITIVE, TREACHEROUS YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT AND TO THE GANG GATHERED AROUND IT." RIBAR THEN DEMANDED THAT THE REPRESENTATIVES OF HIS NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION WHICH HAS "SPRUNG UP IN THE COURSE OF THE STRUGGLE SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED ABROAD."

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THE BROADCAST REPRESENTED THE FIRST TIME THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS HAVE BEEN FACED WITH A DIRECT REQUEST FOR RECOGNITION OF TITO'S PARTY. IT ALSO WAS THE FIRST TIME THE PARTISANS PUBLICLY HAVE OPPOSED THE KING IN SUCH STRONG LANGUAGE.

IN ONE STATEMENT RIBAR WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SAID "FOR TWO AND A HALF YEARS KING PETER HAS TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF HIS AUTHORITY TO PROMOTE THE CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF TRAITORS."

RIBAR CHARGED THAT THE YOUNG KING WAS THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE "TREACHEROUS CHETNIK GANGS."

"THE KING AND MONARCHY HAVE BECOME THE LAST REFUGE OF ALL REACTIONARY AND ANTI-NATIONAL ELEMENTS," RIBAR WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SAID.

RIBAR WAS SAID TO HAVE DECLARED THAT AFTER THE WAR YUGOSLAVIA WOULD BE "FOUNDED ON DEMOCRATIC FEDERATIVE PRINCIPLES OF THE POLITICAL UNION OF EQUAL PEOPLES".

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ANTI-FASCIST COUNCIL SAID "THE TREACHEROUS GOVERNMENT IN EXILE MUST BE DEPRIVED OF ALL RIGHTS OF REPRESENTATION," AND THAT ALL INTERNATIONAL TREATIES WOULD HAVE TO BE REVISED AND CORRECTED, AND NO OBLIGATIONS BE ASSUMED BY THE EXILE GOVERNMENT IN THE FUTURE.

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JP1051PEW

CAIRO, DEC 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMONG THE FIRST SOLDIERS TO PRAY IN BETHLEHEM DURING THE CHRISTMAS MONTH WAS GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, WHO SAID IMMEDIATELY AFTER HE ARRIVED IN JERUSALEM FROM THE TEHERAN CONFERENCE:

"MY MAIN DESIRE IS TO GO TO BETHLEHEM."

THE SUPREME COMMANDER OF ALLIED FORCES IN THE NORTH AFRICA THEATER VISITED ALL THE HOLY SITES IN THE TOWN, AND PRAYED IN THE GROTTO OF TH NATIVITY.

HE WAS WELCOMED TO BETHLEHEM BY THE FRANCISCAN BROTHER, CAMILLUS LISKA OF TEXAS, WHERE THE GENERAL WAS BORN.

EISENHOWER WAS SHOWN ABOUT THE HOLY SEPULCHRE OF JERUSALEM BY THE FRANCISCAN BROTHER, FRANCISCUS KREUTZER FROM KANSAS, WHICH NOW IS THE GENERAL'S HOME STATE.

EISENHOWER AND HIS PARTY ALSO VISITED OTHER PARTS OF THE OLD CITY O JERUSALEM, AND VIEWED THE BRITISH WAR CEMETERY ON MOUNT SCOPUS, THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE AND THE PLACE OF ASCENSION.

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.lp.046PEW
BY WES GALLAGHER (300)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC 20-(AP)-SIXTEEN YOUNG ITALIANS, INCLUDING A WEALTHY 22-YEAR-OLD GIRL AND A POETRY-DABBLING 19-YEAR-OLD YOUTH, ARE AWAITING TRIAL AT TRAPANI, SICILY, ON CHARGES THAT THEY SOUGHT TO SABOTAGE THE ALLIED WAR EFFORT AND REESTABLISH SECRET FASCIST CELLS, THE AMERICAN COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE CORPS HAS DISCLOSED.

THE GIRL, MARIA D'ALI, A FORMER ROME UNIVERSITY LAW STUDENT WHO BELONGED TO MANY FASCIST YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS AND WAS DESCRIBED AS A MEMBER OF ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST FAMILIES IN ITALY, WAS ACCUSED OF FINANCING THE PLOT. HER FATHER, WHO HELD A HIGH RANK IN THE FASCIST PARTY AT TRAPANI, DISAPPEARED BEFORE THE COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE CORPS BROKE UP THE GROUP.

THE LEADER OF THE ORGANIZATION WAS IDENTIFIED AS CATALDO GRAMMATICO, 19, A FORMER SECTION CHIEF OF THE GIOVENTU ITALIANA DEL LITTORIO (CORRECT), FASCIST YOUTH ORGANIZATION, WHO EXPRESSED HIS HATRED OF THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH IN POEMS HE WROTE ON THE SIDE. AUTHORITIES SAID HE ADMITTED HAVING CUT COMMUNICATION LINES ON TWO OCCASIONS.

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ONE OF THE ACCUSED, PIETRO CARDILLO, 28, WHO HAD BEEN EMPLOYED AS CHIEF CLERK OF THE FASCIST ORGANIZATION IN TRAPANI SINCE 1939, WAS SAID TO HAVE CONFESSED THAT THE GROUP PLANNED AN ARMED REVOLT.

FIRST INDICATIONS THAT SOME ANTI-ALLIED ORGANIZATION HAD BEEN FORMED IN TRAPANI BECAME APPARENT ON OCT.14, WHEN MIMEOGRAPHED BULLETINS WERE POSTED ON THE CITY WALLS, PROTESTING AGAINST PREVAILING CONDITIONS, DENOUNCING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND ENDING WITH THE WORDS, "LONG LIVE REVOLUTIONIST SICILY." THE ARRESTS REVEALED LATER THAT THE SECRET GROUP WAS CALLED, "THE COMMITTEE OF THOSE FAITHFUL TO FASCISM."

AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER SAID THAT THE PLOT WAS DISCOVERED BY A CIVILIAN INFORMANT OF THE CORPS, WHO WROTE A NOTE IN IMPERFECT ENGLISH TO THE EFFECT THAT THE GROUP HAD PREPARED AN ARMED REVOLUTION FOR OCT.28, THAT IT POSSESSED LARGE STORES OF ARMS AND WAR MATERIAL AND HAD BEEN IN CONTACT WITH FASCISTS BY WIRELESS.

THE AMERICAN AGENTS CONDUCTED AN EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION AND AFTERWARDS ARRESTED GRAMMATICO, MARIA D'ALI AND 26 OTHERS, BUT 12

30.24 - 11165

WERE LATER PAROLED FOR LACK OF EVIDENCE. SOME OF THE ACCUSED CARRIED COPIES OF RADIO SPEECHES BY ADOLF HITLER.

BZ502AEW

BOMBAY, DEC 20-(AP)-MRS.MOHANDAS K.GANDHI, THE 71-YEAR-OLD WIFE OF INDIA'S NATIONALIST LEADER, HAS SUFFERED ANOTHER HEART ATTACK AND HER CONDITION "MUST CONTINUE TO CAUSE ANXIETY," A GOVERNMENT STATEMENT SAID TODAY.

MRS.GANDHI, INTERNED WITH HER HUSBAND AT POONA, SUFFERED TWO HEART ATTACKS LATE IN NOVEMBER AFTER RECOVERING FROM ANOTHER HEART AILMENT LAST SPRING.

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ADD ALLIED H-Q. N-GUINEA -(MCDANIEL) XXSAID

A SWEEP OVER RABAUL, AT THE NORTHEAST TIP OF NEW BRITAIN, BY 80 ALLIED PLANES ON FRIDAY ALSO MAY HAVE HAD SOMETHING TO DO WITH IT. A SPOKESMAN AT THE SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS OF ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY SAID THE SWEEP WAS INTENDED TO STIR UP THE ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES KNOWN TO BE BASED THERE. FORTY OF THOSE FIGHTERS ACCEPTED THE CHALLENGE. SIX WERE SHOT DOWN. TWO AMERICAN FIGHTERS WERE MISSING.

THE ENEMY HAS NOT AND WAS NOT EXPECTED TO BE ABLE TO MAKE AN EFFECTIVE STAND AT ARAWE, OR TO RUSH FORMIDABLE REINFORCEMENTS INTO THAT INVASION AREA TO REPAIR THE FIRST BREAK IN HIS LARGE SUPPLY ROUTE SKIRTING THE COASTS OF NEW GUINEA AND NEW BRITAIN. IMPORTANT AS ITS OCCUPATION MIGHT BE TO THE WORKING OUT OF ALLIED STRATEGY IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, ARAWE NEVER HAS HELD BY THE JAPANESE AS A MAJOR BASE.

THE ALLIES HAVE ESTABLISHED COMMAND OF THE SEA AND AIR SO WELL BETWEEN NEW GUINEA AND NEW BRITAIN THAT IT IS MOST UNLIKELY THAT THE JAPANESE ARE WILLING TO RISK RUNNING SEAGOING VESSELS INTO ARAWE TO MEET A FATE SUCH AS THAT SUFFERED BY THE BISMARCK SEA CONVO LAST MARCH.

ARAWE IS ONLY 260 AIRLINES MILES FROM RABAUL, BUT BETWEEN THAT STRONGLY MANNED BASE AND ARAWE LIE RAGGED MOUNTAIN RANGES, AND UNEXPLORED VALLEYS TRAVERSED BY NO VEHICULAR ROADS. TRAILS EXIST ALONG THE COAST BUT THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT THE JAPANESE HAD DEVELOPED LARGE BODIES OF TROOPS OR HEAVY EQUIPMENT. ARAWE, LIKE OTHER JAPANESE-HELD POINTS ALONG THE NEW BRITAIN COAST, WAS SUPPLIED BY SMALL COASTAL CRAFT.

DAILY AIR SWEEPS BY ALLIED PLANES HAVE HARASSED AND REDUCED THIS COASTAL BARGE TRAFFIC. THE AMERICAN LANDING AT ARAWE ESTABLISHINGED A BLOCK ACROSS THIS SUPPLY ROUTE WHICH THE NIPPONESE ARE UNLIKELY TO BE ABLE EITHER TO DETOUR OR TO REMOVE.

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GENERAL MACARTHUR NATURALLY IS NOT DISCLOSING THE MANNER IN WHICH HIS STRATEGIC PLAN WILL UNFOLD IN NEW BRITAIN. SUFFICE IT TO SAY THAT MILD AMUSEMENT WAS CAUSED HERE BY AMERICAN COMMENTS SUCH AS "AMERICAN TROOPS ARE NOW ABLE TO MARCH ON RABAUL."

SOME AMERICAN COMMENTATORS ALSO OVER-EMPHASIZED ARAWE'S IMPORTANCE AS AN AIR BASE FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST RABAUL AND OTHER ENEMY BASES. EXISTING ALLIED AIR BASES IN NEW GUINEA ARE NEARER THAN ARAWE TO MADANG, WEWAK AND OTHER ENEMY POINTS STILL TO BE RECKONED WITH.

THE WORD RABAUL HAS COME TO EXERT ALMOST AS IRRESISTIBLE AN ATTRACTION FOR ARMCHAIR STRATEGISTS AS DID SINGAPORE BEFORE THE JAPANESE DEMONSTRATED THAT EVEN THAT GREAT FORTRESS COULD BE TAKEN BY ASSAULT FROM THE FLANK AND REAR.

THE JAPANESE HAVE LONG MAINTAINED TWO-WAY BARGE AND SMALL CRAFT TRAFFIC BETWEEN RABAUL AND NEW GUINEA. FOLLOWING THE COST OF NEW GUINEA SOUTHEASTWARDS, THIS SUPPLY ROUTE FORKED AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, ONE LINE FOLLOWING NORTH AND THE OTHER SOUTH ALONG THE

COAST OF NEW BRITAIN. AMERICANS HAVE CUT THE SOUTH COAST ROUTE AT ARAWE. BLOCKING OF THE NORTH COAST ROUTE WOULD FORCE THE ENEMY TO DISCONTINUE HIS ECONOMICAL SHUTTLE SUPPLY SERVICE BY BARGE AND TO VENTURE INTO THE OPEN IN SEAGOING VESSELS.

THIS WOULD REDUCE RABAUL'S IMPORTANCE AS A SUPPLY AND TRANS-SHIPPING BASE. IT WOULD STILL BE THE TERMINUS, HOWEVER, OF THE CONVOY ROUTE RUNNING SOUTHWARD FROM JAPAN THROUGH THE MANDATED ISLANDS TO TRUK, NEW HANOVER AND NEW IRELAND.

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BUT THE PATTERN OF RECONQUEST IN THE PACIFIC MIGHT WELL BE APPLIED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO CONTINUE THE PROCESS ALREADY UNDERWAY OF ESTABLISHING THE ALLIES BEHIND AND ON THE FLANK OF KEY BASES SUCH AS RABAUL. THE PRACTICABILITY OF NEUTRALIZING OR AT LEAST MINIMIZING RABAUL'S IMPORTANCE AS AN AIR AND SHIPPING BASE ALREADY HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED BY THE HEAVY BOMBER RAIDS WHICH NOW ARE SUPPLEMENTED BY FIGHTER SWEEPS.

THE JAPANESE ARE UNLIKELY TO ABANDON RABAUL COMPLETELY UNTIL IT IS PHYSICALLY OCCUPIED BY ALLIED GROUND FORCES. BUT ITS STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE MIGHT WELL DIMINISH TO THE POINT WHERE IT COULD BE SHORT-CIRCUITED AND THEN ELIMINATED IN THE ALLIES OWN GOOD TIME.

GG207PCW NM

SOUTH PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS FIRST ADD HAUGLAND'S BOUGAINVILLE XXX TRIBUTARIES.

ON THE LOWER END OF THE BEACHHEAD, WHERE JAPANESE FROM THE DIRECTION OF BYPASSED BUIN OPPOSE THE AMERICANS, LIGHT NAVAL UNITS MOVED IN NEAR THE JABA RIVER AREA AND BOMBARDED THE ENEMY WITH MORTARS.

(THIS IS THE SECOND RECENT REFERENCE FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC TO SUCH USE OF MORTARS, WHICH CAN LOB THEIR SHELLS AT SHORT RANGE OVER HIGH OBSTACLES. THE DISPATCH DID NOT IDENTIFY THE NAVAL UNITS BUT A SPOKESMAN AT NEW GUINEA HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL MACARTHUR SAID THEY WERE PT BOATS.)

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HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THAT THE SOLOMONS AIRFORCE MADE 200 SORTIES SATURDAY, DROPPING 135 TONS OF BOMBS. MORE THAN 100 DAUNTLESS DIVEBOMBERS AND AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS ATTACKED THE BUKA AREA. THEY WERE FOLLOWED BY LIBERATORS, USING 600 FRAGMENTATION BOMBS.

JPIWTPCW

SOUTH PACIFIC ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, TUESDAY, DEC.21-(AP)-ADM. WILLIAM F.HALSEY'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT U.S. ARMY FORCES UNDER LT.GEN.MILLARD F.HARMON TOOK OVER GROUND OPERATIONS ON BOUGAINVILLE FROM THE MARINES DEC.15.

THAT WAS A MONTH AND A HALF AFTER MAJ.GEN.ROY S.GEIGER'S MARINES LANDED AT EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY ON THE WEST CENTRAL COAST WHERE A BEACHHEAD EIGHT MILES LONG AND SEVERAL MILES DEEP NOW HAS BEEN ACHIEVED.

THE MARINES LANDED NOV.1 AND A WEEK LATER ARMY TROOPS ALSO WERE LANDED, AT A TIME WHEN THE JAPANESE WERE UNDERTAKING AN ATTEMPT TO PINCH OFF THE BEACHHEAD.

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC-(AP)-A JAPANESE PLANE SWOOPED DOWN AND STRAFED A SMALL BOT. THE HORRIFIED YOUNG COXSWAIN BROUGHT THE SMALL CRAFT, LITTERED WITH HIS DEAD BUDDIES, TO SHORE AND RAN DOWN THE BEACH YELLING WILDLY.

A TALL, BRONZED YOUNG MAN, CLAD ONLY IN SHORTS, HALTED THE COXSWAIN, PUT HIS ARM AROUND HIM AND TALKED TO HIM CALMLY.

THE COXSWAIN QUITED DOWN, LATER REMARKED, "GEE, THAT GUY WAS SWELL. HE SHOULD HAVE BEEN AN OFFICER."

THE GUY WHO SHOULD HAVE BEEN AN OFFICER: LIEUT.COMMANDER ROBERT B.KELLY OF BATAAN'S FAMOUS PT BOAT EXPENDABLES.

--DASH--

30.24— 11167

GUADALCANAL, SOLOMONS, TUESDAY, DEC.21-(AP)-ALMOST 100 FIGHTER PLANES, USING THE NEW TOROKINA AIR STRIP ON BOUGAINVILLE, MADE THE FIRST FIGHTER SWEEP OF THE WAR FROM THAT BASE OVER RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, LAST FRIDAY.

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(THIS BRIEF REPORT BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT FRED HAMPSON GAVE A NEW INSIGHT INTO THE SIZE OF THE AIR BASE CUT OUT OF THE JUNGLES AT EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY WHERE AMERICAN FORCES INVADED BOUGAINVILLE NOV. 1.

(THE RAID ON RABAUL WAS ANNOUNCED MONDAY BY GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND, IN AMPLIFICATION, A SPOKESMAN FOR ADM.WILLIAM F. HALSEY MERELY SAID THE FIGHTERS CAME FROM "VARIOUS SOUTH PACIFIC BASES."

(THE FACT THAT SO MANY FIGHTERS CAN USE THE TOROKINA STRIP, 250 MILES SOUTHEAST OF RABAUL, INDICATES THE RAPID EXTENT OF ITS DEVELOPMENT. ADMIRAL HALSEY'S SPOKESMAN RECENTLY DISCLOSED THE FIELD ALSO IS BEING USED BY LIGHT BOMBERS.)

NN1003PCW NM

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON BOUGAINVILLE,DEC 10 (AP)-(DELAYED)-FOR A CHRISTMAS PRESENT, MISS KATHLEEN REYNOLDS (197 PROSPECT PLACE), BROOKLYN, N.Y., HAS A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE LAKE AT THE HEAD OF THE KORMOKINA RIVER IN THE FOOTHILLS OF BOUGAINVLLE'S MOUNTAINS NAMED IN HER HONOR.

IT CAME ABOUT THROUGH EFFORTS OF FIRST LIEUT.JIM HACKETT (6 LAKESIDE AVENUE), RUMSON, N.J. WHO HAS BEEN WORKING ON THE MAP-MAKERS EVER SINCE HE LANDED WITH HIS AMPHIBIOUS OUTFIT TO PERSUADE THEM TO NAME SOME HILL OR STREAM OR LAKE FOR HIS GIRL.

LAKE KATHLEEN WAS OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED BY THE COAST AND GEODETIC, MARINE CORPS, ARMY AND NAVY PEOPLE YESTERDAY AND THE NAME WAS ACCEPTED BY THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES.

THE MARINES TOOK THE JUNGLE AREA ENCOMPASSING THE LAKE SEVERAL DAYS AGO.

LIEUTENANT HACKETT IS A FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS EDITOR.

GG312PCW

(NR) ADVANCE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA,DEC 20-(AP)-ECOND LT.GARRET HAZEN, 59 HILL STREET, MIDLAND PARK,N.J., AS BOMBARDIER OF A LIBERATOR BOMBER WHICH SANK A JAPANESE TANKER EFORE MIDNIGHT FRIDAY NEAR VITU ISLAND, NORTH OF THE NEW BRITAIN NVASION AREA. HAZEN HIT THE SHIP WITH A 1,000 POUND BOMB. IT AS ONE OF FOUR IN AN EAST-BOUND CONVOY.

Q702AEW

DEC 20 1943

GUADALCANAL, SOLOMONS, DEC.20-(AP)-THE TOP RANKING ACE NOW ON DUTY IN THE SOLOMONS IS CAPT. BILL HARRIS OF SPRINGFIELD CALIF., WHO SHOT DOWN HIS 11TH ENEMY PLANE OVER THE TREASURY ISLANDS RECENTLY. HE LEADS THE FIELD SINCE FIRST LT.MURREY SHUBIN, OF PITTSBURGH, PA., ENDED A TOUR OF DUTY WITH 13 PLANES TO HIS CREDIT.

CAPT.FRANK L.GAUNT FROM NEBRASKA (HOME TOWN NOT GIVEN) AND CAPT.LUCIENT (CRACKER" SHULER, OF GRIFFIN, GA., HAVE SHOT DOWN SEVEN APIECE.

NN956PCW

ADMIRAL HALSEY'S HEADQUARTERS,DEC.11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-REGIS O'BRIEN, 172, HUSKY MARINE FROM PITTSBURGH, KNOCKED OUT ROBERT HENNEBERGER, BALTIMORE SAILOR, AFTER ONE MINUTE AND 13 SECONDS OF THE SECOND ROUND OF THEIR SEMI-FINAL MATCH IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC BOXING TOURNAMENT TONIGHT.

THE BOUT WAS THE FEATURE ATTRACTION TO DETERMINE ENTRIES IN THE

SOUTH PACIFIC FINALS TO BE HELD DURING CHRISTMAS WEEK. OTHER RESULTS:

EDDIE WHITE, 147, PITTSBURGH SAILOR, DEFEATED DRAKE BEDEIAN, 145, DETROIT, NAVY, TECHNICAL KNOCKOUT (2).

CHARLES WILLIAMS, 151, NEWARK, N.J., NAVY, OUTPOINTED WILLIAM NEWTON, 147, NEW ZEALAND ARMY.

WILLIAM BROWN, 135, ROYAL NEW ZEALAND AIR FORCE, DECISION OVER JOE RODRIGUEZ, ARMY, TAMPA, FLA.

SAL SCORNAVACCA, 125, NEWARK, N.J., ARMY, DECISION OVER WILLIAM RITSON, BOSTON, NAVY.

HENRY WHITLEY, BALTIMORE, ARMY NEGRO, OUTPOINTED CHESTER BOWSER, 142, PITTSBURGH, NAVY.

CLARENCE CADE, 157, CLEVELAND NEGRO SOLDIER, KNOCKED OUT ROBERT FRANKE, 151, PORT ORCHARD, WASH., SAILOR (1).

ERNIE WALKER, MARSHALL, MINN., SAILOR, DECISION OVER MOONEY SCHELL, 145, BRIGHTON, COLO., ARMY.

JP440PCW NM

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, TUESDAY, DEC.21-(AP)-THE DEATH OF HAROLD DICK, OFFICIAL AUSTRALIAN WAR PHOTOGRAPHER, IN AN AIR-PLANE ACCIDENT IN QUEENSLAND WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION.

DICK WAS WITH ROBERT EUNSON, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, ON THE ILL-FATED FIRST ASSAULT WAVE WHEN THE AMERICANS TOOK ARAWE DEC.15.

THEIR ATTACK GROUP, WHILE ATTEMPTING TO REACH SHORE IN RUBBER BOATS, WAS CAUGHT ON A REEF BY HEAVY JAPANESE FIRE, AND A QUARTER OF THE FORCE WAS KILLED OR WOUNDED.

NN959PCW

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, DEC. 20--(AP)---J.C. CORBIN, OF BALTIMORE, MD., 20-YEAR-OLD SEAMAN ASSIGNED TO THE NAVAL AIR UNIT AT KINDLEY FIELD AS A COOK, WAS KILLED WHEN HIS BICYCLE COLLIDED WITH A U.S. ARMY DUMP TRUCK ON THE FORT BELL RESERVATION TODAY.

DEC 20 1943

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, DEC 20-(AP)-ENRIQUE LOZADA, NOW IN WASHINGTON, HAS BEEN NAMED CONFIDENTIAL AGENT TO THE U.S. FOR THE NEW BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT GROUP, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD HERE HE MAY SUCCEED FERNANDO GUACHALLA AS BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

DEC 20 1943

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, DEC 20-(AP)-AUGUSTO CESPEDES, 39-YEAR-OLD GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA WHICH TOOK OFFICE IN TODAY'S BOLIVIAN COUP, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE NEW GOVERNMENT WOULD "MAINTAIN BOLIVIAN COLLABORATION WITH THE CAUSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

LAWYER, NEWSPAPERMAN AND NOVELIST, CESPEDES, WHOSE NEWSPAPER, LA CALLE, WAS BANNED SATURDAY, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW:

"REGARDING INTERNAL POLICY, WE WILL TRY TO SEE THAT THE NATIONAL WEALTH IS USED FOR THE WELFARE OF A GREATER NUMBER OF THE PEOPLE, SINCE SO FAR THE ONLY ONES WHO GOT BENEFIT OUT OF THE WEALTH WERE CERTAIN BIG COMPANIES WITH VAST AUTHORITY, SOMETHING THAT CANNOT BE TOLERATED IN A SOVEREIGN COUNTRY.

"IN THE INTERNATIONAL SPHERE, WE WILL MAINTAIN BOLIVIAN COLLABORATION WITH THE CAUSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, IMPROVING IT A LITTLE MORE EVERY DAY, BECAUSE THIS POPULAR REVOLUTION WILL PERMIT THAT THE

PEOPLE TAKE PART IN IT, WITHOUT FORGETTING THE COUNTRY'S INTERESTS.

"IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD, WE WILL TRY TO INCORPORATE INTO THE CYCLE OF MODERN LIFE ENORMOUS AMOUNTS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE CENTURIES BEHIND OUR TIME CULTURALLY AND ECONOMICALLY.

"IN THE POLITICAL FIELD, WE WILL CALL NATIONAL ELECTIONS FOR PRESIDENT, SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES WITHIN THE DATES SPECIFIED BY LAW."

(SUCH ELECTIONS ARE LEGALLY SET FOR THE FIRST SUNDAY OF MAY, 1944).

A MEMBER OF THE SUPREME COMMAND OF THE MOVIMIENTO NACIONALISTA REVOLUCIONARIO, CESPEDES VISITED THE UNITED STATES IN 1941 AT THE INVITATION OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

HE WROTE "MESTIZOS BLOOD," A NOVEL OF THE CHACO WAR, AND "DEVIL'S METAL," WHICH WAS CHOSEN TO REPRESENT BOLIVIA IN THE PAN-AMERICAN NOVEL CONGRESS OF 1940.

DEC 20 1943

JP1152PEW

ESPERITU SANTO, NEW HEBRIDES-(AP)-A FREIGHTER HAULED UP ITS ANCHOR TO HEAD FOR HOME FROM THIS SOUTH PACIFIC PORT. THE ANCHOR GROANED, EVEN MORE THAN USUAL.

IT HAD HOOKED A SLIME-COVERED JEEP, LOST OVERBOARD MONTHS BEFORE.

--DASH--

OTTAWA, DEC 20-(AP)-THE CANADIAN PRICES BOARD HAS ANNOUNCED NEW PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY QUOTAS FOR CANADIAN NEWSPRINT, INDICATING A REDUCTION IN QUANTITIES AVAILABLE FOR CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES NEWSPRINT CONSUMERS AND AN INCREASE FOR OVERSEAS MARKETS.

THE BOARD ANNOUNCEMENT LAST NIGHT SAID PRODUCTION FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1944 WILL BE AT A MONTHLY RATE OF 252,900 TONS -- 200,000 TONS FOR THE UNITED STATES, 15,400 FOR CANADA AND 37,500 FOR OVERSEAS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT INCLUDE COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF PRESENT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION BUT A SPOKESMAN SAID THE NEW UNITED STATES TOTAL WAS A REDUCTION OF 10,000 TONS FROM THE 210,000 TONS CURRENTLY SUPPLIED THAT COUNTRY EACH MONTH, WHILE CANADIAN CONSUMPTION WILL BE REDUCED 600 TONS FROM 16,000. A MONTHLY QUOTA OF 182,000 FOR THE U.S. HAD BEEN EXPECTED.

DEC 20 1943

WHILE TOTALS FOR CURRENT OVERSEAS SHIPMENTS WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE, THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE BOARD HAD INCREASED THE TONNAGE ALLOTTED FOR OVERSEAS MARKETS IN RESPONSE TO REQUESTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER EMPIRE CONSUMERS FOR ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES.

THE CANADIAN NEWSPRINT ASSOCIATED REPORTED SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1943 WERE AT A RATE OF 18,844 TONS A MONTH. THIS FIGURE, HOWEVER, DID NOT INCLUDE SHIPMENTS TO OTHER EMPIRE COUNTRIES, WHICH ARE INCLUDED IN THE NEW 37,500 QUOTA FOR OVERSEAS. THERE WAS NO BREAKDOWN AVAILABLE FOR THE NEW TOTAL.

WOODPULP SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS NEXT YEAR WILL BE 1,100,000 TONS -- 91,666 A MONTH.

A PRICES BOARD STATEMENT QUOTING R.M.FOWLER, ITS SECRETARY, SAID EVERY EFFORT WOULD BE MADE TO CONTINUE THE LEVELS ANNOUNCED, "BUT THE WHOLE SITUATION WILL HAVE TO BE REVIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF ACTUAL PULPWOOD PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR THE CURRENT CUTTING SEASON."

THESE WILL BECOME AVAILABLE AT THE END OF APRIL.

FOWLER SAID THE PRODUCTION DURING THE PRESENT PULPWOOD CUTTING SEASON HAD IMPROVED AS A RESULT OF MEASURES TAKEN SOME WEEKS AGO BY THE CANADIAN AND U.S.GOVERNMENTS TO PROVIDE LABOR FOR THE CUTTING.

"WHILE SOME CURTAILMENT IS STILL NECESSARY," THE STATEMENT CONTINUED, "AND SERIOUS SHORTAGES STILL PERSIST IN SOME PRODUCING AREAS, THE PRICES BOARD HAS BEEN ABLE TO SET PRODUCTION LEVELS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1944 SOMEWHAT HIGHER THAN COULD HAVE BEEN JUSTIFIED A FEW MONTHS AGO.

"EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE, SUBJECT TO THE PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS OF INDUSTRY AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF AVAILABLE WOOD SUPPLIES, TO PROVIDE THE KINDS AND QUALITIES OF PULP MOST ESSENTIAL FOR UNITED STATES NEEDS AND WAR REQUIREMENTS."

DEC 20 1943

MK525AEW NM

NEW YORK, DEC 20-(AP)-NEW ZEALAND'S DEFENSE MINISTER, M.F.JONES, WAS QUOTED BY THE BRITISH RADIO TONIGHT AS SAYING "IT IS A MATTER OF PRIDE WITH US THAT THE NEW ZEALAND AIR FORCE IS FORMING PART OF THE SPEARHEAD OF THE ATTACK" ON NEW BRITAIN.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY CBS, SAID ROYAL NEW ZEALAND FIGHTERS HAD ENGAGED IN FIERCE DOGFIGHTS OVER THE MAIN JAPANESE BASE AT RABAUL AND THAT RNZAF WARHAWKS HAD BROUGHT THEIR TOTAL BAG OF JAPANESE AIRCRAFT KNOWN DESTROYED IN THE PACIFIC TO 70.

NEW YORK, [illegible]-(AP)-JAN MASARYK, FOREIGN MINISTER AND VICE PREMIER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT "RUSSIA WILL BE THE MOST POWERFUL EUROPEAN POWER WHEN THE WAR IS OVER," AND ASSERTED THAT "IN ANY IMPORTANT POLITICAL UNDERTAKINGS CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THREE GODFATHERS--GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND SOVIET RUSSIA."

MASARYK SPOKE AT A DINNER GIVEN BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF, INC. IT WAS HIS FIRST PUBLIC STATEMENT SINCE THE RECENT SIGNING OF THE SOVIET-CZECHOSLOVAKIA MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT.

JP1255AEW

Russians Closing on Vitebsk and Polotsk; 2,500 Planes Pound Reich in 12 Hours, Drop 4,000 Tons, Set Frankfort Ablaze

Reds Capture 100 Towns, Drive Within 20 Miles of Vitebsk Stronghold

DEC 23 1943

Thrust at Nikopol, Threaten Kherson

LONG

Repel Nazi Attacks Near Zhlobin, West of Kiev and in Dnieper Bend

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 22 (Wednesday).—Russia's Baltic Army, storming down from Nevel toward the Vitebsk-Polotsk rail line, has captured more than a hundred populated places, killed 1,600 Germans and reached to within twenty miles of the German defense bastion of Vitebsk, Moscow announced today.

At the same time, the Russians announced the liquidation of a German bridgehead on the left bank of the Dnieper across from Kherson, near the great river's mouth. More than 2,000 Germans were killed there in a three-day battle that wrecked twenty-one of their tanks and seventy-eight artillery pieces, and cost them in addition great stores of war material and numerous prisoners.

Besides these two Russian victories, the front was blazing in other areas along the 800-mile battle line.

The Moscow midnight communique said the Germans had lashed out in an important counter-attack in the Zhlobin area of White Russia, while the Nazi counter-offensive in the area west of Kiev, under way for weeks, took on new momentum.

Foe Halted Near Zhlobin

The more northerly German drive was apparently in the area between Zhlobin and the Berezina River, where the Russians had been reported in a new attack a week ago. General Konstantin Rokossovsky was said by the Germans to be using 100,000 troops and two tank brigades in this push.

The German counter-attack, the Russians said today, began with large forces hurled into a narrow sector, seeking a break-through with one blow. After a day's fighting, in which the Germans were repulsed, they lost 1,000 killed, 2,000 to 3,000 wounded and forty-two tanks.

The second German counter-offensive lashed out with three tank and three infantry divisions near the German-held town of Korosten, eighty-five miles west of Kiev. The attacks were successfully countered by concentrated fire from all types of Russian arms despite three separate German waves of attack. In the fighting for one populated place alone more than 600 Germans were killed and twenty-four of their tanks burned out.

The Germans were also counter-attacking in the Dnieper bend, where all their efforts to take an important height were frustrated. More than 700 Germans were destroyed and seven tanks wrecked in this fighting.

Nazis Admit Red Pressure

In the Nevel fighting the Russians, closing in toward Vitebsk from north and northeast, captured the town of Gribali, twenty miles north of the Nazi stronghold, said th Soviet communique. Soviet forces under General Ivan C. Bagramian, tearing through German lines protecting Vitebsk and Polotsk at the rate of almost 100 populated places daily since Dec. 13, were forty miles southeast of Nevel in the Gribali area. The town of Kozlovichi, twenty-two miles northeast of Vitebsk, also was captured.

The Berlin radio admitted the Russians had intensified their pressure in this area, attacking day and night with increasing strength. It said eighty Russian tanks and thirty-nine guns were destroyed.

Some of the war's biggest tank battles raged along the front, with the Germans throwing as many as 2,000 tanks into battle in some sectors, and the Russians announced they had destroyed 112 of them in Monday's fighting alone. The Germans said they had destroyed 413 Soviet tanks in two days.

The Russians were reported to be wheeling "enormous" new forces into the Ukrainian front from south of Cherkasy to Nikopol, the Vichy radio said.

The Soviet communique said that in the Kherson area "our troops completely liquidated the Germans' bridgehead and fortifications on the left bank of the Dnieper. The enemy suffered heavy losses in man power and equipment."

Fall of Nikopol Predicted

This announcement, following a Berlin broadcast Monday stating that the Germans had evacuated the "Kherson bridgehead," raised the possibility that the Germans may in the last six weeks have made a counter-drive eastward across the Dnieper which neither Berlin nor Moscow reported at the time.

On Nov. 4 the Russians announced they had captured Tsyurupinsk, a suburb of Kherson on the river's left bank, and on Nov. 5 an official Soviet map of the front was published showing the entire left bank of the lower Dnieper in Russian hands except for a fifty-two-mile strip directly opposite Nikopol and well to the north of Kherson.

The victory in this area presaged fall of Nikopol, manganese ore center to the northeast, and Nazi-inspired dispatches out of Stockholm appeared paving the way for a defeat in this area by asserting that, with the Dnieper frozen over, there was no longer a natural barrier before the prize city.

SOVIET FORCES ONLY 20 MILES FROM VITEBSK

Rapidly Expand Breach in German Line in Nevel Sector of Front.

NAZI TROOPS ARE SHIFTED

DEC 22 1943

Drive in North Weakens Enemy Attack in Kiev Bulge—Offensive Stopped.

London, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—The Russian Baltic Army, steadily expanding its breach in the heavily fortified German line, has plunged down the east side of the Nevel-Vitebsk railway to within twenty miles of Vitebsk, Reuters reported today from Moscow.

This represented an advance of some fifteen miles for Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's forces from their last reported position. His troops stand barely fifty miles from the old Polish and Latvian frontiers.

The nearest approach to Vitebsk was the railway station of Gorodok, twenty miles north on the railway from Nevel. The German communique said Soviet pressure was increasing in the Vitebsk area and that "northwest of Nevel the Soviets launched unsuccessful attacks."

Battle of Dnieper Bend.

In the Dnieper Bend area, the Germans said the Russians had broken through southeast of Kirovograd, but had been dispersed or wiped out. Two days of Russian attempts to break through on the Nikopol bridgehead on the lower Dnieper and southwest of Dnepropetrovsk were said by Berlin to have failed.

Gen. Bagramian's success in northern Russia, threatening to disrupt the entire Nazi defense system south of Leningrad, had immediate repercussions on other sectors of the long eastern front. Dispatches indicated that huge reinforcements the Germans are throwing into the Nevel battle were possibly being drawn from the Zhitomir-Korosten front west of Kiev, if not further south.

Reds Near Korosten.

Troops of the First Ukraine Army, who successfully balked Nazi Marshal Fritz von Mannstein's drive in the Kiev bulge last week, were back in the Korosten sector yesterday, front dispatches said, and had repulsed a series of sharp enemy assaults.

A German military spokesman was quoted by the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter as saying that the Germans had withdrawn troops from the Kiev bulge southward toward Kirovograd.

Detailing action in the Soviet drive south of Nevel, the Moscow war bulletin said "the enemy is retreating, abandoning a great quantity of arms and ammunition."

Capt. Ludwig Sertorious, Axis commentator, said that the Red Army drive toward the Baltic constituted the beginning of the Russian winter offensive.

30. 24 — 111 71

RAF TRICKS NAZIS, HITS FRANKFURT

HILL

Makes Feint, Draws Off Luftwaffe, Then Batters Chemical City

DEC 22 1943

London, Dec. 21 (AP)—A force of possibly 800 pathfinder-guided RAF heavy bombers attacked the important German chemical and armament center of Frankfurt last night with 2,000 long tons of explosives and incendiaries in one of the heaviest raids of the war.

The bomb load on Frankfurt came close to the war's record of 2,300 long tons dropped on Berlin November 22. The British heavies raided the city with relative ease after a diversionary attack on Mannheim and Ludwigshafen, fifty miles to the south.

Climax Of Offensive

The Frankfurt raid was the climax of a twenty-four-hour aerial offensive which included a large-scale American raid on Bremen, an attack by American heavies on Sofia and an airfield near Athens, an RAF Mosquito foray into western Germany and Belgium, and an American-British Marauder assault today in northern France.

The United States Eighth Air Force announced tonight that more than 500 heavy bombers, with the largest fighter escort ever used, were in on the Bremen raid, and that they dropped approximately 1,200 tons of bombs upon the Nazi port and U-boat base.

Great Fires Photographed

Reconnaissance photographs showed great fires and columns of smoke rising from many parts of Bremen.

The Mannheim-Ludwigshafen attack sucked in Nazi night fighters from defensive concentrations around Berlin. As the RAF flyers turned home they saw the Nazi fighters racing back to the main target at Frankfurt.

But the Nazi interceptors were too late to save the great rubber, chemical and electrical center of approximately 500,000 inhabitants from its heaviest attack.

City Outlined By Flares

The city was outlined by the huge oval of the pathfinders' flares when the main attacking force arrived, the Air Ministry said. Fighters also loosed flares for one hundred miles into the target.

Over the city, the fighters' flares merged with the pathfinder flares, searchlights and anti-aircraft fire into a glow which one Lancaster pilot said, "made me feel like a moth flying among spotlights."

As the 8,000-pound blockbusters, smaller bombs and incendiaries crashed within the pathfinders' ring of flames, the city was lighted by flames which dimmed the dummy fires.

Huge Blast Set Off

There was one explosion, followed by flames as if some great store of chemicals had been hit. This shot columns of smoke a mile-and-a-half into the air, and it kept climbing until it was nearly five miles high.

"Quite definitely, very big fires were started," said a gunner in one of the many Australian and Canadian squadrons which participated. "In spite of the clouds, I could still see them when we were one hundred miles away."

The *Luftwaffe* was confused. "There was two-way traffic as we were leaving Frankfurt," a pilot said. "We were going home and the fighters were chasing back where we had come from."

Germans Fooled

Reports of hot aerial combat came mainly from the Mannheim-Ludwigshafen force, further indicating that the Germans were fooled into concentrating their defense there. One group of Lancasters reported five battles in fifteen minutes.

The Frankfurt attack, compressed into thirty minutes, came early in the evening, and then the RAF pulled another trick, dispatching swarms of Mosquitos into that same region to send the inhabitants of Frankfurt back into shelters in fear of a new attack.

4,000 Tons In 2 Days

Forty-two planes were missing from the three-point heavy operation, the Mosquito follow-up, additional Mosquito forays into Belgium, RCAF attacks on shipping in the English Channel and minc-

laying operations along enemy coasts.

The cross-Channel raids today, the American Bremen attacks and the RAF assaults last night brought the twenty-four-hour bomb weight dropped to 4,000 tons.

Reconnaissance pictures revealed that the raid on Bremen inflicted severe damage. Bombs left large fires burning in the Freihafen and Holzau Fabrikhafen port areas and near-by railroad yards. A direct hit was scored on workshops and other facilities in Bremen's main ship repair yard—the Atlas Werke.

In the warehouse area the photographs showed several buildings destroyed, and in eastern Bremen two of the three major factories of the Bogard armored vehicle works were set aflame.

New Objective Hinted

An announcement by the United States Eighth Air Force hinted that Allied air chiefs, in contract to the "obligation" bombing which wiped out Hamburg, are trying to see if Bremen can be eliminated by a number of precision raids.

"It was pointed out," the announcement said, "that scattered war industries supported by a city of Bremen's size (340,000) best could be eliminated by a series of attacks."

800 BOMBERS DROP 2000 TONS ON REICH CITY

Mannheim Is Also Battered —42 Planes Missing in Attacks.

DEC 22 1943

U. S. MAKES BIG ASSAULTS

25 Fortresses Lost in Heavy Blows on Bremen— Sofia Pounded.

London, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Hundreds of R. A. F. bombers gave Frankfurt its most crushing blow of the war last night, raining 2,000 long tons of incendiaries and explosives on the German chemical and armament center. In this and subsidiary attacks the R. A. F. lost forty-two bombers.

The great air offensive against Germany reached a new intensity with these additional attacks during the last twenty-four hours:

1. R. A. F. subsidiary formations attacked Mannheim-Ludwigshafen, Mosquitos stabbed at western Germany and Belgium and mines were laid in enemy waters.

2. Heavy formations of American Liberators and Fortresses in daylight struck heavily at the German U-boat campaign by bombing Bremen.

3. American bombers based on the Mediterranean for the fifth time in recent weeks blasted the rail yards of Sofia, capital of war-weary Bulgaria, and Elevsis airfield near Athens.

4. American and British medium bombers spread destruction on targets in northern France.

Marauders Attack Today.

Marauders, escorted by Allied fighters, bombed military objectives in northern France today for the second straight day.

The Allies lost more than ninety planes in the 24-hour operations. This includes thirty-three (counting twenty-five heavy bombers) over Bremen, forty-two in the R. A. F. sweeps including an unspecified number of heavies, eleven in the Italian-Balkan area and six fighters over northern France.

Last night's R. A. F. attack probably placed Frankfurt in the category with Berlin, Cologne, Hamburg and Kassel as Germany's most bombed cities. It was carried out in near top strength by a force which possibly numbered 800 or more heavy bombers.

The tonnage dropped approached the heaviest raid of the war—more than 2,300 tons rained on Berlin the night of November 22—and its effect on a city less than an eighth the size of the German capital must have been terrific.

Huge fires were left burning in the city of more than a half million which already had been so badly devastated in forty-one raids that a large proportion of the populace had been forced to leave.

Americans Have Big Day.

American Fortresses and Liberators had a big day yesterday in stabbing a body blow at the Nazi U-boat effort by loosing a cargo of high explosives and incendiaries on the port of Bremen in northwest Germany. The American bombers, escorted by swarms of fighters, knocked down forty Nazi planes while losing twenty-five heavy bombers and eight fighters.

The American airmen, flying four miles high in temperatures 50 degrees below zero, found visibility excellent over Bremen, it was announced, despite German attempts to shroud the big port under a rolling smoke screen.

Returning airmen said the port was littered with both explosives and fire bombs. One entire squadron carried only incendiaries.

Score for Gunners.

The forty-two German fighters shot down constituted the biggest bag for one day since the toll of 138 in the United States raid on Emden on December 11. Two of the forty-two fell to R. A. F. and Dominion airmen carrying out diversionary sweeps. Heavy bomber gunners on the Bremen run accounted for twenty-one of the enemy fighters, while American fighter pilots knocked down nineteen.

Although the Bremen attack was the main aerial action of the day, a constant stream of both American and R. A. F. medium bombers and fighter-bombers dashed across the Channel, with strong fighter cover, to hit military objectives in northern France.

Until last night, the major force of R. A. F. heavy bombers had been idle since the night of December 16 when they cast 1,500 long tons of bombs on battered Berlin at a cost of thirty bombers.

R. A. F. Splits Foe.

The R. A. F. went out early last night, with the planes taking two routes—one over the southeast coast, another over the east coast. This splitting of forces suggested the R. A. F. was attempting to scatter the waning Nazi fighter opposition.

The German air force again tried to retaliate. A few bombers were over various sections of England, giving London a half-hour alert. It was announced they had dropped bombs in southeastern regions, causing some damage and a number of casualties.

As a result of the Sunday raids on Innsbruck and Augsburg, Nazi war traffic through the Brenner Pass was said to be at a standstill. A Zurich dispatch to Stockholm's newspaper Dagens Nyheter said the Innsbruck railway station had been destroyed.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Tito Attacking On Broad Front

London, Dec. 21 (AP)—Fighting in close liaison with Allied military representatives, the Yugoslav Partisan army of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced today that it was on the offensive against Axis forces—estimated at twelve German and satellite divisions—on a wide front extending from Croatia southward to the borders of Montenegro and Serbia.

Tonight the German and the Axis-controlled Croat radios heard in Cairo claimed the capture of Jajce, a Bosnian town described as Tito's headquarters, and said Tito and his government were fleeing, pursued by Germans. The Axis report, which had no confirmation and was not heard elsewhere, said Jajce was captured Sunday.

Allied Staff Completed

A Tito communique telling of the seizure of the initiative by his forces was accompanied by an announcement of the completion of a new staff including American, British and Russian officers.

The Partisans, it can be said, have an army of 250,000 or more men regularly organized in divisions and corps but handicapped by a lack of heavy weapons. They are guided, however, by one of the ablest military intelligence systems functioning in Europe.

6 Nazi Drives Broken

This army and the Partisans working behind it in Russian guerrilla fashion have broken six successive German offensives and are hammering hard against nine German bastions in Yugoslavia. In addition they are conducting hit-and-run operations against an additional three or four Nazi divisions to the north, near and over the frontiers of Italy. Thus the activities of the Partisans are tying up better than 200,000 Nazi first-line troops.

British and American staff officers already had completed secret talks with Tito's men and the Russians were reported to have arrived at his headquarters during the day to take up their share of the job.

This gathering of force in Tito's support brought frank recognition here that one of the winter's most significant battles was developing in Yugoslavia.

[A German news agency reported that "armed bands" of the Allies attempted to land on the Dalmatian coast near Split, in Yugoslavia, a BBC broadcast said. The BBC emphasized there was no Allied confirmation.]

Discussing military operations, Tito's communique said the Partisans were continuing mopping-up operations against German forces in two Croation provinces: attacks were going forward in the Sanjak area between Montenegro and Serbia; heavy fighting was going on in eastern and southern Bosnia, with the Yugoslavs holding their own there, and advancing in western Bosnia.

In a belated announcement of action preceding the present counteroffensive, Tito told of the recapture December 15 of two towns near Zagreb, Croat capital.

As new waves of sabotage added to the German troubles in Yugoslavia, the Nazis were reported to have retaliated with the execution yesterday of eighteen persons charged with Communist activities.

TITO'S TROOPS NEAR ZAGREB

DALL

Yugoslavs Engage 12 Axis Divisions in Big Battle.

DEC 22 1943

London, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—The 250,000-man Yugoslav Partisan army of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced today it had advanced into the vicinity of the Croatian capital of Zagreb, in a campaign which London termed a major battle.

Tito's resilient forces were declared to be engaging nine German and three puppet divisions in the main fighting areas in addition to containing three to four Nazi divisions in sporadic combats in the Istrian Peninsula bordering Italy. The Germans and their mercenaries were said to have six divisions in Croatia, two on the Dalmatian coast and four in the Mostar region, including the Prince Eugene S. S. elite outfit.

The German radio said "armed bands" had been frustrated in landing attempts at the Dalmatian coast towns of Omis, near Split.

The main fighting was near Zagreb, seventy miles east of Ljubljana, on the Belgrade-Trieste railroad, Tito's communique indicated.

Partisan strategists, in a secret meeting with high United States and British staff officers in Alexandria, agreed fully on plans for a military campaign in Yugoslavia. The Chetnik forces of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, War Minister of King Peter, were not represented. Almost simultaneously, President Ivan Ribar of Tito's provisional Government broadcast that "the treacherous Yugoslav Government in Exile must be deprived of all rights."

Ribar demanded that his council be recognized by Britain, the United States and Russia as alone representing Yugoslavia, but Cairo believed this demand will draw little positive reaction, at least from London and Washington. Both have recognized Peter's Government in past dealings.

CENSORS PLAN BAN ON INVASION TALK

DANIEL

U. S., British Officials Move To Plug News Leakages

London, Dec. 21 (AP)—Tightening of British and United States censorship to prevent leakage of vital information on the western invasion is being discussed by censorship authorities of both nations in London.

A strict ban on speculation in the press about the scope, date and places of the invasion is understood to have been proposed by American military leaders in London in addition to the already rigid British restrictions.

At the same time further efforts are being exterted to bring British and American censorship policies more closely into line so that information suppressed by one country will not be released by the other. These efforts commenced in earnest with the breakdown of censorship on the recent mid-East conferences.

One Instance Cited

An instance of cross-purpose censorship occurred this week when a story on American troop movements which would not have been allowed through British censorship passed by American censorship for publication in Britain.

Under a headline "invasion army millions pour into Britain," a Sunday *Chronicle* article said:

"It is revealed for the first time that sixty huge Allied troopships are ferrying millions of trained men non-stop from America to Britain for a vast invasion of Europe."

Typical Headline

Typical of other headlines were "millions massing for invasion zero hour" and "Atlantic shuttle service."

No action has been taken yet, but representatives of both sides were agreed tonight on the desirability of further restricting speculation which might be useful to the enemy.

[In Washington today President Roosevelt told his press conference that reports British and American censors were preparing to ban second-front speculation was just another London story.]

American military authorities, themselves sharing the British alarm at the troop-movement story, are understood to be asking why United States censors passed it.

One of the difficulties in coordinating British and American censorship is said by representatives of both countries to be the fact that American censorship is split into two parts—military and civilian.

DEC 22 1943

Poles' Air Force Is Ready

HERCHER

London, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Polish Air Force, third largest based in Britain, was declared almost ready today to break away from the RAF as an independent fighting organization and throw its full strength into the expected invasion of Europe from the West.

The rebirth of Poland's air arm as an autonomous group will occur soon after January 1, it was learned reliably, although details have not yet been disclosed by the British under whom the force has been operating for four years.

But it is known that the Polish Air Force is far stronger than when its flyers took to the air in 1939 to hurl themselves futilely against the then all-powerful German air force invading the Polish homeland. The Polish force now embraces fourteen well-equipped and highly trained squadrons.

Expanded By Volunteers

30.24— 11173

Under the leadership of Air Vice-Marshal Mateusz Izycki and with the cooperation of the British Air Ministry, the force has been expanded steadily by a flow of volunteers from the United States and other countries to the point where only the RAF and United States Army Air Force is stronger in Britain.

It is larger than the combined air forces of the French, Belgians, Czechs, Dutch and Norwegians, which have a total of thirteen squadrons in combat.

Izycki is considered the best bet to lead the reborn force. In addition to the British rank of air vice-marshal, he is an inspector general of the Polish Air Force.

Strength Put At 12,000

Latest available figures place the Polish air strength at more than 12,000 men, including fighter squadrons flying Spitfires, a night fighter squadron, three bomber squadrons using Wellingtons, one army cooperation squadron equipped with American Mustang P-51's and a coastal command squadron flying in Wellingtons.

All these are based in Britain and presumably would operate in close coordination with Polish ground forces when a full-scale invasion of Europe comes.

Now 25 Years Old

The Polish air force, which was twenty-five years old last November 5, had only thirty-six modern bombers among its 521 planes of all types when the Germans struck. Undaunted by loss of their homeland, the Poles shifted across the channel to England.

Since then, fighting from British and North African bases as part of the RAF, the Poles had achieved this record up to November 1:

Fighter squadrons destroyed 608 enemy planes, probably destroyed 159, and damaged 208. Bomber units dropped 13,840,000 pounds of bombs on enemy targets.

SEARCHLIGHTS DOWNED NAZIS

London, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—A summary of 1943 activities of Britain's anti-aircraft defenses discloses that two German raiders were destroyed during the year without being hit, the pilots crashing when blinded by searchlights.

The summary, announced last night, said in several instances enemy flyers, apparently infuriated by the blinding glare, attacked the lights with bombs and machine-gun fire.

Brooke Home From Italy

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP)—It was announced today that Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, had returned from a tour of the Italian front. This suggested that top British military leaders were about to begin climactic "invasion conferences" in London, paralleling talks in Washington.

The Brazzaville radio said Gen. Henri-Honoré Giraud, commander of French armed forces, also was coming to London for staff talks. The report said he would be accompanied by Admiral André Lemmonier, Chief of the French Naval Staff, and Rear Admiral Philippe Marie Auboyneau, deputy chief.

London, Dec. 21 (AP)—This is Marshal Joseph Stalin's sixty-fourth birthday anniversary, but Moscow apparently planned no special observance. The Soviet monitor here said no special broadcast had been scheduled.

Shaw Suggests New Verse for British Anthem

DEC 29 1943

Takes Cue From Russia and Asks 'Fitting Sentiment' for 'God Save the King'

LONDON, Dec. 22 (Wednesday) (AP).—Taking his cue from the Russian choice of a new anthem to replace the "Internationale," George Bernard Shaw suggested today a new second verse for "God Save the King."

Shaw, who said he never liked the customary second verse, suggested to "The News Chronicle" that a "fitting sentiment" would be this:

"O Lord our God, arise.
All our salvation lies
In Thy great hands!
Center his thoughts on Thee,
Let him God's captain be!
Thine to eternity
God save the King!"

The present version is:

"O Lord our God, arise.
Scatter [illegible] enemies
And make them fall!
Conf[illegible]nd the[illegible]olitics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks!
On Thee our hopes we fix,
God save us all!"

Shaw said he was "never fond of the old 'Internationale'—never thought in fact any of their tunes worthy of the Communist party."

Churchill Continues Gain

Condition Shows Improvement for Fifth Successive Day

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill showed improvement for the fifth successive day today in his bout with pneumonia.

Signed by the doctors attending him somewhere in the Middle East, a bulletin issued at No. 10 Downing Street, his official residence, said today: "The Prime Minister continues to improve. The condition of circulation is more satisfactory."

CHURCHILL GAINING

London, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill continues to improve in his recovery from pneumonia, No. 10 Downing Street announced today. Physicians at Mr. Churchill's bedside in the Middle East said that his condition of circulation is more satisfactory.

Mr. Churchill is insisting on receiving his newspapers as usual, and they are being flown to him from England.

Nazi Bullet Raises Welt Only For AP Man

London, Dec. 21 (AP)—Lynn Heinzerling, Associated Press war correspondent with the British Eighth Army, suffered a welt under his left arm yesterday when a bullet pierced his jacket and shirt during fighting in the Ortona sector, the Manchester *Guardian* said today.

A dispatch from Cyril Ray, correspondent for the *Guardian*, told of the incident.

Heinzerling, a native of Birmingham, Ohio, joined the Associated Press in Cleveland in 1933. When the war broke out in 1939 Heinzerling, a member of the Associated Press bureau in Berlin, was at Danzig. Later, after Pearl Harbor, he served in New York and in the Middle East before being assigned to the Eighth Army.

Yank 'Cynicism' Irks Nazis

Stockholm, Dec. 21 (AP)—The German press has published two pictures described as showing an American flyer, Kenneth D. Williams, 21, Charlotte, N. C., and attacking him as "typical of the cynical manner of the American youth who now is bombing Europe's cultural monuments and cities," the German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau reported today from Berlin.

The pictures showed Williams with the words "Murder Incorporated" printed on the back of his cover-alls. Williams was flying a Fortress called Murder Incorporated, which was shot down in a raid on Emden on November 26, the German press said.

Name Of Brooklyn Gang

The name of the German-reported fortress evidently is from "Murder, Inc.," the title applied to a gang of Brooklyn (N. Y.) killers estimated to have slain one hundred persons for a group of gangsters which dealt in liquor, slot machines, gambling houses and other rackets.

Testimony at trials of the gang members pictured the organization as one of the largest and most incredible crime rings ever exposed. About fifty underworld figures were arrested as defendant witnesses and more than twenty were indicted. A number of the gang members were executed.

Bomber crews run the gamut of imagination in picking names, most of them facetious, for their ships. Any such facetiousness would, of course, be lost on the Nazi mind. Among names of other bombers are "Hell's Angels," "Wabbit Twacks," "Suzy Q."

Three Gestapo Agents Killed

Stockholm, Dec. 21 (AP)—Three Gestapo agents were killed in an exchange of gunfire with Norwegians when the Germans raided an Oslo house, the Swedish-Norwegian Press Bureau said today.

Kharkov Trials Cause Stir In Berlin, Report

DEC 2 1943

Stockholm, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Kharkov war criminal trials ending in the hanging of three Germans and a Russian traitor caused a sensation among German officials, the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* reported tonight.

The German press as yet has not published any details or commented. The Swedish correspondent said, however, that the Wilhelmstrasse indicated some concrete action in connection with the trials will be taken by the Germans.

Tables Turned On Himmler

Barcelona, Dec. 21 (AP)—French guerrillas and underground operatives are turning the tables on Heinrich Himmler's secret police (French branch) and collaborationists by using stolen Nazi search warrants, according to Paris newspapers reaching here today.

The newspapers carried front-page notices offering large rewards for information leading to the arrest and detention of French "terrorists" who have seized quantities of the warrants signed by Himmler's secret police. The guerrillas were said to be using them in their war against collaborationists.

Guerrilla columns were also reported to have laid siege near Lyon to a detachment of French Legion militia, supposedly the main civilian support of the Vichy Government, but said to be, in fact, out-and-out collaborationists.

The militia reportedly has large stores of arms and ammunition in its fortified chateau on a hill overlooking the city.

Prisoners' Yule Mail

Lisbon, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Swedish steamer Embla left here for Marseille today with a cargo of Christmas mail for Allied war prisoners in German prison camps.

FRANCO TO DISBAND FALANGE MILITIA

FOLTZ

Madrid, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco has agreed that the powerful Falange militia no longer is necessary and at the same time has decreed the conditional release of all Republicans imprisoned under the law of military rebellion. The suggestion that the militia was not needed was made by Jose Luis Arrese, secretary general of the Falange, Spain's single political party, in a speech yesterday at the closing of a congress of party leaders.

The prisoners' decree, announced earlier, made their liberation conditional upon reports of their good conduct, but it was learned that the greater part of the 34,000 still said to be held exclusively on charges of military rebellion would be released.

Gen. Franco also decreed that priests, monks, soldiers and others who were condemned for other than common crimes may be freed if they show "exemplary conduct and absence of malice," no matter the length of their sentence.

Canadians Fight Way Into Ortona

DYNAN

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 21 (AP)—Canadian troops and tanks have fought from two sides into the outskirts of Ortona, German stronghold on the Adriatic, and are battling barricaded Nazis in the streets, reports from the front said tonight.

The break-through yesterday into the town, before which Canadian forces have been held up for a fortnight by German resistance, was preceded by an artillery bombardment which cut a path through the heavily mined approaches.

One Counterattack Tried

William Stewart, Canadian Press correspondent at the front, reported:

"The Canadians established themselves in the southern side of the town before dark and brought up supporting weapons. The enemy attempted one counterattack, but it was turned back."

Ortona, only eleven miles below the port of Pescara, has been a main objective of the Eighth Army drive up the Adriatic coast. Its fall would rip out the main eastern anchor of the German winter line.

German forces, meanwhile, were reported running short of artillery ammunition as American troops consolidated their positions on snow-covered Mount Spinuccio, which was captured yesterday in a two-and-one-half-mile advance west of Filignano.

Eyewitness' Account

An Allied military commentator returning from the front reported that key supply roads within and behind Allied lines scarcely had been touched by enemy artillery fire.

"The Germans intrenched on the hills can see our men and supplies coming up and you would think they would lay an artillery curtain on the roads to cut it off," he said. "The only explanation seems to be that they are running short of shells."

The American infantry, which had been attacking for several days, swarmed up 2,600-foot Mount Spinuccio under severe conditions. All mountains in the area west of Venafro, where the Fifth Army is driving northwestward in an apparent effort to flank the German stronghold of Cassino, are covered with snow.

Nazi Flyers Strafe Yanks

German ground resistance on the approaches to Cassino was assisted yesterday by two air attacks on American troops in San Pietro. American anti-aircraft batteries brought down three of the attackers.

Headquarters announced that a specially trained mixed unit of Americans and Canadians had entered the fighting on the Fifth Army front.

[Ottawa speculated that this might be a "special service" force which was set up some months ago and trained at Helena, Mont. The Helena force was understood to be a sort of super-Commando unit, Ottawa said, trained in mountain fighting.]

Sofia And Elevsis Bombed

Meanwhile, Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the Fifteenth American Air Force flew for the fourth straight day to batter strategic targets deep in southern Europe.

The big bombers, punching through German fighter screens, left acres of wreckage both in the railroad yards at Sofia, Bulgaria, and on Elevsis airfield at Athens, Greece. They and their fighter escorts shot down twenty-eight Nazi interceptors, bringing to seventy-one the number of enemy fighters certainly destroyed in two days. Nine American planes were missing from the two missions.

DEC 29 1943

Canadians Penetrate Ortona

Infantry and Tanks Fight in Streets—Americans Capture Peak in Italy.

GALLAGHER DEC 22 1943

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—The German stronghold of Ortona has been penetrated by Canadian troops.

Street fighting with the Nazis was reported from the front today. The Germans were barricaded in the battered village, but Canadian infantry and tanks fought their way in from two sides.

American Fifth Army forces have lunged forward two and a half miles in a snowstorm to capture 2,600-foot Mount Spinuccio.

American infrantrymen had been ceaselessly attacking for several days. All of the mountains in this area are covered with snow and many of them tower above 3,000 feet.

In a companion drive, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army forces pushed ahead in stiff fighting toward Tollo in the central sector of the Adriatic front, improving their positions near Ortona, the Allied headquarters communique added. German resistance was said to be increasing.

Allied planes meanwhile made fighter-bomber raids on rail and motor targets in the Rome area.

Three enemy planes were shot down by American anti-aircraft fire during two German attacks on newly captured San Pietro.

Allied headquarters here announced that a specially trained, mixed American-Canadian unit is in action with the Fifth Army, but gave no inkling what the unit is being used for.

On the Eighth Army front, Gen. Montgomery's men pushed about a mile north of the Ortona-Orsogna road toward Tollo, four miles northwest of the highway.

The Germans were said to be using a number of tanks to halt the Eighth's advance.

Another announcement said that American motor torpedo boats, which gained fame in the Pacific, teamed up with British craft to fight a vigorous night action December 18 off the island of Elba with two Nazi destroyers on which torpedo hits were probably scored.

The naval communique said the enemy destroyers fled with the PT boats in pursuit and later were engaged by another force, which included both American and British light coastal ships.

"Both actions were brisk and enemy opposition was considerable," said the communique.

Raid on Sofia.

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Allied bombers pounded the Sofia railway yards yesterday, it was announced officially today, while other planes dropped explosives on the Elevsis airfield near Athens.

GALLAGHER

Twenty-eight enemy planes were shot down with a loss of eleven Allied aircraft during a day's operations which included extensive sweeps by fighter bombers over the Rome area where rolling stock and motor transport was destroyed. The Luftwaffe's losses for two days were estimated at 171 planes.

Apparently trying hard to keep their Balkan satellites from being bombed out of war, the Germans threw huge numbers of fighters into the air.

Planes Collide in Air.

The Lightning escort caught forty German fighters attacking the big Fortresses and shot down nine over Greece, while the Fortresses gunners accounted for ten more. Not a single P-38 was lost. At Sofia, between twenty and twenty-five ME-109s and FW-109s attacked. They included a large number of yellow-nosed craft, apparently indicating that Marshal Hermann Goering's own fighter group is now in the Balkans.

One Liberator collided with a ME-109 in a desperate battle, lost a wing and crashed to the ground in flames. The German fighter had been hit by a Liberator gunner and apparently went out of control. Some of the returning gunners said the German fighters came in so close they could see the faces of the pilots.

Nine American craft were missing from these two operations.

Fortress gunners with confirmed ME-109 victories, some of which were shared, included Sergts. Freburn M. E. Mahbirstings, 1856 Seventh avenue, New York city, and William C. Bunting, 205 West Rio Grande, Wildwood, N. J. P-38 pilots credited with victories over Sofia included Lieut. Donald T. Foley, 32 Amelin Court, Staten Island, N. Y., an ME-109.

Patriot Heads French Troops

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Dec. 21 (AP)—Gen. Alphonse Pierre Juin, French patriot, who kept the spirit of the French army alive after the German armistice and reorganized it after the Allied landings in North Africa, now is commanding the French contingent fighting on the Italian front, headquarters announced today.

Sections Of Rome Reported Being Evacuated By Nazis

MORIN DEC 22 1943

Naples, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Germans, faced with a growing revolt in occupied Italy, were reported today to have evacuated large sections of Rome, apparently preparing to destroy these areas and perhaps to abandon the capital.

With Allied armies approximately eighty miles from Rome, the German evacuation of certain areas presumably was to permit engineers to plant mines and dynamite on a large scale, as was done in Naples.

Revolt Called Serious

Information reaching Naples today showed that northern Italy was aflame with revolt against the German military command and its puppet Italian Government, and that the situation behind the German line was "more serious than in any of the European countries that are under complete German occupation."

The Axis radio announced that funeral services were held today for Aldo Resega, federal Fascist commissar, and Pierre de Angeli and Premiere Lamberti, officials of the Fascist *Squadristi* organization, who the Germans said were shot by Italians described as "terrorists."

The German military commander for Rome ordered suspension of all street, highway and rail traffic inside and outside the capital between 7 P. M. and 7 A. M. Violators receive the death penalty.

Sabotage Increasing

Farther north in industrial areas sabotage has been growing and there has been an increase in clashes between German regular troops and Italian guerrillas.

In Turin and Milan especially, the Italians are rebelling, and a German general has been placed in direct control of the two districts with power of life and death over the workers.

Threatens Families

On one occasion this general told tens of thousands of factory workers that saboteurs would be shot and added that not only their lives but those of their families would be taken for any production slow-up that could be traced either to carelessness or deliberate sabotage.

In another indication of the Italian restiveness, German troops were put in charge of guarding railroads, communications centers, oil dumps and other militarily important points, replacing Italian units previously regarded as loyal to Berlin.

REVOLT RAGING IN NORTH ITALY

MORIN

Whole Areas of Rome Are Ordered Evacuated.

Naples, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Northern Italy is flaming with revolt against the German military command and its puppet Italian Government, trustworthy information reaching Naples disclosed today.

At the same time, it was reported that the Germans, following the tactics employed in Naples, have forcibly evacuated whole areas of Rome, presumably to permit German engineers to plant mines and dynamite on a large scale. This may indicate a decision to abandon Rome.

The situation behind the German line was described as being more serious than that in any of the European countries that are under complete German occupation.

Axis radios gave heavily censored information. They reported that funeral services were held today for Aldo Resega, Federal Fascist Commissar; Pierre Deangeli and Primiere Lamberti, officials of the Fascist Squadristi organization. The men were shot by Italians described as terrorists.

At the same time the German military commander for Rome ordered the suspension of all street highway and railway traffic inside and outside of the city between 7 P. M. and 7 A. M.

Death Penalty Prescribed.

Significantly, the order declared that doctors, ambulances and Red Cross vehicles could obtain special passes good during the prohibited hours. Germans must carry identification papers at all times.

The death penalty has been prescribed for violation of the ordinance.

Reports of sabotage in the industrial districts and fighting between small and highly mobile bands of Italian guerrillas and German regular troops were multiplying.

German troops have superseded Italian units previously thought to be loyal to the Axis in the guarding of railroads, communications centers, oil and fuel dumps and all other objects of military importance. The action necessitated bringing more German troops into Italy.

No Tougher Front Than Italy

Naples, Dec. 10 (AP—Delayed)—From the standpoint of difficulties and hardships, the Battle of Italy is comparable to any warfront in the world where American troops are fighting, Assistant War Secretary John J. McCloy, said today after a visit to the Fifth Army.

He came to Italy after the Cairo and Teheran conferences.

Previously, McCloy said, he had considered Kiska the toughest American front. "However, there always is a definite limit to the amount of fighting you have to do to clear any single island. What impressed me on the Fifth Amy front was the practically endless chain of peaks ahead of the boys. . . . They have to fight hard to take one; then their next objective is another mountain just like it, or maybe worse."

McCloy spent a day with Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark and other Fifth Army commanders slogging through the mud and climbing some of the highest features of the terrain gained during the current offensive. He saw the Maggiore heights, where German prisoners admitted: "We felt perfectly safe, because we didn't think it possible for human beings to climb the slope on that side."

Hal Boyle 'Nauseates' Fascist Radio Station

Naples, Dec. 21 (AP)—Associated Press Correspondent Hal Boyle holds the unique distinction for an Allied newspaperman of "nauseating" a whole Fascist radio station.

The Rome radio heard of Boyle's interview with a cameraman who photographed the Teheran conference. The photographer said he was disappointed because he couldn't snap the three Allied leaders smoking.

"This story nauseates us," the Fascist broadcasting station cried. "To us who consider this foolishness typically American, there comes an urge to cry: 'What kind of a civilization can these men give us?' It arouses a feeling of utmost revulsion."

FRENCH NAME 5 AS TRAITORS

Flandin, Peyrouton And Others

Arrested At Algiers

DEC 22 1943

Algiers, Dec. 21 (AP)—Former French Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin and four other politically prominent countrymen were lodged in the Algiers military prison tonight following their arrest on warrants issued by the French Committee of National Liberation charging them with treason.

The arrests of Flandin, Marcel Peyrouton, former Vichy Minister of Interior; Pierre Tixier-Vignancourt, former Vichy Secretary General of Information; former Governor General Pierre Boisson, of French West Africa, and Andre Albert, a former French deputy, began two days ago and were completed this morning.

Trial Date Indefinite

The date for the trials remained indefinite.

Francois de Menthon, justice commissioner, who issued the warrants at the direction of the committee following an investigation by the purge commission of the five cases, declined to divulge specific details of the charges against the prisoners except that they were accused of crimes against the French nation.

Peyrouton generally was charged with suppressing underground pro-Ally and pro-De Gaulle activity while he was Interior Minister at Vichy.

Was Buenos Aires Envoy

Peyrouton was envoy to Buenos Aires before coming to North Africa prior to the formation of the national committee to become governor-general of Algiers under Gen. Henri Giraud. He was arrested December 20.

The charge against Boisson mainly deals with his refusal in September, 1940, to surrender Dakar to a British-de Gaullist expeditionary force, precipitating a sharp battle between French shore batteries and an Allied naval squadron, during which the expeditionary force was repulsed.

Other Charges Leveled

Subsequently Boisson allegedly directed the suppression of pro-Ally and pro-de Gaulle groups in North Africa. The Communist weekly, *Liberte*, charged that Boisson was responsible for condemning 115 persons to death and imprisoning 414 others. Boisson was arrested several days ago.

Flandin, pre-war Premier of France and former Vichy Foreign Minister, was in North Africa at the time of the Allied landings. No intimation of the general charges against him or Tixier-Vignancourt and Albert were revealed.

DEC 22 1943

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Flandin Among Five Arrested For Treason by French Regime

Peyrouton, Boisson and Two Others Are Imprisoned in Algiers by De Gaulle Group —Anti-Allied Action Cited.

DEC 22 1943

Algiers, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Five Frenchmen formerly high in their nation's political life, including former Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin, paced cells in the Algiers military prison today, charged by the French National Committee with treason.

Justice Commissioner Francois de Menthon, who acted at the direction of the committee following an investigation of the five cases, said the arrests began five days ago and were completed today. Besides Flandin the prisoners are Marcel Peprouton, former Vichy Interior Minister; Pierre Tixier-Vignancourt, former Vichy Secretary-General of Information; former Governor-General Pierre Boisson of French West Africa, and former French Deputy Andre Albert. The commissioner declined to divulge details of the charges against them except that they were accused of crimes against the French nation.

Flandin had been under surveillance pending investigation by a commission probing suspected collaboration with Vichy.

Anti Allied Actions Charged.

The charges against Peyrouton concern his action while Interior Minister when he allegedly suppressed underground pro-Ally and pro-De Gaulle organizations.

The charges against Boisson mainly concern his refusal in September, 1940, to turn Dakar over to a British-De Gaullist expeditionary force, which precipitated a short sharp battle between shore batteries and a naval squadron. Subsequently, it was alleged, Boisson directed the suppression of pro-Ally and pro De Gaulle groups in West Africa. The communist weekly, Liberte declared Boisson was responsible for condemning 115 persons to death and imprisoning 414 others.

Warrants were issued by the Justice Commissariat on recommendations from the purge commission which investigated the dossiers against Peyrouton, Boisson and Flandin earlier this month. Boisson was imprisoned some days ago, and Peyrouton was transferred from his guarded home in Southern Algeria to prison on December 20.

Peyrouton was envoy to Buenos Aires before coming to North Africa prior to the formation of the National Committee to become Governor-General of Algeria under Gen. Henri Giraud.

Flandin, pre-war Premier of France and formerly Foreign Minister of the Vichy government, was in North Africa at the time of the Allied landings. Pierre Tixier-Vignancourt formerly was Secretary-General for information in the Vichy regime. Andre Albert, Radical deputy in the pre-war French Parliament, recently arrived in North Africa from France.

Bomb Kills Son Of Slav Leader

DEC 22 1943

Cairo, Dec. 21 (AP)—Ivan Ribar, 26, son of Dr. Ivan Ribar, president of the National Council for Liberation in the Yugoslav Government of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), was killed by a bomb dropped from a German plane just prior to his departure for conferences in Alexandria with Allied military leaders, it was reliably reported tonight.

Two British liaison officers were reported killed at the same time. Ivan was the second son of Dr. Ribar to die within a month.

EISENHOWER WENT TO BETHLEHEM

Cairo, Dec. 19 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean area, visited Bethlehem on his way home from the Teheran conference, it was disclosed today, and prayed in the Grotto of the Nativity. He visited all holy sites in the town.

U. S. Bombers, RAF Hit Bangkok

New Delhi, Dec. 21 (AP)—A combined American and RAF bombing force attacked objectives in Bangkok, Thailand, the night of December 19 in the first long-range operation of the newly formed Eastern Asia Air Command, it was announced today. O'SULLIVAN

A communique said a strong formation of United States bombers attacked the docks while the RAF raided the enemy arensal area.

Widespread attacks were also announced in southern Burma, the RAF bombing by night and the USAAF by day.

Large Fires Kindled

"Targets from Akyab to Henzada on the railway south of Prome were attacked December 14 and on the three following nights," the communique said. "On December 15 American heavy and medium bombers hit oil installations at Chauk and Yenangyaung, starting large fires."

British fighters also made repeated attacks during the period on rail, road and river traffic, the bulletin added.

WAVELL SEES INDIA AS A RECORD BASE

DEC 22 1943

Calcutta, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, declares that India is being organized as a base for "a mightier force of warships, armies and air squadrons than has ever before been gathered in the East."

In an address here yesterday he also declared: "There can be no security of the world, either economic or political, until Japan is as thoroughly defeated as Germany."

CHINESE SEIZE JAP BASTIONS

MOOSA

4 Strong Points Fall As Foe Is Cleared From Rice Bowl

Chungking, Dec. 21 (AP)—Chinese troops have recaptured four important Japanese strongholds north of Tungting Lake, the high command announced today, and apparently have regained control of the rice bowl region south of the Lin river except for a few isolated pockets of resistance.

Lihsien Biggest Of Four

Lihsien, Nanhsien, Ansiang and Tsingshih, all of which had been used by the enemy as forward bases for the frustrated offensive against Changteh, were reported retaken. All had been under siege by the Chinese and repeated bombing by the Fourteenth United States Air Force.

Lihsien, biggest of the four bases and highway and river center less than sixty miles south of Shasi, fell this morning along with Tsingshih.

The recapture of Ansiang had been completed Sunday evening and Nanhsien late Monday, the communique said. Both are key towns on the northern shore of Tungting Lake, more than forty miles northeast of Changteh.

The Chinese continued their drive northward and a supplementary communique said that some units had reached the vicinity of Hwajung, halfway between Nanhsien and the Yangtze.

Held Since Early Summer

Hwajung was taken by the Japanese early last summer and the enemy has held it against numerous Chinese counterattacks.

A communique issued by the Fourteenth Air Force told of an enemy air attack against an American base in western Hunan province.

Chinese Capture 4 Enemy Bases

Chungking, Dec. 21 (AP)—Chinese forces have smashed forward in the central China rice bowl area, capturing the four main Japanese advanced bases of Lihsien, Tsingshih, Nanhsien and Ansiang, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters announced today.

The victory, a followup to the smashing at Changteh of a Japanese offensive against the important Chinese base and communications center of Changsha, effectively cleared the northern banks of Lake Tungting. It also made the position of the Japanese forces between the lake and the Yangtze river extremely precarious.

Place Jap Drive Started

The original Japanese offensive against Changteh and Changsha was launched from the four strongpoints whose capture was announced today.

An official report also told of the recapture of the Yangtze port of Chihkiang, thirty-two miles below Ichang.

A supplementary communique declared that Chinese troops had reached the vicinity of Hwajung, approximately midway between Lake Nanhsien and the Yangtze, which formed the southern anchor of the Japanese drive into China's Rice Bowl.

Hwajung Drives Unsuccessful

Since the Japanese capture of Hwajung in the early stages of the war in their drive along the upper Yangtze, all Chinese attempts to retake the town have failed. Its loss to the invaders would make the position of their forces between Lake Tungting and the Yangtze almost untenable.

The communique said the enemy forces between Nanhsien and Hwajung had been routed, while farther to the west Chinese forces which recaptured Lihsien "are still pressing forward against the defeated Japanese."

Japs Suffer Heavy Air Defeat

Chungking, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Japanese suffered a smashing defeat on December 19 when they attacked a Fourteenth Army Air Force base in western Hunan Province, a communique from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters disclosed today.

American fighter planes shot down six Japanese bombers and three Zeros, probably shot down two bombers and five Zeros and damaged five bombers and one Zero, the bulletin said.

P-40 Pilot Safe

One United States P-40 was shot down, but the pilot parachuted to safety.

The attacking Japanese force consisted of eighteen medium bombers with an escort of twenty Zero fighters.

Mitchell bombers supporting Chinese ground forces again attacked Japanese installations in the towns of Nanhsien and Ansiang on Lake Tung Ting, the bulletin reported.

Marshall-M'Arthur Parley In South Pacific Disclosed

MC DANIEL

Advanced Allied Headquarters in New Guinea, *Wednesday*, Dec. 22 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army chief of staff, has met Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of the South and Southwest Pacific, for the first time since the opening of the war in the Pacific.

DEC 22 1943

They met at advanced headquarters on an island north of New Guinea December 15, the day that troops of Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth Army landed at Arawe, New Britain, in a drive which Tokyo radio admitted had the Japanese worried.

[Word of Marshall's visit with MacArthur and a later visit with Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commander of the Central Pacific army forces, and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief in the Pacific, was released after Marshall had arrived at San Francisco.]

Made Trip Via India

Arriving from the Roosevelt-Churchill-Chiang conference at Cairo and the later Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting at Teheran, Marshall made the trip via India aboard a transport plane.

Before flying northward from New Guinea to join MacArthur at advanced headquarters, Marshall conferred with Australian General Sir Thomas A. Blamey, commander of Allied ground forces in the Southwest Pacific, and Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of Allied air forces in this theater.

Visited Forward Base

After a busy afternoon and evening of conferences in New Guinea, Marshall boarded a combat plane for a flight to the forward base where MacArthur and Krueger were directing the offensive against New Britain.

Marshall and his party spent four days in the New Guinea-Australian area before flying to the South and Central Pacific en route to Washington.

[The report from General Richardson's Central Pacific headquarters said Marshall stopped in the South Pacific to confer with Admiral William F. Halsey, commander in that theater, and Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commander of army forces in the South Pacific, before proceeding to Central Pacific headquarters for the talks with Richardson and Nimitz.]

Talks Linked With Offensive

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—Disclosure that Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, has held important conferences with commanders in the Pacific on his way home from the Cairo and Teheran meetings emphasized tonight the increasing tempo of the campaigns against the Japanese.

It was thought unlikely in informed circles here that the general would have undertaken the hazardous Pacific flights on a mere inspection trip at a time when preparations appear to be reaching a climax for the long-awaited invasion of western Europe.

Informed Commanders

It is much more probable that Marshall undertook to inform the Pacific commanders in detail of the decisions of the two mid-East conferences. The American, British and Chinese leaders at Cairo pledged to beat Japan into unconditional surrender and strip her of all her ill-gotten gains.

Marshall Met MacArthur on Tour of Pacific

DEC 22 1943

Saw New Guinea Operations While on Way Back to U.S. From Cairo and Teheran

By The Associated Press

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NEW GUINEA, Dec. 22 (Wednesday).—General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, has held a conference with General Douglas MacArthur, it was disclosed today, at the very moment when the United States 6th Army was carrying MacArthur's offensive campaign to the shores of New Britain by landing at Arawe Dec. 15.

General Marshall, making his first appearance of the war in this sector, observed Allied operations on New Guinea and in the Solomons while on his way home from the conferences at Cairo and Teheran.

Marshall in Honolulu Two Days

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Central Pacific, Dec. 21 (AP).—General George C. Marshall passed two days in Honolulu, en route to Washington from the Cairo and Teheran conferences.

The chief of staff conferred with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific, and Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson jr., commander of Army forces in the central Pacific, after a long flight, which also took him to conferences with General MacArthur, Lieutenant General Millard F. Harmon, commanding Army forces in the South Pacific area, and members of the staff of Admiral William F. Halsey, commander in the South Pacific.

Marshall's visit, indicative of the increased tempo of the war in the Pacific, followed by only ten weeks the conference here among Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of naval operations, Admiral Nimitz and Admiral Halsey.

The general's visit was kept secret until after he had arrived in San Francisco en route to Washington. The press was not informed until a prepared press release was given out one hour before the release time.

MacArthur Mum On Politics

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Dec. 21 (AP).—No comment was available from Gen. Douglas MacArthur or his staff today on the latest Washington press stories suggesting that MacArthur would accept the Republican Presidential nomination.

The Southwest Pacific commander and his senior officers were described as too occupied with the current New Britain campaign to have time or opportunity for comment on political issues.

Senator Vandeberg (R., Mich.) declared in Washington yesterday he would continue to assume that MacArthur would accept the Republican nomination for President "unless he says he would not."

(The Indianapolis *Star* said it had been learned in Washington that MacArthur was making "tentative plans" to return to the United States in March for conferences in the National Capital.)

20 JAP PLANES LOST IN FIGHTS

Actions Occur In Attacks On Ships—Enemy Vessel Sunk

Advanced Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, *Wednesday*, Dec. 22 (AP)—Air actions in which the Japanese lost twenty planes for sure and six more probably against six lost to the Allies were reported by Gen. Douglas MacArthur today.

Most of the aerial activity occurred in connection with attacks on shipping, a total of seven Japanese merchantmen being hit and at least one sunk.

Lose 14 Attacking Convoy

An enemy air fleet lost fourteen planes for sure and probably six more in attacking an empty Allied convoy off Huon peninsula, new Guinea, sinking one 200-ton vessel.

A total of seven Japanese merchantmen were hit in strikes against a convoy in the Kavieng (New Ireland) area and in Rabaul (New Britain) harbor, with one definitely sunk and four others set afire.

The first attack was against ships southeast of Kavieng by a Liberator heavy bomber Sunday afternoon, resulting in the damage of a 6,000-ton enemy freighter.

Locates 8-Ship Convoy

Shortly after midnight another Liberator located eight ships of a convoy in which two were escort vessels, and probably sank a 6,000-ton transport. Two United States Navy Catalinas later attacked the convoy, scoring direct hits on 6,000-ton and 8,000-ton vessels, setting both aflame.

Shipping in Rabaul harbor was attacked after noon Sunday by Liberators escorted by fighters. One cargo ship was sunk and two others set afire. The Japanese sent up fifty fighters to oppose this attack, losing four to an equal Allied loss of fighters. The Liberators escaped.

An enemy reconnaissance plane was shot down by Allied air patrols over Eleanora bay, on the north coast of New Britain.

Cape Gloucester Bombed

Enemy airdromes, supply points and bivouac areas in the Cape Gloucester area received 189 tons of Allied bombs.

On the Huon peninsula Australians overran Japanese strong points in advancing a mile and one half north of the Masawang river.

Only patrol action was reported at Arawe, southwest New Britain, where Americans landed last week.

Jap Barge Route Severed

Allied Headquarters, New Guinea, Dec. 21 (AP)—The American Sixth Army expanding six miles from its Cape Merkus (New Britain) beachhead, has taken the Arawe air strip, adding another landing field to the perches from which Allied war birds are purging the air of Japanese.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today said the Arawe field was secured Sunday.

Across the Vitiaz Strait in New Guinea, Australian forces forded tanks and artillery across the Masawang river in pursuit of the Japanese, who until recently controlled all of the strategic Huon peninsula.

Cape Area Ripped Again

Scores of heavy and medium Allied bombers again hammered Cape Gloucester, on the western end of New Britain, dropping 414 tons of bombs on enemy airdrome, supply and bivouac areas.

The tonnage, left in two raids Sunday, topped the bomb load dumped on any one enemy location in one day in this war theater, and brought to 1,600 tons the total delivered at Cape Gloucester since December 1.

Cape Gloucester marks the fork of the enemy barge supply route eastward from New Guinea. By taking Arawe, the Allies have severed the route that branches along the south coast of New Britain. Should they likewise seize Cape Gloucester, the north-coast route leading to the big enemy base at Rabaul, New Britain, would be cut.

Enemy Driven Out

Australians on Huon Peninsula cashed in on Allied air command in that sector by driving out the Japanese south of the Masawang river, fifteen miles north of Finschhafen.

Admiral William F. Halsey announced that army forces under Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commander of ground units in the South Pacific, have taken complete control of the Empress Augusta Bay sector, on the west-central coast of Bougainville Island.

BIG ARMY PLANES POUND MARSHALLS

Cause Fires And Explosions At Japs' Taroa Air Base

Japs lose twenty planes in Southwest Pacific.....*Page 3*

Chinese take four Japanese ricebowl bastions.....*Page 3*

Pearl Harbor, Dec. 21 (AP)—Seventh Army Air Force Liberators raided the enemy's new Taroa air base in the Marshall Islands Monday, tangled with thirty Zeros, downed four, probably shot down five others and lost three of the big four-engined raiders.

The announcement said:

"Heavy bombers of the Seventh Army air force attacked Taroa on December 20 with about twenty-five tons of bombs, causing many fires and explosions in hangar and storage areas.

Receive Damage From Flak

"Our aircraft were attacked by thirty Zeros. Four enemy fighters were shot down, five others were probably destroyed. Three of our planes were shot down, others received minor damage from anti-aircraft fire and intercepting fighters."

Taroa is in the Maloelap atoll which the army bombers had pounded only the day before, running into twenty-five interceptors, probably downing seven, damaging five others and returning damaged, but without loss.

Indicates Pace Of Raids

Indicative of the fast pace of these raids, Monday's attack followed up three in the Marshalls Sunday—the one at Maloelap and two on Mili. And Mili's Sunday double-header followed two other raids there on Saturday.

Maloelap is in the central Marshalls, more than 300 miles north of the American-won Gilberts.

Signs Of Reinforcements

The stepped-up aerial operations against such Marshall bases as Mili, Jaluit, Wotje, Maloelap and Kwajalein have brought out two interesting points:

1. Considerable shipping has been spotted and attacked, indicating the Japanese are making strenuous efforts to fortify the islands against the rising threat of invasion.

2. The number of intercepting planes sent into the sky battles is increasing, indicating the Japanese have been getting air reinforcements to replace heavy losses inflicted December 4 by a huge force of American aircraft carrier planes.

The two raids on Mili and the one on Maloelap on Sunday marked the first time there have been three army raids on the Marshalls in a single day and the twelfth successive day of aerial attacks on the Marshalls.

Shows Air Opposition

The report that twenty-five interceptors rose to meet the army bombers shows that Japanese air opposition in the islands — their closest possession to the continental United States — continues active.

Army air forces have made half a dozen good-sized raids on Maloelap and its heavily protected Taroa airdrome since November 17, but numerous Japanese fighters still give battle.

Air Battles Over Marshalls

PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 21 (AP).—The rising fury of the air war over the Japanese mid-Pacific Marshall Islands was plainly indicated today in a report that on Monday 7th Army Air Force Liberators raided the enemy's new Taroa air base, tangled with thirty Zeros, downed four, probably shot down five others and lost three of the big four-engined raiders.

Taroa is in the Maloelap atoll, which the Army bombers had pounded only the day before, running into twenty-five interceptors, probably downing seven, damaging five others and returning damaged but without loss.

Monday's raiders touched off fires and explosions among hangars and storage depots with about twenty-five tons of explosives.

In addition to the three bombers lost, others were damaged by the interceptors and the anti-aircraft fire.

Indicative of the fast pace of these raids, Monday's attack followed up three in the Marshalls Sunday—the one at Maloelap and two on Mili. And Mili's Sunday double-header followed two other raids there on Saturday.

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Doubts Air Power Can Knock Out Japs

Melbourne, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral Conrad Helfrich, commander in chief of all Netherland forces against Japan, indicated in an interview today his disbelief the Japanese can be bombed out of the East Indies, saying landings would be necessary.

"Even when Japan's home islands can be bombed from China, I don't believe bombing will be sufficient," he said. "No foreign enemy has ever invaded Japan, where war is a religion," he added. "The Japanese believe themselves invincible."

Bolivian Mines Under Guard

Santiago, Chile, Dec. 21 (AP)—Gen. Enrique Penaranda, deposed President of Bolivia, arrived at Arica, northern Chile, today. He was accompanied by his brother, Capt. Eliso Penaranda, and the Chilean military attache to Bolivia, Capt. Victor Pimstein.

La Paz, Bolivia, Dec. 21 (AP)—Troops guarded Bolivia's tin ore mines today as a Nationalist junta which yesterday overthrew the government of Gen. Enrique Penaranda announced that it was firmly intrenched and discounted rumors that a counter-revolution had begun.

The troops were stationed at the mines, producing a large portion of the tin ore used in manufacture of United States and British arms, in one of the first acts of the new government, which pledged, however, to live up to Bolivia's commitments to the United Nations.

Promises Allied Adherence

Victor Paz Estensoro, leader of the coup and new Finance Minister, said that "the Atlantic Charter and other obligations of Bolivia will be respected and maintained" and "the new Government in no case will alter the international situation at the side of the United Nations." Similar sentiments were expressed by Maj. Alberto Villaroel, the new President.

An executive decree of last April declaring war on the Axis was affirmed by the Legislature on December 4.

Expect Tin Output To Go On

(Dispatches from Santiago, Chile, noted that the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (NRM), from which most of the new leaders are drawn, long has campaigned against control of the mining industry by three major producing companies. These advices said the coup could hardly fail to affect the production of tin.

(It was announced in Washington that, pending direct word from La Paz, negotiations between the Bolivian Government and the United States Metal Reserve Company, a Government-financed organization, for a new five-year tin contract were suspended.)

Collaboration Pledged

Jose Tamayo, new Foreign Minister, said that he had handed to the dean of the foreign diplomatic corps in La Paz an official document announcing the establishment of a new government and affirming its intention to continue a policy of inter-American collaboration.

Enrique Lozada, now in Washington, has been named confidential agent to the United States for the new Government, it was also announced, and it was understood here that he may succeed Fernando Guachalla as Ambassador to the United States.

Former Officials' Fate

In the only reports which the new Government has released regarding the fate of former officials, it was said that former Foreign Minister Carlos Salinas had taken refuge in the Chilean Embassy and former Minister of Agriculture Julio Cespedez Anez was at the Paraguayan Embassy.

Two mining magnates, Carlos Victor Armayo and Mauricio Hochschild, first took refuge in the Brazilian and Chilean embassies, it was reported, but later went to their homes. The police had no orders to arrest them.

Penaranda Exile Indicated

Penaranda and his brother, Capt. Eliseo Penaranda, were to be escorted immediately by train to Arica, Chile, at last reports. (This indicated that the two would live in exile.)

(Passengers arriving at Lima, Peru, by air from La Paz, meanwhile, described the *coup* as bloody and added that army planes had flown from Santa Cruz, Bolivia, to La Paz to aid the revolution.

(The travelers said that groups which remained loyal to Penaranda in two towns had virtually been annihilated by artillery fire when they refused to support the *coup*.)

Earlier reports said that Labor Minister Enrique Hertzog, Minister of War Gen. Miguel Candia, Chief of Staff Gen. Antenor Ichazo, Min-

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ister of Government Pedro Arce Zilvetti and the regional commander, General Arrieta, were being held in La Paz jail.

Maintain Grip on Nation

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 21 (AP).—Characterizing its policy as nationalist, leftist and pro-United Nations, the one-day-old Bolivian government maintained a military grip upon the nation tonight as it confidently awaited recognition by other American governments.

The new regime already has made its bid for recognition in a formal pronouncement, and foreign diplomats here said they would meet daily until the question was settled.

The capital was comparatively quiet after the pre-dawn revolt marked by shooting. International air traffic was resumed. Troops were guarding the country's tin ore mines, which produce a large part of the tin used in making American and British arms. The placing of this guard was one of the first acts of the new government, which pledged to abide by commitments made to the United Nations. Victor Paz Estenssoro, Finance Minister, said the government would not burden the mining industry, Bolivia's main source of wealth, with taxes beyond its capacity. He added, however, that the Finance Ministry would not be "a lawyer for the mining companies."

36,000 Textile Workers Strike in Mexico

DEC 24 1943

Mexico City, Dec. 24 (AP).—Demanding pay increases ranging up to 20 per cent, 36,000 textile workers have quit their jobs in Mexico City and several States.

The strike was called yesterday by six unions. Approximately 250 cotton, wool, silk, artificial silk and hard fiber mills are affected. Settlement negotiations are being conducted by Secretary of Labor Francisco Trujillo Gurria.

Alaska Highway Mileage Cut

WHITE HORSE, Y. T., Dec. 21 (AP).—The distance from Dawson Creek, B. C., to Fairbanks, Alaska, on the Alaska highway has been cut from 1,630 to 1,523 miles by cutoffs, fills, tangents and elimination of dangerous curves, Colonel K. B. Bush, chief of staff of the Northwest Service Command, said today. Buses now travel between the two terminals in sixty-six hours elapsed time.

Plane Crash Reported Fatal To Capt. Marshall

New York, Dec. 21 (AP)—The *Herald Tribune* says word was received here today of the death in an airplane crash December 12, in India, of Capt. Warner Marshall, Jr., who participated in the recent Inter-Allied conferences at Cairo as a member of the planning staff of the army air forces.

Marshall, who was head of the New York firm of Warner Marshall, Jr., & Co., investment counselors, was making an official army tour of the India, Burma and China war theaters when the plane in which he was a passenger crashed in the Assam valley of northeast India, it was said.

Marshall was born in West Newton, Mass., April 4, 1909.

Panther Tanks, Nazis Say, Are Now In Use

New York, Dec. 21 (AP)—Now comes the "Panther" tank in Nazi military terminology.

A transocean dispatch broadcast from Berlin said German armored units on the Eastern front were employing Panthers as well as the sixty-ton Tigers against the Russians.

Copenhagen Fire Reported

New York, Dec. 21 (AP)—A Swedish broadcast recorded today by United States Government monitors said "a fierce fire" was spreading "with terrific rapidity" in Copenhagen's harbor after a dockside explosion yesterday.

Benes Decorates Russians

New York, Dec. 21 (AP)—President Eduard Benes of Czecho-Slovakia has decorated a number of Russian army officers in ceremonies at the Kremlin in Moscow, according to a London broadcast recorded today by CBS.

Rules [redacted] Of Jap Cities Reported

DEC 22 1943

New York, Dec. 21 (AP)—A Domei dispatch broadcast from Tokyo said today the Cabinet of Premier Tojo had completed specific regulations for "the depopulation of the large cities of Japan in connection with the consolidation of anti-aircraft defense measures."

The regulations will apply to Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Moji "and others," said the broadcast, reported by the OWI.

Residents of cities not named in the order also will be encouraged to move unless their work is essential to the war, the dispatch indicated.

BIG U. S. PLANES POUND JAPS IN THE MARSHALLS

Down Seven of Enemy's Fighters Over Atoll—Foe's Air Power Low.

ARAWE AIR STRIP WON

Army's Six-mile Dash Succeeds—Enemy Evacuating Southern Part of Bougainville Isle.

DEC 22 1943

Washington, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Raiding Japanese positions in the Marshall Islands, heavy bombers of the Seventh Army Air Force destroyed at least seven of twenty-five enemy fighter planes of an intercepting flight that attacked them over Maloelap Atoll.

The action was announced in a communique issued by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, and released in Washington.

Fiveother enemy planes probably were destroyed from the interceptor flight and two American planes were damaged, the communique reported. Three Americans were wounded.

Jap Air Power Low.

Secretary of the Navy Knox reported that the Japanese apparently are fleeing from the southern part of Bougainville in an obvious effort to concentrate their forces further north on that island.

"There is some evidence," he told a news conference, "that the enemy is evacuating the southern part of Bougainville and moving up to the north by land."

He added that it seems the very obvious thing for the enemy to attempt to combine all of his forces on Bougainville where the American task of cleaning up opposition has been turned over by the Marines to Army forces under Major-Gen. Oscar Griswold.

None of the enemy's once strong air fields on Bougainville is usable by him now, Mr. Knox said. They are being kept out of action by constant United States bombing.

The evacuation of the southern part of the island is under way not only by land but by barges that carry troops north along the coast. The barges have been subject to heavy attack.

1400 Sorties in a Week.

Mr. Knox also reported, in a compilation of aerial activity in the Pacific during the week ended December 20, that a total of seventy-one missions was carried out. Nine missions were made upon Japanese positions in the Marshall Islands, where nineteen enemy planes were shot down and nine more probably destroyed. American losses were three planes.

He said that sixty-one missions, in which 1,400 planes participated, were carried out in the South Pacific area and ranged from strafing attacks to large-scale raids, in one of which 122 planes took part.

He reported that Japanese air opposition in the Pacific is negligible and very weak.

In the Marshal Islands area he reported nine bombing missions on Maloelap, Mili, Jaluit and Wotje.

"It is difficult to understand the lack of Japanese counter-air work," Mr. Knox said.

Ten airlines responded to the appeal for help. OWI said planes were flown into Alaska by Pan American, United, American, Northwest, Pennsylvania-Central, TWA, Chicago and Southern, Western Braniff and Panagra.

"They transported special troops and military equipment to Dutch Harbor," OWI reported. "Airlines pilots delivered army bombers, with their crews and bombs.

"NATS (Naval Air Transport Service, pilots of which are civilans operating planes for the service) flew personnel and material into Alaskan and Aleutian bases in squadrons of three planes each—utilizing one pilot familiar with the territory, the other two pilots flying in formation.

"Even as the Japanese were attacking Dutch Harbor, airliners were coming in at the airport with war materials."

Carried Trucks In Sections

OWI commented that Alaskan operations "remain one of the most difficult" of all the many war activities of the airlines. As an example, the transportation of 1,200-gallon gasoline trucks for the Alaskan highway was cited. The trucks were cut into three parts, loaded into planes, then welded together when they reached their destination.

"Crews flying the Alaskan runs need to be tough," the report said. "In the first months of the war, Alaskan flying was mostly the 'seat of the pants' variety, through snowstorms, over uncharted wilderness and mountains, without adequate weather reports or other navigation aids."

Aid By Commercial Airlines In Saving Aleutians Revealed

DEC 22 1943

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—A hitherto secret chapter in the battle of the Aleutians, telling how the personnel and planes of ten commercial airlines rushed troops, supplies and planes to save Dutch Harbor from the Japanese, was disclosed today.

The story is contained in a report on the war activities of the nation's air passenger and freight carriers issued by the Office of War Information.

The attack on the Aleutians was made on June 3, 1942, when five waves of enemy planes launched from carriers bombed the naval base at Dutch Harbor and nearby Fort Mears.

At Time Of Midway Battle

The attack was synchronized with the much bigger attempt in the direction of Hawaii which was turned back, with disastrous loss to the Japanese, in the battle of Midway.

Alaskan defenses were rudimentary and the attack made the quick transfer of reinforcements and supplies imperative.

Roosevelt Scouts War News Ban

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—Reports that British and American censors were preparing to ban speculation on a new fighting front were dismissed today by President Roosevelt as just another London story. The question was raised at his news conference.

Fletcher to Command North Pacific Area

Washington, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—The appointment of Vice-Admiral Frank J. Fletcher as commander of the North Pacific area was announced today by Secretary of the Navy Knox. Vice-Admiral Fletcher succeeds Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kincaid, who recently was sent to the Southwest Pacific.

Rear Admiral Sherwoode A. Taffinder succeeds Vice-Admiral Fletcher as commandant of the Thirteenth Naval District.

Official Protest By U. S. To Spain

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—The United States Government has made representations to Spain on a disturbance created by two Falangists in the American consulate in Valencia, the State Department revealed today.

The department made public a telegram from Ambassador Carlton Hayes in Madrid describing the incident.

Hayes said that on Saturday two persons, later identified as Falangists and former members of the Spanish Blue Division which fought in Russia, "entered the American consulate in Valencia, tore down press photographs and harangued visitors on the premises."

Falangists Arrested

The two Falangists were arrested, the dispatch said.

The incident recalled a similar protest by the British Government over an insult to the British consul at Saragossa.

The Madrid Government disclaimed responsibility for the actions of the uniformed Falangists who entered the British consulate, but Britain refused to accept the Spanish denial of responsibility.

The State Department did not disclose whether any Spanish reply has yet been made to the American complaint.

CANADIAN PULP OUTPUT GROWS

Newsprint In First Quarter To Exceed Expectations

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—Canadian pulp production has exceeded expectations and will permit larger-than-scheduled deliveries of newsprint to the United States in the first quarter of 1944, the War Production Board announced today, but publishers will not benefit immediately.

Instead, available Canadian newsprint in excess of previously scheduled deliveries of 182,000 tons monthly will be purchased by the United States Government as a reserve against possible shortages in the last half of the year.

No Effect On First Quarter

The action will have no effect on the first quarter allotments of newsprint to publishers, announced yesterday. The reserve shipments will be held by the Government until danger of a newsprint crisis is passed.

The Canadian Government advised the WPB that current pulpwood production indicates that at least 200,000 tons of newsprint can be shipped to the United States each month. This means that 18,000 or more tons can be placed in stockpile reserves.

The WPB said the stockpile, in addition to building up the national reserves, which are now "dangerously low," also will be a hedge against unforeseen military requirements for pulpwood products.

Military May Need Supplies

The inventories to be built up from excess shipments will provide a cushion, if it is necessary, for the diversion of pulpwood to military uses later.

The Canadian commitment to supply at least 200,000 tons of newsprint each month is specifically limited to the first six months of 1944. The program will be reviewed in mid-1944 on the basis of pulp production at that time.

The American Government's commitment to purchase excess Canadian shipments is limited to the first three months of 1944.

To Conserve Tonnage

"We propose to conserve the tonnage gained through the improved outlook in newsprint supply, so that in the second half of 1944 our newspapers and other essential users of paper may have a reserve to fall back on should production in the second half be less favorable," said Harold Boeschenstein, acting director of the WPB Forest Products Bureau.

"If Canadian deliveries of newsprint, as now anticipated, are forthcoming without depleting wood inventories further, the application of these measures of limitation will place the newsprint-using industries in a sounder position to meet the unpredictable needs of the second half of 1944 than it has known at any time in many months."

NEW SOLDIER VOTE PLAN SET

Compromise Bill To Be Offered By Senator Lucas

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—Senator Lucas (D., Ill.), after a talk with President Roosevelt today, said he would introduce a compromise bill to facilitate servicemen's voting through a Federal commission which merely would distribute and collect the ballots for the States.

His announcement came after the President said at his news conference that every man and woman in the armed services ought to have opportunity to vote in next year's elections unless combat circumstances prevented. Mr. Roosevelt asserted he believed Federal action would be necessary to carry out such a policy.

To Be Offered In January

The new measure which Lucas will offer with Senator Green (D., R. I.) when Congress reconvenes January 10, will eliminate provisions of the Senate-rejected Lucas-Green bill which would have empowered a commission to pass on the validity of soldier ballots after their inspection by State election officials.

"That doesn't mean, of course, that the Federal Government can't prevent fraud and the like," Lucas said.

In rejecting the original bill, the Senate approved a substitute, leaving the entire matter up to the States. A House committee is trying to work out a compromise similar to that described by Lucas, although some Southern Democrats still are urging a "States' rights" bill.

Waiving Of Poll Tax

"The President's statement is in line with the principle of the new bill I will offer," Lucas said. "The waiving of registration and poll-tax requirements as called for by some States will be left in the bill as under the 1942 law.

"We would merely make the Federal commission an instrument for distributing the ballot," he added. "It would not have authority to report on the ballots as provided in the original bill.

"We would eliminate the provision providing that election officials report to the commission on any irregularities, and the commission reporting to Congress."

Mr. Roosevelt declined to express an opinion on the bill passed by the Senate.

50 SPOKESMEN OF RAIL UNIONS

But No Word Emerges as to Progress Toward Averting Strike.

MORE PARLEYS SCHEDULED

Roosevelt, at Press Conference, Leans to Overtime Pay Formula as Solution.

DEC 22 1943

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP).—President Roosevelt and more than fifty representatives of the five operating railroad unions conferred for half an hour this afternoon, but no word emerged from the meeting as to the progress, if any, toward averting a nationwide railroad strike.

Spokesmen for the brotherhoods told reporters that the President did most of the talking, that there was no general discussion of the terms he proposed for settling the workers' wage demands. Mr. Roosevelt earlier had said at a press-radio conference that the best Christmas present the American people could receive this year would be a prevention of the threatened transportation tie-up.

Union representatives said they would confer again among themselves and then probably arrange a conference with the railroad managements late today or tomorrow. There were indications that tomorrow would bring another meeting of the Brotherhood leaders with Mr. Roosevelt.

Other Unions to Pick Date.

The operating brotherhoods have already set December 30 as the date for starting a progressive walkout, and the fifteen non-operating unions planned to select their own strike date late today, probably to coincide with that of their fellow-workers.

Leaders of the five operating railroad brotherhoods went back to the White House in the early afternoon to discuss with the President his proposal for settling their wage case by supplementing a previous four-cents-an-hour award with an additional four cents in the form of overtime compensation.

The brotherhood chiefs discussed the situation with their executive committees for several hours earlier in the day. It was understood that the leaders were not prepared to pledge an outright acceptance of the proposal but would ask, in addition, an allowance for vacations.

Favors Pay Increase Formula.

The exact method the President had in mind for calculating a supplementary 4 cents an hour for overtime was not immediately clarified. He said, however, that he hoped that railway executives and employee representatives could get together on a formula which would provide earnings increases.

Mr. Roosevelt told a press conference that discussions were under way toward setting up some sort of system under which rail employees would get time and one-half for overtime or the equivalent. He said that he had learned only a few months ago that, unlike most industrial workers, railway employees do not receive time and one-half for overtime. He said that while perhaps 150,000 to 200,000 operating workers of the carriers were paid on a mileage basis, perhaps some plan could be developed to give them what would amount to time and a half.

He said this might amount to 4 cents an hour, in addition to an hourly wage increase of 4 cents already recommended for operating workmen by an emergency board.

The President said he hoped an arrangement could be worked out within the framework of the stabilization law which would be fair and equitable.

He said a feeling existed that increases proposed for rail workers in both non-operating and operating classifications by special emergency boards were not as great as might be necessary to compensate for increased living costs, particularly in comparison with increases allowed in other industries.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had told both sides at Sunday's White House conference that a stoppage of transportation would be the most serious blow that could be directed at the war effort. It would affect not only production, he said, but also shipping and every man on the other side of the sea who has to be supplied from this country.

Twice he emphasized that the best news the country could have for Christmas would be news that there would be no transportation tieup.

"Are you satisfied," a reporter inquired, "that there will not be a strike?"

The President said he did not know, that he was waiting and that he hoped to find out this afternoon.

Overtime Pay Discussed.

To a question whether there was anything he could say about specific proposals he had made to the railway negotiators, he replied he could not go into details but that there had been discussions of bringing rail wages above the levels of the awards recommended by the emergency boards because of the feeling that they did not adequately cover increased living expenses.

The President said that the question of giving rail workers time and one-half for overtime could be settled either by legislation or by an agreement between employees and carriers. If an agreement is reached, he said, a law would be unnecessary.

He said he saw no particular reason for discrimination which gives time and one-half to industrial workers and not to rail workers, and said he hoped a method could be worked out which would not be held up for what he termed picayunish reasons. Probably the whole issue would have been settled in the first place, he asserted, if there hadn't been a stabilization program. But an extra four cents an hour, he said, would have violated the stabilization law and would have been inequitable with respect to other trades.

PRESIDENT SEES

MORGENTHAU REBUFFED FOR TAX CRITICISM

George Adds Secretary Knows Nothing About Renegotiation Law

Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—Senator George (D., Ga.) tonight issued a scathing reply to Secretary Morgenthau's criticism of the new tax bill, and particularly its war-contract renegotiation law amendments, declaring:

"Mr. Morgenthau knows nothing about the Renegotiation-of-Contracts Act, and less about how it is actually administered."

George, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee which completed work on the $2,275,600,000 bill today, said he had "no apology" for the failure to reach Morgenthau's goal of $10,500,000,000 additional revenue.

Defends Security Tax Freeze

Further, he defended the proposed freeze of social security tax rates at 1 per cent. each on employers and employes throughout 1944, saying there is no justification for increasing the rates at this time.

Morgenthau told a press conference yesterday that the amendments to the renegotiation law proposed by the Senate committee would open the door to "truly extortionate profits" by war contractors.

George declared Morgenthau's denunciation of the renegotiation sections, came "with exceeding bad grace;" that the Secretary had "failed to take a position on renegotiation and had offered no suggestions or recommendations."

Says He Has Not Helped

"Mr. Morgenthau not only has failed to take appropriate steps to protect the revenue," George said, "but has been of no help at all to the Finance Committee concerning renegotiation since it was absorbed into the revenue law.

"As a matter of fact, the renegotiation-of-contracts law is far more workable under the Senate amendments than it has been at any time heretofore."

Morgenthau had been particularly critical of amendments which exempt from renegotiation all contracts for "standard commercial articles," and the retroactive exemption of subcontracts where the goods do not enter into the final product.

Thinks They Should Know

Said George:

"The committee believed that with more than two years having passed since Pearl Harbor, the procurement officers of the army, navy and other departments should be able to make ordinary contracts for standard articles and certainly should be able to protect themselves on the price."

He said the subcontract exemption was made retroactive "largely because we could not get any accurate information from the Treasury with regard to any possible refunds that might be made."

George offered this explanation of why the Treasury's $10,500,000,000 tax increase goal was not achieved:

"The Treasury proposed to raise a large part of this additional revenue by relieving from all taxes 11,000,000 present taxpayers, and also to reduce the tax burden on a million or two more, shifting the load over to individual taxpayers with earnings of $3,500 and up.

Notes Treasury Stand

"The Treasury has consistently opposed any defensible savings program and has likewise consistently opposed every suggestion of a sales tax.

"On the contrary, the only suggestion made by the Treasury thus far, aside from the one mentioned above, is a spendings tax that would be imposed on what the taxpayer spends, with very heavy excise taxes on many products, articles and services, and with high taxes on incomes.

"A spendings tax did not commend itself to the committee and I dare say would commend itself to few thoughtful men and women in the country."

Suggests They Wait

As "a final suggestion," George said he thought it would be well for the Treasury and other departments of Government to await the final action of the committee "before giving out information to their henchmen."

The Senate Finance Committee put the finishing touches on the new tax bill today.

One of the last acts of the Senate Finance Committee today was to trim away a potential $17,000,000 annually by making the cosmetics tax twenty instead of twenty-five cent. The present rate is ten per cent. of the retail price.

The bill would bring in about $135,000,000 more than the form in which it passed the House.

CIVIL AIRLINES DOUBLE LOADS

Cargo And Mail Up From 1941 Despite Handicaps

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Washington, Dec. 21 (AP)—With half their planes and a third of their men in the armed forces, the country's civil airlines are carrying twice as much cargo and air mail as in peacetime and flying more passenger miles.

The United States' eighteen domestic airlines and three international lines have played "highly strategic war roles," the Office of War Information declared today in a special report.

[Editor's Note: Details of the commercial airlines' service in rushing men and equipment to save the Aleutians when a Japanese carrier force attacked Dutch Harbor are given in a dispatch on Page 10.]

The military contracts have paid well, too, OWI pointed out. Airlines made a net profit of nearly $32,000,000 in the year ended August 31, more than twice the profits of the previous year.

Accidents Decline

And despite the heavy flying schedules and lack of new equipment, the number of accidents dropped from 32 in 1941 and 31 last year to 20 up to November 26 this year. Fatalities increased from 44 in 1941 to 71 in 1942, however, because planes nowadays are always full of passengers. Fatalities in the 20 accidents through November 26 last totaled 30.

The job of operating what OWI called "the airline to anywhere" is being done, it was revealed, with less than half of the 434 planes which the airlines were flying before Pearl Harbor. The army and navy have taken 244, including some small and outmoded craft.

As another spectacular contribution, private airlines are operating some of the army and navy "modification centers" in which mass-produced warplanes, alike as peas, are altered and tailored-to-order for each of the various fighting fronts.

Were "Modification" Jobs

General Doolittle's Tokyo bombers were modification jobs, OWI revealed, and so were the raiders of the Ploesti oil fields.

OWI listed these other contributions of the airlines:

Training army and navy air transport navigators, pilots, mechanics and meteorologists.

Checking and repairing military equipment in airlines' shops.

Testing and research on aircraft, aviation devices and fuels.

"Today our military air highways span the seven seas and reach into every continent to areas uncharted and unexplored a few years ago," the report continued. "The airlines, under the direction of the (army) Air Transport Command and the Naval Air Transport Service, play a large part in this enormous air transport network."

Other Accomplishments

Thousands of American wounded have been flown to hospitals in this country. Needed war materials

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have been imported the same way.

Outgoing wartime shipments have ranged from a 1,700-pound engine block and all its parts to tiny boxes each containing a queen and two worker bees for a friendly nation.

The number of passengers flown in this country has dropped about twenty-five per cent. from the pre-war record. But the travelers, usually on war business, have flown farther on each trip, with the result that total passenger mileage in the first six months of this year was over 735,000,000 miles, compared with 589,000,000 miles in January-June, 1941.

Airborne express cargo exceeded 28,000,000 pounds in the first half of 1943, against 7,800,000 pounds in the same period of 1941.

SENATE RETAINS NOMINATION LIST

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Washington, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—Senator Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic leader in the Senate, intervened today to keep alive presidential nominations to increase the permanent rank of fourteen generals, among them Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton. He obtained unanimous consent for the Senate to retain the nominations through the Christmas recess. Without this consent, the nominations would have been sent back to the White House and could not have been acted upon until resubmitted by the President.

The promotions were frozen in a military subcommittee, which has been investigating Gen. Patton's treatment of soldiers, as a final gavel fell on the first session of the 78th Congress.

Today's action did not move the nominations any nearer Senate confirmation.

ROOSEVELT SENDS CHEER TO DISABLED

Washington, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt has had a Christmas and New Year message transmitted to war veterans in Government hospitals assuring them of the nation's gratitude for service "so bravely and honorably rendered."

"Now that we know in our hearts that ultimate victory is certain," the message said, "we can face the long, hard struggle ahead with confidence and fortitude, and let the spirit of Christmas pervade our thoughts and bring us comfort and happiness.

"I know that I speak for the nation as well as myself, when I assure you of our gratitude for the service you so bravely and honorably rendered and of our continued solicitude for your welfare and contentment. A Merry Christmas to each of you. May the New Year be for you and yours a happy one."

Attached to the White House greeting was a Christmas message from Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

R[illegible]velt to Clear Up New Father-draft

Washington, Dec. 21 (A. P.).—An executive order probably will be issued before the end of the year clearing up the relationships which are to exist between War Manpower Director Paul V. McNutt and Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey under the new father-draft act.

That act, drawn to put pre-war fathers at the bottom of the draft pool, also abolished the WMC's supervision over selective service.

President Roosevelt, who has said he does not feel this administrative change will make for efficiency, told his press conference today that he and Gen. Hershey had worked on the executive order at a White House get-together yesterday, and that it would be completed soon.

Additional Casualties Are Li[illegible]d by Navy

WASHINGTO[illegible], Dec. 21 (AP).—The Navy Department announced today eighty-three casualties, including four dead, eleven wounded and sixty-eight missing, plus one whose status is changed officially from missing to dead. The list includes the following:

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New York

CAMPBELL, JOHN STEPHENSON, ensign, U. S. N. R., missing; father Dr. Ralph D. Campbell, Chadwicks.

MERCALDO, ALEXANDER J., private, U. S. M. C. R., missing; mother, Mrs. Rose Mercaldo, 34 Cooper Street, Brooklyn.

PLOIAN, JACOB J., private first class, U. S. M. C. R., missing; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Ploian, 429 East 166th Street, the Bronx.

VERTUCCIO PETER P., private, U. S. M. C. R., missing; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Vertuccio, 147 North Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

New Jersey

SCHNEIDER, MILTON E., first lieutenant, U. S. M. C. R., dead; mother, Mrs. M. Schneider, 208 Sixteenth Avenue, Belmar.

McSULLA, THOMAS J., private, U. S. M. C. R., missing; parents Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McSulla, 882 South Nineteenth Street, Newark.

MOLINARO, SALVATORE F., private, U. S. M. C. R., missing; mother, Mrs. Mary Molinaro, 397 Bloomfield Avenue, Newark.

TURNER JAMES CHRISTOPHER, seaman first class, U. S. N., missing; parents Mr. and Mrs. James L. Turner, 62 Mill Road, Irvington, Newark.

Connecticut

COCHRAN, FRANK JOHN, lieutenant, U. S. N. R., missing; wife, Mrs. Caroline L. Cochran, 370 North Front Street, New Haven.

DENNIN, JOSEPH J., private first class, U. S. M. C., wounded; friend, Miss Evelyn A. Totten, North Street, Greenwich.

37 Missing on Collier Identified by W. S. A.

6 Seamen From New York and Jersey on Suffolk List

BOSTON, Dec. 21 (AP).—Announcement of the names of thirty-seven members of the crew of the collier Suffolk as "missing at sea while serving their country," was authorized today by the War Shipping Administration in a notification sent to the owners, C. H. Sprague & Son, of Boston.

The names of the six members of the naval gun crew were not disclosed. The Suffolk has been missing since it sent out SOS calls off Montauk Point at the tip of Long Island on Dec. 11. When Coast Guard and other rescue boats fought their way through bitter cold and a seventy-mile gale to the location given no trace of the collier could be found.

The names included:

Thaddeus Trzebuzkowski, 218-A North Henry Street, Brooklyn.

Jack Camburg, 408 East Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

Charles C. Cavileer, 354 North Connecticut Avenue, Atlantic City.

Richard Slowalycki, 508 Hamilton Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

John E. Imlay, 285 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Robert F. Schantz, 486 Avon Avenue, Newark, N. J.

BARD PRAISES U. S. STRATEGY

Navy Official Tells Middies Initiative Has Been Shown

Annapolis, Dec. 21 (AP)—Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, told the class of reserve midshipmen commissioned at the United States Naval Academy today that "each day we are coming to realize more and more that this is a war of improvisation, that we cannot win battles by strategy based on tradition."

"Today's navy, you will find, is not regulated by tradition," he said.

"In my opinion, the outstanding evidence of superiority over the Japs is the superior intelligence, quick thinking and initiative of our pilots, our officers and our men."

Thinks Nation Has Learned

Mr. Bard said that since Pearl Harbor the nation had come to learn the full meaning of global war and to recognize the greater effort that must be made in order to triumph over "our enemies."

"We must know," he declared, "that victory will not be won by a single decisive action. We know that the battle will be fought over many days and in many places, by many means of strategy."

Rear Admiral J. R. Beardall, superintendent of the academy, told the 281 graduates who were commissioned ensigns in the Naval Reserve that leadership, discipline and loyalty had been emphasized in the development of their naval training.

"By completing this course," the admiral said, "You have assured me that you are capable of, and qualified to give, valuable service to the navy and the nation, and I am confident that you will play an important part in the victories yet to be won."

Commanded Battalion

Commander of the reserve battalion during its four months training was Reserve Midshipman Walter O. Haloupek, of Belle Plain, Iowa.

The component companies were commanded by George S. Bond, Indianapolis; Richard Kern McCoy, Omaha, Neb., and Walter Smedley, Jr., Media, Pa.

Robert F. O'Connell, St. Louis, Mo., was cited by Admiral Beardall for having attained the highest scholastic marks for the course.

Bond, Haloupek, McCoy and Earl J. Taylor, Salt Lake City, Utah, were named as having exhibited to an outstanding degree officerlike qualities and positive naval characters.

Ploesti Hero Worries About Son's War Games

Miami Beach, Fla., Dec. 21 (AP)—Col. John R. (Killer) Kane, who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for his part in the Ploesti oil-field air raid, is worried about the effect of the war on his 5-year-old son.

The kids of America don't realize that war is a deadly serious business, the hero of twenty-five bombing missions said today at the army air forces redistribution station here, where he is awaiting a new assignment.

"When I got home the boy kept pointing his finger and yelling 'ack-ack-ack' at everything in the house," the husky flyer declared. "He couldn't understand that when you shoot a gun you kill somebody.

"He wanted to know how many Japs I had knocked down. He was disappointed when I told him I'd never even seen one."

ADD LONDON-RUSSIAN (LONG) XXX DEFALING
DESCRIBING FIGHTING IN THE KIEV BULGE WHERE FOR MANY WEEKS THE
GERMANS HAVE BEEN ATTACKING IN HOPES OF REGAINING THE UKRAINIAN CAPITAL
OF KIEV, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID FIGHTING CENTERED IN THE AREA OF KOROSTEN.
KOROSTEN WAS ADMITTED EVACUATED TO THE GERMANS SOME WEEKS EARLIER.
"OUR TROOPS SUCCESSFULLY REPULSED ALL ATTACKS OF LARGE FORCES OF
ENEMY INFANTRY AND TANKS AND INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES ON HIS MANPOWER
AND EQUIPMENT," THE BULLETIN SAID.
OTHER GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS WERE REPULSED SOUTHWEST OF GOMEL,
APPARENTLY IN THE MARSHES BETWEEN THE PRIPET AND DNIEPER RIVERS.
AND SOUTHEAST OF KIROVOGRAD, THE DNIEPER BEND INDUSTRIAL CENTER FOR
WHICH THE RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN DRIVING FOR MANY DAYS.
RNG27PEW

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ADD LONDON-YUGO (BALL) XX DEFALING
THE BULLETIN, BROADCAST BY THE FREE YUGOSLAV RADIO, SAID THAT
ONE COLUMN OF TITO'S FORCES HAD ENTERED THE TOWN OF KOPINEC, NEAR
THE IMPORTANT NAZI-HELD BASE ON DEC. 15, WHILE ANOTHER COLUMN HAD
OCCUPIED THE TOWN OF VOJNIC, 35 MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST, ON THE SAME
DAY.

THE PARTISAN THREAT TO ZAGREB WAS BROADCAST BELATEDLY, ALONG WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT TITO'S FORCES ARE MOPPING UP IN THE CROATIAN PROVINCES OF BANYA AND KORDUN, WHERE THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN PUT TO FLIGHT AFTER THEIR SIXTH BIG OFFENSIVE HAD ENDED IN A DEBACLE.

TITO'S OFFENSIVES WERE STILL ROLLING FORWARD IN SANJAK, BOSNIA AND SLAVONIA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. PRESENCE OF SOME OF ADOLF HITLER'S PET FIGHTING UNITS IN YUGOSLAVIA WAS DISCLOSED THROUGH AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE PARTISANS WERE LOCKED IN BATTLE WITH THE NAZI PRINCE EUGENE SS DIVISION IN HERCEGOVINA.

TITO'S BULLETIN SAID THAT THE GERMANS WERE SUFFERING HEAVY CASUALTIES IN EASTERN BOSNIA, WITH THE PARTISANS ON THE OFFENSIVE IN ALL PARTS OF THE PROVINCE. IN SLAVONIA AND THROUGHOUT THE WIDELY-SCATTERED SECTORS OF THE FLUID FRONT, THE ACTIVITY OF THE YUGOSLAVS, BOLSTERED BY HUGE STORES OF ALLIED MILITARY SUPPLIES FROM ITALY, WAS INCREASING, THE PARTISANS REPORTED.

IN THREE DAYS OF INTENSE FIGHTING IN THE KORDUN DISTRICT, TITO SAID, HIS MEN CAPTURED THE TOWN OF TRZIC AND A LARGE PART OF THE SURROUNDING TERRITORY, KILLING 130 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN AND WOUNDING 150. LARGE STORES OF ENEMY ARMS AND EQUIPMENT WERE REPORTED CAPTURED.

A NEW WAVE OF EXECUTIONS IN CROATIA WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE NAZI-ALLIGNED HUNGARIAN RADIO TODAY IN A BROADCAST TELLING OF MOUNTING ATTACKS BY YUGOSLAV GUERRILLAS IN THE VICINITY OF ZAGREB.

THE GUERRILLAS BLEW UP A NAZI AMMUNITION DUMP AT SOPSICE, A FEW MILES FROM ZAGREB, THE BROADCAST REPORTED, AND IN RETALIATION THE GERMANS YESTERDAY EXECUTED 18 PERSONS WHO HAD BEEN UNDER ARREST FOR COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES.

(BUDAPEST DISPATCHES TO STOCKHOLM SAID THAT A RUSSIAN MILITARY MISSION HAD ARRIVED AT TITO'S YUGOSLAV HEADQUARTERS AND HAD MET WITH A BRITISH DELEGATION TO DISCUSS BALKAN STRATEGY AND TO SELECT POSSIBLE LANDING PLACES FOR AN INVASION.)

RIBAR'S BROADCAST, WHICH WAS MADE SATURDAY, REPRESENTS THE FIRST TIME THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS HAVE BEEN FACED WITH A DIRECT REQUEST FOR RECOGNITION OF TITO'S PARTY, TO WHICH THEY ADMITTEDLY ARE GIVING THE MAJOR PART OF THEIR MILITARY AID. IT WAS ALSO THE FIRST TIME THE PARTISANS HAVE OPPOSED KING PETER IN SUCH STRONG LANGUAGE.

JR730AEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD YUGOSLAV X X X ACTIVITIES.

A TRANSOCEAN DISPATCH BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO SUGGESTED INDIRECTLY THAT THE ALLIES' MATERIAL AID TO YUGOSLAV PATRIOTS, LARGELY FERRIED ACROSS THE ADRIATIC FROM ITALY BY FISHING CRAFT, HAD BEEN CONSIDERABLE.

TWENTY-SEVEN TANKS AND TWO ANTI-TANK GUNS WERE DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN AMONG THE WAR SUPPLIES SEIZED BY HITLER'S PUPPET FORCES IN EASTERN BOSNIA.

THE DISPATCH, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, DECLARED 2,926 GUERRILLAS HAD BEEN SLAIN SINCE THE OPENING OF THE EASTERN BOSNIA CAMPAIGN; THAT 4,000 WERE WOUNDED AND 2,800 CAPTURED.

"LOSSES OF (NAZI) CROAT UNITS IN THE SAME PERIOD," IT SAID, "AMOUNTED TO 106 IN DEAD, 335 WOUNDED AND SEVEN MISSING."

SK1146PEW

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD CHURCHILL X X X SATISFACTORY."

THE RAF'S RECENT HEAVY RAIDS UPON GERMAN CITIES BROUGHT LONG DISTANCE PLAUDITS FROM CHURCHILL.

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AIR MINISTER SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR ADVISED AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR T.HARRIS:

"THE PRIME MINISTER, WHO HAS BEEN RECEIVING FULL DETAILS OF THE RECENT OPERATIONS, HAS ASKED ME TO CONVEY HIS CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CREWS WHO HAVE TAKEN PART IN THE SERIES OF GREAT BATTLES OVER BERLIN AND LEIPZIG AND IN ASSOCIATED ATTACKS."

HARRIS REPLIED:

"PLEASE CONVEY TO THE PRIME MINISTER OUR GRATITUDE FOR HIS MESSAGE AND OUR HEARTFELT WISHES FOR HIS SPEEDY CONVALESCENCE AND RETURN. HIS SUPPORT, ADVICE AND UNFAILING ENCOURAGEMENT THROUGH FOUR DARK AND STRENUOUS YEARS HAS BEEN THE MAINSPRING OF OUR EFFORT."

SK1144PEW

LONDON, DEC. 21-(AP)-AN ORDER OF THE DAY BY PREMIER MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN BROADCAST BY MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR:

FOR SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS IN BREAKING THROUGH THE STRONGLY FORTIFIED ENEMY DEFENSE S SOUTH OF THE TOWN OF NEVEL A NUMBER OF UNITS AND FORMATIONS WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THESE OPERATIONS ARE RECOMMENDED FOR AWARDS.

THE ORDER OF THE RED BANNER IS AWARDED TO TEN BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND REGIMENTS; THE ORDER OF SUVOROV, SECOND CLASS, TO FIVE BRIGADES, REGIMENTS AND DIVISIONS. #

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LONDON, DEC. 21-(AP)-RUSSIA IS HAILED AS A "REPUBLIC OF THE FREE" IN A NEW SOVIET NATIONAL ANTHEM WHICH HAS REPLACED THE FAMOUS

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"INTERNATIONALE," A MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID LAST NIGHT.

THE "INTERNATIONALE" WAS ABANDONED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLES COMMISSARS, THE BROADCAST SAID, BECAUSE IT "DOES NOT REFLECT THE BASIC CHANGES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN OUR COUNTRY AS A RESULT OF THE VICTORIES OF THE SOVIET SYSTEM." THE OLD ANTHEM BEGINS; "ARISE, YE PRISONERS OF STARVATION, ARISE YE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH," AND CONCLUDES WITH "THE INTERNATIONAL SOVIET WILL FREE THE HUMAN RACE."

THE NEW SONG, MUSIC BY COMPOSER A.V. ALEXANDROV AND WORDS BY SERGEI MIKHALKOV AND E.L. GISTEN, PRAISES THE VICTORIOUS GROWTH OF THE SOVIET UNION. THE SOVIET MONITOR HERE RECORDED THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION AS FOLLOWS:

"UNION INDISSOLUBLE, REPUBLIC OF THE FREE,
BE MIGHTY RUSSIA, FOREVER JOINED.
LONG LIVE THE ONE GREAT SOVIET UNION
CREATED BY THE PEOPLES' WILL.

(CHORUS)

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GLORY TO OUR FREE MOTHERLAND,
THE TRUSTY SUPPORT OF THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE PEOPLES,
THE SOVIET BANNER, THE PEOPLES' BANNER,
LEAD US FROM VICTORY TO VICTORY.

(SECOND VERSE)

THROUGH STORMS OUR SUN OF FREEDOM SHONE,
AND THE GREAT LENIN LIGHTED OUR PATH.
STALIN REARED US FAITHFUL TO THE PEOPLE
AND INSPIRED US FOR WORK AND GREAT DEEDS.

(THIRD VERSE)

WE REARED OUR ARMY IN BATTLES;

SWEPT THE VILE INVADER FROM OUR PATH.

IN BATTLES DECIDING THE FATE OF GENERATIONS

WE WILL LEAD OUR MOTHERLAND TO GLORY."

JR555AEW

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LONDON, DEC. 21-(AP)-U.S. AIRFORCE MARAUDERS, ESCORTED BY ALLIED FIGHTERS, BOMBED MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN NORTHERN FRANCE FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY, ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THIS AFTERNOON.

GH1027AEW

LONDON, DEC. 21-(AP)-A UNITED STATES NAVY LIBERATOR PILOTED BY LT.F.A.WELSH, GLENCOE, ILL., BATTLED THROUGH A FLIGHT OF EIGHT JU-88S OVER THE BAY OF BISCAY AND CAME THROUGH UNSCATHED AFTER SENDING ONE OF THE NAZI PLANES SMOKING INTO THE SEA, THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY. #

LONDON, DEC. 21-(AP)-DOWN BELOW A STRONG FORCE OF GERMAN FIGHTERS WAS MANEUVERING TO ATTACK AN AMERICAN BOMBING FORMATION.

LT.VANCE P.LUDWIG, OF LAKE AVE., LAKEWOOD, O., PILOTING A PURSUIT PLANE, SAW HE WAS OUTNUMBERED BUT DIDN'T HESITATE. HE DIVED INTO THE MIDST OF THE ENEMY SWARM AND SHOT DOWN THREE PLANES BEFORE HE EXHAUSTED HIS AMMUNITION AND HAD TO SCOOT BACK TO BRITAIN.

FOR THIS "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM" OVER GERMANY ON OCT. 4, LT.GEN. JACOB L.DEVERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, SECONDHIGHEST MILITARY DECORATION, HAD BEEN AWARDED TO LUDWIG--WHO NOW IS LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION.

THE SAME DECORATION ALSO HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THREE MEMBERS OF BOMBER CREWS WHO REMAINED AT THEIR POST AS LONG AS POSSIBLE EVEN THOUGH MORTALLY WOUNDED.

THEY WERE LT.HAROLD R.CHRISTENSON, 709 WEST BROADWAY, EAGLE GROVE, IA., WHO DIED AFTER PILOTING HIS BOMBER TO A SAFE AREA OVER CONTINENTAL EUROPE OCT. 14; FLIGHT OFFICER HARRY E.EDEBURN, 429 MADISON AVE., BROOKVILLE, PA., WHO WAS A CO-PILOT ON A HIGH ALTITUDE MISSION OVER GERMANY AUG. 6; AND STAFF SGT.LESTER W.SAUNDERS, 4716 NORTH WASHTENAW AVE., CHICAGO,

A WAISTGUNNER WHO, DESPITE HIS DESPERATE WOUNDS, CONTINUED FIRING HIS GUNS UNTIL ENEMY FIGHTER ATTACKS CEASED DURING A MISSION AGAINST GERMANY OCT. 8.

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RG333PEW

A U.S. THUNDERBOLT BASE IN ENGLAND, DEC. 21-(AP)-A BATTERED FLYING FORTRESS DRONED UNSTEADILY OVER THIS FIELD ON THE WAY HOME FROM BREMEN YESTERDAY AND WAGGLED ITS WINGS IN APPRECIATION OF THUNDERBOLT PILOTS' 5-0 TRIUMPH OVER FIVE GERMANS WHICH HAD JUST SAVED THE BOMBER FROM DESTRUCTION.

THE THUNDERBOLTS WERE ENROUTE HOME FROM THEIR PORTION OF THE ESCORT JOB WHEN THEY SPOTTED THE CRIPPLED B-17 FULL OF HOLES, ITS RUDDERS AND ONE STABILIZER SHOT AWAY. THREE MESSERSCHMITTS AND TWO FOCKE WULFS WERE GETTING READY TO ATTACK.

THE THUNDERBOLTS BARGED IN.

CAPT. DONALD DILLING OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, GOT ONE ME-109--HIS THIRD IN THREE WEEKS.

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ANOTHER WAS BAGGED BY CAPT. WINFIELD MCINTIRE OF FAYETTEVILLE, N.Y., WHO WON THE PURPLE HEART IN THE ALEUTIANS.

LT. CLAYTON DAVIS OF BROOKFIELD, VT., LET FLY AT A FOCKE WULF, FOLLOWED IT DOWN THREE MILES AND SAW IT EXPLODE.

LT. HAROLD RILER, JR. OF PORTLAND, ORE., TOOK ANOTHER FOCKE WULF

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AND HIS SHOTS MADE THE PILOT BAIL OUT.

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LT. DANIEL BRITT, JR., 22 OF PORTSMOUTH, VA., CHASED THE LAST MESSERSCHMITT ALL OVER THE SKY AND FINALLY SAW HIM SMOKING HEAVILY AND CRASH INTO THE GROUND.

OTHER PILOTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE ENGAGEMENT WERE LT. JOHN KESSLER, PELHAM MANOR, N.Y.; LT. DAVID MC INTIRE, PRESTON, IDAHO; LT.ERNEST MCMAHON, BAKERS FIELD, CALIF.; LT.WILLIAM WHISNER, JR., SHREVEPORT, LA.; LT.CHARLES E.ELLISON, NORWICH, CONN.; LT.ROBERT I.ROSS, MIAMI, FLA., AND LT.GEORGE C.ARNOLD, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

ANOTHER OF THE DAY'S 40 GERMAN VICTIMS FELL, FIRST PREY IN THIS THEATER, TO ONE OF THE ORIGINAL FLYING TIGERS, MAJ.JAMES HOWARD OF CRESTWOOD DRIVE, ST.LOUIS, MO., WHO SHOT DOWN SIX JAPANESE PLANES IN BURMA AND CHINA.

DISCUSSING HIS KILL, MAJ.HOWARD RELATED THAT THREE MESSERSCHMITTS WERE GANGING UP ON A FORTRESS AND A FOURTH WAS CLOSING IN.

"I SHOVED THE THROTTLES FORWARD AND CLOSED IN ON HIM FAST, CATCHING HIM DEAD ASTERN WITH FOUR BURSTS OF TWO OR THREE SECONDS (WITH EIGHT .50 CALIBER MACHINE-GUNS)," HOWARD SAID.

HOWARD, NOW LEADING A THUNDERBOLT SQUADRON, CONTINUED:

"MY HITS SEEMED TO BE IN THE CENTER OF HIS FUSELAGE AND CLOUDS OF BLACK SMOKE POURED OUT."

A FORMER NAVY PILOT, HE SPENT 14 MONTHS IN CHINA AND COMMANDED THE AVG SECOND SQUADRON AFTER THE FAMOUS JACK NEWKIRK WAS KILLED. HE WAS AWARDED CHINESE DECORATIONS FOR HIS FIGHTING WITH THE TIGERS.

HJ824PEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR (200)

AT A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, DEC. 21-(AP)-THE LIBERATOR "EL BOBO" BOMBED BREMEN YESTERDAY AFTER ITS TAIL HAD BEEN CHOPPED OFF--AND THE CREW DOES NOT KNOW YET HOW IT HAPPENED.

"PROP-WASH FROM THE SHIPS AHEAD HAD JOLTED US OFF THE COURSE AND I HAD JUST BROUGHT THE SHIP BACK INTO POSITION WHEN I FELT A SLIGHT JAR," RELATED LT.JOHN B.PEYTON OF 3912 PARIS AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., THE PILOT.

"THE NEXT THING I KNEW," HE CONTINUED, "THE INTER-PHONE WAS OUT AND THE TOP TURRET GUNNER SENT A NOTE SAYING THE ENTIRE TAIL, TURRET, RIGHT ELEVATOR AND RIGHT RUDDER HAD BEEN SHEERED OFF.

"IN ANOTHER MINUTE OR SO A NOTE CAME INTO THE COCKPIT FROM THE WAIST GUNNERS WONDERING IF WE SHOULDN'T TURN BACK. THE SHIP WAS FLYING ALL RIGHT, SO MY CO-PILOT AND I DECIDED TO KEEP ON TO THE TARGET.

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"ABOUT 45 MINUTES BEFORE WE DROPPED OUR BOMBS WE WERE JUMPED BY FOUR MESSERSCHMITT 109S WHICH APPARENTLY SPOTTED OUR DAMAGED TAIL."

CO-PILOT LT.ARTHUR RUEFFER OF 1464 JEFFERSON AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., CONTINUED:

"ONLY BECAUSE OF TWO THUNDERBOLTS ARE WE BACK HERE. THEY DIVED ON THE JERRIES WITH ALL GUNS BLAZING. BEFORE THE NAZIS GOT AWAY TWO DEFINITELY WERE DESTROYED."

THE ONLY EXPLANATION PEYTON COULD GET OF WHAT HAPPENED TO THE TAIL WAS FROM CREWMEN OF A FOLLOWING LIBERATOR. THEY THOUGHT FLAK HIT THE ENGINE OF ANOTHER BOMBER, SENDING ITS PROPELLOR SPINNING THROUGH THE AIR TO HIT "EL BOBO."

HJ635PEW

BY AUSTIN BEALMEAR (220)

AT A U.S.BOMBER BASE IN BRITAIN, DEC. 22-(AP)-THE FLYING FORTRESS "WHODAT" BATTLED THE 13TH-MISSION HOODOO ALL THE WAY TO BREMEN AND BACK YESTERDAY AND THEN, WITH ONE ENGINE, THE OXYGEN LINES AND THE LANDING GEAR SHOT TO PIECES, MADE A SUCCESSFUL CRASH LANDING.

TROUBLE FOR THE "WHODAT" STARTED WHEN A BURST OF FLAK KNOCKED OUT THE INTER-PHONE SYSTEM AS THE SHIP NEARED THE TARGET.

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THEN AS BOMBARDIER LT.JACK GLAZIER OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., LET THE PROJECTILES GO, TWO INCENDIARIES FOULED IN THE SHACKLES.

RADIO GUNNER SGT.PETER BORTNIAK OF JERSEY CITY, N.J., UNABLE TO SIGNAL THE BOMBARDIER BECAUSE OF THE BROKEN INTER-PHONE CLAMBERED FORWARD BREATHING FROM AN OXYGEN BOTTLE TO TELL HIM AND TOGETHER THEY UNTANGLED THE BOMBS.

FLAK HIT ONE ENGINE. LT.JOHN J.KUHL, THE PILOT, (ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE) WAS WRESTLING TO KEEP THE SHIP IN FORMATION, WHEN MORE FLAK CUT HIS OXYGEN LINE AND HE STARTED PASSING OUT.

CO-PILOT LT.EDWARD HAMPTON OF BERGENFIELD,N.J., GAVE KUHL HIS LINE AND RESORTED TO AN EMERGENCY OXYGEN BOTTLE.

AS THE PLANE FELL BEHIND GERMAN FIGHTERS SWARMED IN. BALL TURRET GUNNER ST.CLARENCE LIESKE OF OTTAWA, ILL., SHOT DOWN ONE FOCKE-WULF. WAIST GUNNERS SGT.JOSEPH PUCKETT OF DAYTON, OHIO, AND ASACHEL HOWARD OF FAIRVIEW, MICH., WERE CLOSING THEIR FIRE ON OTHERS WHEN THEIR GUNS JAMMED.

THE CREW SUCCEEDED IN STARTING THE DAMAGED ENGINE AND CAUGHT UP WITH THE REST OF THE FORMATION.

ARRIVING SAFELY BACK OVER ENGLAND THEY DISCOVERED THE LANDING GEAR HAD BEEN DESTROYED, NECESSITATING A BELLY LANDING, BUT THE CREW CLAMBERED OUT OF THE BADLY MAULED SHIP WITHOUT A SCRATCH. #

ADD MADRID xx SENTENCE (FOLTZ)

ARRESE ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THE PRESS BE PERMITTED TO MAKE "REASONABLE CRITICISMS WHICH MIGHT BE AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION FOR THE SOLUTION OF IMPORTANT PROBLEMS."

SUCH PHRASES AS THESE WERE REGARDED HERE AS A WAY OF TELLING THE SPANIARDS THAT THE REGIME HENCEFORTH CONSIDERS THE TOTALITARIAN PERIOD OF GOVERNMENT WITH ITS REPRESSIVE MEASURES CLOSED.

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THE NEW POLICY, REALLY, IS ONLY A CONTINUATION OF A TREND EVIDENT SINCE COUNT FRANCISCO GOMEZ JORDANA BECAME FOREIGN MINISTER IN SEPT. 1942, AND SINCE SPAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY WAS CHANGED FROM NON-BELLIGERENCY TO OFFICIAL NEUTRALITY.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALG[illegible]---FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN XX TORPEDO.

ORTONA, THROUGH WHOSE STREETS THE CANADIENS WERE FIGHTING, IS PERCHED ON CLIFFS 200 FEET ABOVE THE ADIATIC. IT HAS NUMBERS OF LARGE BUILDINGS TO OFFER THE ENEMY PROTECTION. THE CANADIANS FOUGHT THEIR WAY IN ALONG A COAST ROAD AND ALONG A LATERAL ROAD FROM THE SOUTHEAST. THEY WERE AIDED BY A THICK SMOKE SCREEN THROWN UP BY MORTARS.

TANK GUNNERS BLASTED HOUSES HOLDING NAZI MACHINE-GUNNERS AND SNIPERS WHILE SAPPERS WENT FORWARD SLOWLY CLEARING MINES AND BOOBY TRAPS. GERMAN ARTILLERY SHELLED THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN, DESPITE THE PRESENCE OF GERMAN TROOPS.

THE TWO CANADIAN COLUMNS ENTERED THE CITY ALMOST AT THE SAME TIME, CLOSELY FOLLOWED BY TANKS, AND QUICKLY JOINED FORCES. THE GERMANS LAUNCHED A COUNTER-ATTACK SOUTHEAST OF TOWN, BUT IT WAS DRIVEN BACK. CANADIAN TROOPS ESTABLISHED AMONG BUILDINGS FORMED A RING ON THE INLAND SIDE OF THE CITY AND MAINTAINED CONTACT WITH THEIR FORCES IN

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THE COUNTRY BEHIND THEM.

RN543PEW DEC 22 1943

ADD ALLIED H-Q- ALGIERS (DYNAN) XX MISSIONS

A BRITISH COLONEL WITH FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE LAST WAR AND ANOTHER FOUR IN THIS ONE RETURNED TO HEADQUARTERS WITH A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF CONDITIONS FACING AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH AND EMPIRE TROOPS ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

"THE GERMANS HAVE FORTIFIED EVERY HOUSE AND EVERY NATURAL OBSTACLE," HE SAID. "IN SOME CASES THEY HAVE CONCENTRATED GREATER FIRE POWER PER SQUARE FOOT FROM AUTOMATIC WEAPONS THAN WE EVER ENCOUNTERED BEFORE EITHER IN THIS WAR OR THE LAST.

"WE ARE GOING TO WIN A WAR OF ATTRITION," HE CONTINUED. "BEARING THIS IN MIND, THERE IS A NATURAL RELUCTANCE ON THE PART OF ALLIED COMMANDERS TO SPEND LIVES UNNECESSARILY. IF WE CAN TAKE A VILLAGE FOR 100 MEN ON FRIDAY, WE DON'T LOSE 1,000 TAKING IT TODAY."

THE DESPERATE GERMAN GROUND RESISTANCE ON THE APPROACHES TO CASSINO WAS ASSISTED YESTERDAY BY TWO AIR ATTACKS ON AMERICAN TROOPS IN SAN PIETRO. AMERICAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES BROUGHT DOWN THREE OF THE ATTACKERS.

BOTH THE FLYING FORTRESSES WHICH ATTACKED ELEUSIS AIRDROME AND THE LIBERATORS WHICH HIT SOFIA'S RAIL YARDS MET DETERMINED OPPOSITION FROM GERMAN FIGHTERS WHO RAMMED HOME THEIR ATTACKS SO CLOSE THAT THE FACES OF THE PILOTS COULD BE PLAINLY SEEN. FORTY NAZI FIGHTERS ATTACKED OVER ELEUSIS, OF WHICH NINE WERE DESTROYED BY OUR P-38 LIGHTNINGS AND 10 BY FORTRESS GUNNERS. NOT A LIGHTNING WAS LOST.

AMONG THE 20 TO 25 GERMAN INTERCEPTORS OVER SOFIA WERE MANY YELLOW-NOSED CRAFT, INDICATING THAT REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING MIGHT HAVE SENT HIS OWN FIGHTER GROUP INTO THE BALKANS.

IT WAS DISCLOSED THAT TWO GERMAN DESTROYERS--APPARENTLY CRAFT SEIZED FROM THE FRENCH OR ITALIAN NAVIES--ENGAGED AMERICAN PATROL TORPEDO BOATS OFF THE ISLE OF ELBA ON THE NIGHT OF DEC. 18 AND LATER TRADED BLOWS WITH MIXED AMERICAN AND BRITISH NAVAL FORCES. ONE ENEMY DESTROYER WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN HIT BY A TORPEDO.

GR339PEW DEC 43

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS--FIRST-HAND ITALIAN XXI THE-SEC. COMMUNIQUE

FIGHTING AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN, WHO HAVE BEEN (GALLAGHER) CEASELESSLY ATTACKING FOR SEVERAL DAYS, SCRAMBLED UP THE SLOPES OF MT.SPINUCCIO, TWO AND A HALF MILES WEST OF RECENTLY-TAKEN LAGONE, UNDER SEVERE CONDITIONS. ALL OF THE MOUNTAINS IN THIS AREA ARE COVERED WITH SNOW AND MANY OF THEM TOWER ABOVE 3,000 FEET.

ON THE REMAINDER OF THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT, ONLY PATROL ACTIVITY WAS REPORTED.

THE AMERICAN ATTACKS ON SOFIA AND ATHENS FOLLOWED POWERFUL AERIAL BLOWS, AIMED FROM BASES IN THIS THEATER OF OPERATIONS, ON AUGSBURG IN GERMANY AND INNSBRUCK IN AUSTRIA BOTH OF WHICH ARE ON THE BRENNER PASS ROUTE, VITAL TO THE SUPPLY OF THE NAZI FORCES IN ITALY.

BRISK AIR COMBATS WITH ENEMY INTERCEPTORS WERE REPORTED BY TODAY'S ALLIED COMMUNIQUE TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN YESTERDAY'S AMERICAN BLAKAN RAIDS.

WEATHER HAMPERED THE TACTICAL AIR FORCE, BUT AMERICAN INVADERS AND RAF SPITFIRES GAVE SUPPORT TO THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES.

ONE OF THE GERMAN FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN OVER ATHENS WAS CREDITED

TO LT.COL.OLIVER B.TAYLOR, 1801 WAVERLY ST., PALO ALTO, CALIF., NEW COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE OLDEST P-38 GROUP IN AFRICA.

IT WAS HIS FIRST VICTORY IN 15 MISSIONS. HE WAS ALSO CREDITED WITH TWO DAMAGED.

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OTHER P-38 PILOTS CREDITED WITH VICTORIES WERE LIEUTENANTS ROBERT K.SEIDEMAN, 6694 WOODWELL ST., PITTSBURGH, PA., THREE ME-09S; ROBERT E.NOKE, RFD NO. 2, FLAT ROCK, ILL., ONE ME-109; HERBERT C.SCHOENER, 1426 N.BERENDO ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF., ME-109; F/O JACK LENOX, 123 W.BIRCH ST., ENID, OKLA., ME-109; RICHARD D. WILSELM, STANTON ST., HOMESDALE, PA., ME-109; KENNETH L.STAHL, 1003 S.PLUM ST., PONTIAC, MICH., ME-109.

FORTRESS GUNNERS WITH CONFIRMED ME-109 VICTORIES, SOME OF WHICH WERE SHARED, INCLUDED SERGEANTS GEORGE F.SEINERS, 467 MAYELLEN AVE., SAN JOSE, CALIF.; HERMAN J.LEGRAND, 524 HELEN AVE., CAFFEY, MO.; (NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE) WILLIAM C.BUNTING, 205 WEST RIO GRANDE, WILDWOOD,N.J.; FRANCIS HALLENBECK, 1815 13 AVE., SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., AND EMIL E.CARLE, WESTPOINT, NEB.

P-38 PILOTS CREDITED WITH VICTORIES OVER SOFIA INCLUDED LIEUTENANT JOHN C.ROGERS, MOTUS, IDA., ME-109.

LIBERATOR GUNNERS WITH VICTORIES OVER SOFIA INCLUDED SERGEANTS BERNARD KLOSKY, MORVELT, PA., TWO ME-109S; ALFRED J.RUNYAN, ROUTE NO. 3, CALDWELL, IDA., ME-109, AND ROY D.MOUISON, LEONARDSBURG, O., ME-109.

RG1121AEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, DEC 21-(AP)-THREE AMERICAN AIR FORCE OFFICERS RECEIVED BRITISH MILITARY DECORATIONS TODAY -- THE FIRST AMERICAN AIRMEN TO OBTAIN SUCH AWARDS IN THIS THEATER -- FROM VICE MARSHAL SIR HUGH PUGH LLOYD, COMMANDER OF THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN COASTAL AIR FORCE.

MEDALS OF COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE WERE GIVEN BRIG. GEN. ELWOOD R. QUESADA, WASHINGTON, D.C., FORMER COMMANDER OF THE 12TH FIGHTER COMMAND, AND COL. DAVIS D. GRAVES, 1937 WEST WOODWARD AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., COMMANDER OF A FIGHTER WING CONTROLLING THE OPERATIONSIPGONONVOY ESCORTS AND THE INTERCEPTION OF ENEMY PLANES.

THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE WAS GIVEN LT. COL. PARKER B. ALLEN, 51 HILLCREST TERRACE, MERIDEN, CONN., MEMBER OF THE HEADQUARTERS STAFF OF THE 12TH FIGHTER COMMAND.

QUESDA SUPERVISED THE EXPANSION OF THE COASTAL PATROLS INTO NEW TERRITORIES ALONV THE AFRICAN COAST ANB HELPED PREVARE THE BQCILIAN INVASION. GRAVES COMMANDED THE ORAN SECTOR AND THEN TOOK OVER THE ALGIERS SECTOR WHICH, ACCORDING TO HIS CITATION, "WAS AT THAT TIME THE MOST IMPORTANT SECTOR IN NORTH AFRICA" FOR THE PROTECTION OF SHIPPING.

ALLEN SUPERVISED THE CONSTRUCTION OF AIRDROMES ALONG THE COAST.

MK933AEW

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ALGIERS, DEC. 24-(AP)-OFFICERS AND MEN FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE 12TH FIGHTER COMMAND WILL PLAY SANTA CLAUS THIS WEEKEND, ADOPTING 56 FRENCH CHILDREN FROM A LOCAL ORPHANAGE LONG ENOUGH TO GIVE THEM A CHRISTMAS EVE PARTY, AMERICAN STYLE.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS, FROM FOUR TO 16 YEARS OLD, WILL BE BROUGHT TO A RED CROSS CLUB WHICH HAS BEEN DECORATED WITH A TREE AND TINSEL

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AND WILL RESOUND TO FRENCH CAROLS BY THE CHILDREN AND ENGLISH SONGS FROM THE SOLDIERS.

FOLLOWING A MICKEY MOUSE FILM IN FRENCH, SANTA CLAUS, PLAYED BY SGT. ROYAL M.BOLDUC, AUGUSTA, ME., INTERPRETER AT HEADQUARTERS, WILL DISTRIBUTE WOOLEN CLOTHING, TOILET ARTICLES, CANDY AND TOYS.

THE FOLLOWING DAY, THE AIRMEN WILL FURNISH THE CHILDREN A DINNER AT THE ORPHANAGE.

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THE PARTY'S GENERAL ORGANIZER WAS CHAPLAIN MAJOR CECIL B. LAWTER, FORMER PASTOR OF THE INMAN PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ATLANTA, GA.

WORKING UNDER BRIG. GEN. GORDON P. SAVILLE, WINTER PARK, FLA., COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE PARTY, ARE PVT. ROBERT L. GLASIER, SYRACUSE, N.Y., SGT. JOHN T. EVERLY, CHICAGO, ILL., PVT. SOL KHIN, NEWARK, N.J., CORP. HERBERT PEDERSEN, VALLEY STREAM, N.Y., PVT. HAROLD H. DENTON, YORK, NEB., SGT. JOHN O. STEWART, SHEFFIELD, ALA., SGT. PETER P. TALIANCICH, NEW ORLEANS, LA., SGT. HUGH J. BOYLE, JR., FORT WORTH, TEX., SGT. MABEL WILLIAMS, RICHMOND, VA., LT. COL.C.O.BAIRD JR., PORTAGE, PA., LT.COL.W.M. BATCHELDER,NEW BEDFORD, MASS., LT. GEORGE E. REED, HARRISBURG, PA.

FD937AEW

CAIROG, DEC 21-(AP)-PREMIER EMMANUEL TSOUDEROS APPEALED TO GREEK GUERRILLAS TONIGHT TO CEASE FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES AND UNITE AGAINST THE GERMANS AND IF NECESSARY TO WEED OUT A "FEW SUSPECT INDIVIDUALS WHO ENJOY THIS STORM OF DESTRUCTION."

THE CHIEF OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE SAID IN A BROADCAST THAT THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE OPPOSING GUERRILLA AND BANDS DID NOT TOUCH THE "ESSENTIAL INTERESTS OF THE NATION." HE ASSERTED THE GERMANS WERE WAITING UNTIL THE FRATRICIDAL STRIFE CAUSED THE GUERRILLAS TO BECOME EXHAUSTED TO "STRIKE A DEADLY BLOW AT THE SMALL REMNANTS OF YOU--IF ANY ARE LEFT."

TSOUDEROS SAID GEN.SIR.HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, BRITISH COMMANDER IN THE MIDDLE EAST, JOINED HIM IN THE APPEAL, ADDING "ONLY THOSE WHO AGREE AND UNITE WILL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THE ARMY OF THE MIDDLE EAST."

TSOUDEROS TOLD HIS PEOPLE IN THE HOMELAND THAT "FROM HERE WE ARE MAKING ALL PREPARATIONS TO COME AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE TO LIBERATE OUR COUNTRY."

(IN ABOVE MAKE DATELINE READ: CAIRO (NOT CAIROG)

SK1206AEW

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ADD ALLIED H-Q N-GUINEA AT ISLAND

THE MARINES ESTABLISHED A BEACHHEAD THERE, NOV. 1 AND ARMY UNITS MOVED IN NOV. 7 TO AID THEM. IN BITTER JUNGLE FIGHTING, THE JAPANESE WERE PUSHED BACK AND AN ALLIED AIRFIELD WAS ESTABLISHED AT TOROKINA POINT.

AIRMEN OPERATING FROM THIS FIELD HAVE MADE THE SKYWAYS OVER THE ISLAND UNTENABLE FOR THE JAPANESE, AND THE FLIERS REPORTED THAT THE ENEMY APPARENTLY WAS EVACUATING SUPPLY CENTERS AND AIRDROMES IN THE BUIN AREA ON THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND.

FOOTTRAILS ON THE ISLAND'S EAST COAST AND THE BARGE ROUTE OFF THAT SIDE OF THE ISLAND WERE NOTICEABLY ACTIVE, AND IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THE ENEMY WAS MOVING TO BUKA, HIS AIR AND SUPPLY BASE ON THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE ISLANDAND NEAREST POINT TO NEW BRITAIN AND NEW IRELAND.

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ALLIED FLIERS VISITED BOTH BUKA AND BUIN, THE FORMER CENTER

EING HIT ESPECIALLY HARD WITH MORE THAN 100 PLANES DROPPING 135 TONS OF BOMBS. ONE ALLIED PLANE WAS LOST IN THE BUIN RAID.

GASMATA, ON THE SOUTH-CENTRAL COAST OF NEW BRITAIN, WAS BLASTED BY AUSTRALIAN-MANNED DIVE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS WHO CENTERED THEIR ATTENTION ON THE SUPPLY DUMPS AND AIRDROME THERE.

ALLIED PLANES AND P-T BOATS TOOK A TOLL OF 25 JAPANESE BARGES SUNK OR DAMAGED IN ATTACKS ON THESE VESSELS WHICH CONSTITUTES THE ENEMY'S PRINCIPAL MEDIUM FOR SUPPLYING HIS HARD-PRESSED DEFENSIVE POINTS.

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A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN TERMED THE SLACKENING JAPANESE AIR ACTIVITY OVER ARAWE AS FAITHFUL TO THE ENEMY PATTERN AFTER THE FIRST FEW DAYS INTENSIVE ATTACKS FAILED TO PRODUCE RESULTS. HE SAID THE SITUATION AT ARAWE WAS GENERALLY UNCHANGED ON THE BASIS OF REPORTS UP TO MONDAY.

ACROSS THE VITIAZ STRAIT IN NEW GUINEA, AUSTRALIAN FORCES FORDED TANKS AND ARTILLERY ACROSS THE MASAWANG RIVER IN PURSUIT OF THE JAPANESE WHO UNTIL RECENTLY CONTROLLED ALL OF THE STRATEGIC HUON PENINSULA.

SCORES OF, ETC., THIRD PGH.

FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER SIXTH PGH BEGINNING "AUSTRALIAN FIGHTERS" AND ENDING "LINES OF COMMUNICATION."

GEN.MACARTHUR'S SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED THAT THE AUSTRALIANS HAD FORDED THE MAEAWANG RIVER IN AT LEAST THREE PLACES WITH BOTH TANKS AND ARTILLERY.

THE DIGGERS' ADVANCE ELEMENTS ALONG THE HUON PENINSULA COAST HAVE PUSHED MORE THAN A MILE BEYOND THE MASAWANG. FROM THEIR NORTHERN-MOST POINT OF ADVANCE, THE AUSTRALIANS' LINE RUNS ROUGHLY SOUTHWEST TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE SANGA RIVER THREE AND A HALF MILES NORTH OF CAPTURED WAREO. ###

ADD ADV. ALLIED H.Q. N. GUINEA (DONI) XX WEEK

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN FORCE IN THE RAMU RIVER VALLEY USED PREPARATORY ARTILLERY FIRE TO DI GE THE JAPANESE FROM POSITIONS NEAR KESAWAI.

ONLY PATROL ACTION WAS REPORTED AT ARAWE, SOUTHWEST NEW BRITAIN, WHERE AMERICANS LANDED LAST WEEK AND ADVANCED SIX MILES FROM CAPE MERKUS TO OCCUPY THE ARAWE AIR STRIP. A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN SAID THE PATROLS HAD ADVANCED ALONG THE SIGUL RIVER A FEW MILES EAST OF THE ORIGINAL BEACHHEAD AND ALSO HAD WORKED THEIR WAY A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE WESTWARD ALONG THE COAST.

STRONG ENEMY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE DOWNED A MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBER IN AN ALLIED RAID ON ALEXISHAFEN, NEW GUINEA, BUT THE RAIDERS DROPPED 28 TONS OF BOMBS STARTING FIRES IN SUPPLY DUMPS AND DESTROYING OR DAMAGING JAPANESE PLANES ON THE GROUND.

TWENTY JAPANESE PLANES RAIDED ALLIED INSTALLATIONS IN THE KIRIWINA AND GOODENOUGH ISLANDS IN THE D'ENTRECASTEAUX GROUP OFF THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF NEW GUINEA. THE BOMBERS CAUSED MINOR DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES, AND ONE WAS BROUGHT DOWN BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

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ON BOUGAINVILLE IN THE NORTH SOLOMONS, WHERE THE JAPANESE WERE REPORTED EVACUATING THEIR AIRDROMES AND SUPPLY CENTERS ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ISLAND, ALLIED AIR UNITS CONDUCTED WIDE-SPREAD ATTACKS.

30.24-11189

DIVE BOMBERS DROPPED 40 TONS ON THE ENEMY'S KIETA SUPPLY AND AIR AREA ON THE EAST COAST OF THE ISLAND, AND SUPPLY BASES AT BONIS IN THE BUKA AREA ON THE NORTHERN TIP OF THE ISLA RECEIVED 59 TONS. ONE ALLIED PLANE WAS LOST HERE.

(SECRETARY OF THE NAVY KNOX SAID IN WASHINGTON THE JAPANESE WERE DOING THE "VERY OBVIOUS THING" IF THEY WERE FLEEING THE SOUTHERN END OF BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND. THEIR FORMERLY STRONG AIR FIELDS THERE ARENO LONGER OF ANY USE TO THEM, BECAUSE OF CONSTANT HAMMERING BY ALLIED PLANES, HE SAID.)

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WHEN AMERICAN FORCES INVADED THE WESTERN COAST OF BOUGAINVILLE NOVEMBER 1, THEY BY-PASSED THE STRONGLY FORTIFIED JAPANESE POSITIONS AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE ISLAND, IN THE BUIN AREA. THERE ARE THE ONCE IMPORTANT ENEMY AIRFIELDS OF KAHILI AND KARA. SCOUTING PLANES HAVE DETECTED HEAVY FOOT TRAFFIC MOVING ALONG THE COASTAL TRAILS TO THE EAST, HALSEY'S SPOKESMAN SAID, AND THERE ALSO HAS BEEN A MARKED INCREASE IN THE NORTHWARD MOVEMENT OF BARGES.

THE BARGE TRAFFIC MIGHT INDICATE THE JAPANESE WERE REMOVING TO BUKA AT THE NORTHERN TIP OF BOUGAINVILLE. WHEN THEY PULLED OUT OF THE CENTRAL SOLOMONS LAST SUMMER THE NIPPONESE USED SELF-PROPELLED BARGES TO EVACUATE THEIR FORCES NORTHWARD TO CHOISEUL AND OTHER ISLANDS TO THE NORTH. ALLIED PLANES AND SHIPS BLASTED THE BARGES NIGHT AFTER NGHT, TAKING A HIGH TOLL OF MEN AND EQUIPMENT.

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA--THIRD (CORRECT) ADD MARSHALL-MACARTHUR (AHEAD OF DASH MATTER) X X X TEHERAN.

THE TEXT OF MACARTHUR'S SPOKESMAN:

"GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, AND HIS PARTY RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FROM CAIRO BY WAY OF THE PACIFIC. WHILE EN ROUTE, THEY BRIEFLY OBSERVED UNITED STATES ACTIVITIES IN NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMONS AND CONFERRED WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR AND ARMY COMMANDERS IN THE SOUTH AND CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA.

(PICK UP DASH MATTER)

--DASH MATTER--

A DISPATCH LAST NIGHT FROM HONOULU SAID THAT GENERAL MARSHALL, AFTER LEAVING THE MACARTHUR SECTOR, HAD SPENT TWO DAYS AT ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC--A SECTOR WHERE INTEREST PRESENTLY IS FOCUSED ON THE SUCCESSFUL CONQUEST OF THE MID-PACIFIC GILBERTS AND THE GROWING AMERICAN THREAT TO JAPAN'S POSITION IN THE NEARBY MARSHALLS.

GENERAL MARSHALL'S CONFERENCE WITH MACARTHUR CAME AT A TIME WHEN REPORTS WERE CURRENT OF NEW OFFENSIVE MOVES NOT ONLY IN THAT SECTOR BUT AGAINST BURMA IN THE NEWLY-CREATED SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND OF ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN.

THE MEETING ALSO OCCURRED AT A TIME WHEN TOKYO RADIO FRANKLY WAS ADMITTING INCREASED PERIL TO JAPAN'S POSITION IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, PARTICULARLY AGAINST ITS BIG AIR AND NAVAL BASE AT RABAUL.

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GH922PCW

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON BOUGAINVILLE,DEC.1-([illegible] (ED)-(AP)-AMONG THREE TRUCKLOADS OF MAIL THAT CAME IN TODAY WAS A BAGFUL FOR MARINE PARATROOPS, ALREADY ADVANCED TO HILL 1000.

WHEN A BATTALION MAIL CARRIER TRIED TO DELIVER A FISTFUL OF LETTERS TO SEVERAL YOUTHS WHO HAD BEEN ON A PATROL THAT CLASHED WITH THE JAPANESE, THE CAPTAIN SAID, "THE TOOK THEM DOWN TO THAT PLACE ON TOROKINA."

THE MAILMAN SHOOK HIS HEAD, PUT THE LETTERS BACK IN HIS POUCH AND WENT ON HIS WAY.

"THAT PLACE ON TOROKINA" IS THE CEMETERY.

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FJ347ACW

BY SPENCER DAVIS (330)

GUADALCANAL, SOLOMONS, DEC 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-LIBERATOR BOMBERS OF THE 13TH U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE, ESCORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME BY SOLOMONS-BASED FIGHTERS, HIT RABAUL SUNDAY IN THE INITIAL STRIKE OF A LAND-BASED AERIAL PINCERS WHICH IS DUE TO CONTINUE UNTIL THE JAPANESE NEW BRITAIN STRONGHOLD IS CAPTURED.

THE OTHER JAW IS FORMED BY LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY'S FIFTH AIRFORCE WHICH IS BASED ON NEW GUINEA.

(RABAUL HAS BEEN HIT SIMULTANEOUSLY BEFORE BY BOTH THE NEW GUINEA AND SOLOMONS BOMBERS BUT HITHERTO THE SOLOMONS BOMBERS HAVE BEEN NAVY PLANES. THE ABILITY OF FIGHTERS TO ESCORT THE BOMBERS FROM THE SOLOMONS WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AIRFIELD ON THE AMERICAN BEACHHEAD AT EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY ON BOUGAINVILLE ONLY 250 MILES SOUTHEAST OF RABAUL)

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THE 13TH BOMBER COMMAND SPOKESMAN, MAJ.JOHN W.MOORE, OF 25 ROGER ST., NEWTON, MASS., SAID THE OBJECTIVE FROM NOW ON WOULD BE HAMMERED CONSTANTLY "UNTIL RABAUL IS OURS."

MAJOR MOORE DESCRIBED THE SUNDAY ATTACK AS THE FIRST OF COORDINATED STRIKES, WITH BOTH AIR TEAMS SHARING THE SAME TARGET.

BAD WEATHER INTERFERED WITH SUNDAY'S RAID BY MORE THAN 35 SOLOMON BOMBERS. ONLY HALF OF THEM WERE ABLE TO PENETRATE THE STORM FRONT TO DROP APPROXIMATELY 50 TONS OF FRAGMENTATION BOMBS ON RABAUL AND SIMPSON HARBOR SHIPPING. NEVERTHELESS, ONE CARGO SHIP WAS SUNK AND TWO OTHERS SET ON FIRE.

THE LIBERATORS HAD MORE THAN 45 FIGHTERS FROM SOLOMON BASES ACCOMPANYING THEM. SOME FIGHTERS OPERATED FROM THE NEW TOROKINA STRIP ON BOUGAINVILLE. THE SOLOMON BASES ARE WITHIN A TWO HOUR HOP OF RABAUL.

RETURNING PILOTS SAID ABOUT 15 ZEROS TOOK OFF BUT HID IN THE CLOUDS AND FAILED TO ATTEMPT INTERCEPTION OF THE HEAVILY GUARDED LIBERATORS.

THE FIGHTERS SOUGHT OUT THE ZEROS AND DOWNED FOUR BEFORE TURNING BACK.

LT.COL.GLENN R.BIRCHARD, BAY CITY, MICH., LED ONE SQUADRON OVER THE TARGET AREA AND CAPT.OSCAR FITZHENRY, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., LED ANOTHER FLIGHT.

THEY BOMBED FROM 22,000 FEET WITH CLUSTERS OF FRAGMENTATION BOMBS OBSERVED CAUSING EXPLOSIONS ON ONE TRANSPORT.

COLONEL BIRCHARD SPOTTED AT LEAST 20 SHIPS OF MORE THAN 200-FOOT LENGTH, INCLUDING A DOZEN TRANSPORT AND CARGO SHIPS AND SIX WARSHIPS.

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NN1103PCW NM

NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA, DEC.21-(AP)-ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY THE FIRST FRENCH MISSIONARIES LANDED UPON NEW CALEDONIA.

TODAY, HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN SAILORS, SOLDIERS AND MARINES ARE TAKING PART IN THE CHURCH CENTENNIAL BEING CELEBRATED IN 40 CHAPELS THROUGHOUT NEW CALEDONIA. THE SERVICES BEGAN A WEEK AGO WITH THREE DAYS OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING AND WILL CONTINUE THROUGH CHRISTMAS.

THOMAS JAMES WADE, BISHOP OF BOUGAINVILLE, A NATIVE OF PROVIDENCE, R.I., AND A GRADUATE OF THE MARIST COLLEGE AT CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D.C., TOLD A VISITING REPORTER THAT THE PRINCIPAL CELEBRATION IS AT THE SAME SPOT, UNDER THE TREES, WHERE BISHOP

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3c. 24- 11191

DOUARRE AND HIS LITTLE BAND ARRIVED DEC. 21, 1843.

ONE OF THE MOST ELABORATE CEREMONIES, A RELIGIOUS PAGEANT, WAS HELD AT THE HILLSIDE CATHEDRAL IN NOUMEA. IN THE PROCESSION WERE SEVERAL BISHOPS, THE GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND, CIVILIANS, AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN IN UNIFORM, BLACK-SKINNED AND BUSHY-HAIRED NATIVES IN BARE FEET, TONKINESE IN BLACK PANTALOONS AND BROAD-BRIMMED, CONE SHAPED HATS AND JAVANESE IN NATIVE COSTUME.

"ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING CEREMONIES IN THIS WEEK OF CELEBRATION," SAID BISHOP WADE, "WAS A SEANCE BY THE JAVANESE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH, WITHOUT A WORD OF ENGLISH--IN FACT, IN ALMOST WORDLESS PANTOMIME--THEY PORTRAYED THE STORY OF THE CHRIST CHILD. WE COULD UNDERSTAND EVERY SCENE PERFECTLY."

MN4COACW

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CANBERRA, AUSTRATIA, DEC. 21-(AP)-FRANCIS M. FORDE, AUSTRALIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, SAID TODAY THAT AN OFFICIAL ARMY FISHING UNIT HAS BEEN FORMED TO SUPPLY FRESH TUNA, MACKEREL AND SARDINES TO TROOPS IN NEW GUINEA.

THE CREWS, COMPRISING FORMER CIVILIAN FISHERMEN, OPERATE REFRIGERATED BOATS. THE SCHEME IS PART OF A PLAN TO RELIEVE THE STRAIN ON CIVILIAN SUPPLIES.

THE JAPANESE HELPED , TOO -- THEY ~~LEFT~~ ABANDONED A REFRIGERATION PLANT AT PORT MORESBY.

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FJ349ACW

ADD LA PAZ XX COMPANIES

THE FINANCE MINISTER SAID ALSO THAT THE FEDERAL BUDGET WOULD BE OVERHAULED "TO ATTEND TO MATTERS IN THE ORDER OF IMPORTANCE AND NOT, AS PREVIOUSLY, ACCORDING TO THE INFLUENCE OF SPECIAL INTERESTS."

THE NATIONALIST JUNTA, MEANWHILE, DECLARED THAT IT WAS ENTRENCHED SOLIDLY, AND DISCOUNTED RUMORS THAT A COUNTER-REVOLUTION WAS BREWING.

PAZ ESTENSSORO, SAID "OUR MOVEMENT WAS PURELY NATIONALIST IN CHARACTER--PURELY BOLIVIAN." THE NEW REGIME, HE ADDED, IS "DEFINITELY" LEFTIST.

VILLARROEL SAID THERE WAS "NO BASIS" TO FOREIGN REPORTS SAYING THE REVOLUTION WAS CONNECTED WITH THE ARGENTINA COUP.

"THE REVOLUTION OF DEC. 20," HE DECLARED, "WAS DEMOCRATIC, BOLIVIAN AND NATIONALISTIC.

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"IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS, COMPLETE ADHESION WITH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS WILL CONTINUE WITH LOYALTY AND WITHOUT CHANGE. BUT MORE THAN WORDS, ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT WILL CONVINCE ALL OF THE PURPOSE OF THE REVOLUTION."

/OTHER GOVERNMENT SOURCES DENIED REPORTS THAT THE COUP HAD ANY CONNECTION WITH ARGENTINA, AND EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS WOULD RECOGNIZE THE NEW GOVERNMENT SHORTLY. ONE FOREIGN AMBASSADOR SAID HE BELIEVED MOST NATIONS WOULD ACCORD RECOGNITION THIS WEEK.

(FORMER PRESIDENT ENRIQUE PENARANDA, WHOSE GOVERNMENT WAS OVERTHROWN, ARRIVED IN SANTIAGO, CHILE, AND SAID HE HAD NO DOUBT THE REVOLUTION "WAS INSPIRED, ORGANIZED AND CARRIED OUT BY NAZI ELEMENTS.

("IT WAS THE FIFTH COLUMN WHICH GAVE THE DEATH BLOW TO MY GOVERNMENT, WHICH ALWAYS GAVE FULL GUARANTEES TO THE BOLIVIAN PEOPLE," DECLARED PENARANDA. "FIFTH COLUMN ELEMENTS UNDERMINED THE DEMOCRATIC FOUNDATIONS OF MY GOVERNMENT.")

MONSIGNOR EGIDIO LARI, PAPAL NUNCIO WHO IS DEAN OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN LA PAZ, SAID IN REPLY TO THE BOLIVIAN BID FOR RECOGNITION THAT "IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR DESIRES (THE NOTE) WILL BE TRANSMITTED BY THE RESPECTIVE CHIEFS OF MISSION TO THEIR GOVERNMENTS WITH A REQUEST FOR INSTRUCTIONS..."

THE REPLY NOTED THAT THE NEW GOVERNMENT HAD STATED ITS FOREIGN POLICY AS ONE OF CONTINUED FULFILLMENT OF COMMITMENTS TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

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MEANTIME, THE APPOINTMENT OF MAJOR EDMUNDO NOGALES AS DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE WAS ANNOUNCED.

ENRIQUE HERTZOG, MINISTER OF LABOR IN THE DEPOSED GOVERNMENT, WAS FREED AFTER BEING DETAINED SINCE THE REVOLT. GEN.ANGEL RODRIGUEZ, PENARANDA'S MILITARY ATTACHE IN CHILE, ALSO WAS RELEASED--HE HAD ARRIVED FROM SANTIAGO DURING THE REVOLT.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AWAITED A GOVERNMENT DECISION AS TO THE SAFE CONDUCT OF PENERANDA ADHERENTS WHO HAD TAKEN REFUGE IN VARIOUS EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS DURING THE UPRISING.

WD7PEW

APO LA PAZ XX JAIL

BESIDES VILLAROEL, PAZ ESTENSSORO AND TAMAYA, THE NEW GOVERNMENT JUNTA WAS COMPOSED OF MAJOR ALBERTO TABOGA, INTERIOR; MAJOR ANTONIO PONCE, PUBLIC WORKS; CARLOS MONTENEGRO, AGRICULTURE; MAJOR JOSE CELESTINO PINTO, DEFENSE; GUSTAVO CHACON, ECONOMY, VICTOR ANDRADE, LABOR, AND MAJOR JORGE CALERO, EDUCATION.

NEWS OF THE COUP D'ETAT, WAS ANNOUNCED EARLY YESTERDAY OVER "RADIO AMERICA," WHICH HAD BEEN CLOSED BY THE PENARANDA GOVERNMENT. IN AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE, PAZ ESTENSSORO DECLARED THAT "THE NATIONALIST REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT, OFFICIALLY THE YOUNG ARMY, AS WELL AS THE NATIONALISTS, HAS CHOSEN A NEW ROUTE TO OVERTHROW THE 'ROSCA' (A POPULAR NAME DESIGNATING ALL CAPITALISTIC CONCERNS) AND ITS SERVANTS."

CARLOS MONTENEGRO, THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, SAID THE REVOLUTION WAS A "POPULAR DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION LOOKING TOWARD BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS IN THE COUNTRY THROUGH IMPROVEMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF JUSTICE."

(DISPATCHES FROM BUENOS AIRES, HOWEVER, SAIB THE NMR HAD OFTEN BEEN ACCUSED OF AFFILIATION WITH GERMANIC ELEMENTS IN BOLIVIA AND THAT ONE OF ITS CHIEF PROGRAMS IS "GEOGRAPHIC RECONSTRUCTION," -- A PHRASE MEANING AN AGGRESSIVE DEMAND FOR AN OUTLET TO THE SEA, POSSIBLY AT THE EXPENSE OF CHILE OR PERU.)

PAZ ESTENSSORO WAS ACCUSED IN 1941 OF BEING IMPLICATED IN A PLOT TO ESTABLISH A BOLIVIAN BRIDGEHEAD FOR THE NAZIS. HE DENIED THE CHARGES AND WAS ABSOLVED WHEN THEY COULD NOT BE PROVED. HE WAS NOT ARRESTED, BECAUSE OF HIS IMMUNITY AS A DEPUTY IN PARLIAMENT, BUT SOME OF HIS FOLLOWERS WERE SEIZED AND LATER RELEASED.

A LAWYER AND JOURNALIST, MONTENEGRO IS THE AUTHOR OF SEVERAL BOOKS AND OF A LEAFLET ENTITLED, "STANDARD OIL'S GOLD AGAINST BOLIVIA'S JUSTICE." IN 1936 HE WAS CHIEF OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

TAMAYO ALSO WAS A FORMER HEAD OF THE SOCILIST PARTY, FROM WHICH HE RESIGNED ON GROUNDS THAT HE DID NOT APPROVE OF THE PARTY'S COLLABORATION WITH PENARANDA'S GOVERNMENT.

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JR542AEW

30. 24- 11193

MEXICO CITY, DEC 21-(AP)-A REGULATION WHICH WOULD PROHIBIT FOREIGN PROFESSIONAL MEN FROM PRACTICING IN MEXICO CITY AND FEDERAL TERRITORIE WAS APPROVED TODAY BY THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, 24 TO 23.

THE RULING IS PART OF A BILL TO REGULATE PROFESSIONS WHICH STILL MUST BE ACTED UPON BY THE SENATE.

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DEPUTY HERMINIO AHUMADA, WHO FORMERLY LIVED IN THE UNITED STATES AS A POLITICAL EXILE, ATTACKED THE RESTRICTION AS CONTRARY TO GOOD NEIGHBORLINESS AND AS OPENING THE WAY FOR RECIPROCITIES.

"IN A MEXICAN LAW THERE MUST BE TOLERANCE FOR OUR BROTHERS, ESPECIALLY FOR THE SPANISH-AMERICANS AND THE SPANIARDS," AHUMADA PLEADED.

THE DEPUTY ADDED THAT NORTH AMERICAN PROFESSIONAL MEN, "OF WHOM THERE ARE A FEW IN OUR MIDST," ALSO NEED CONSIDERATION, FOR THERE ARE MANY MEXICAN PHYSICIANS ALL ALONG THE BORDER IN THE UNITED STATES.

DEPUTY ANDRES SERRA ROJAS COUNTERED THAT MEXICAN PROFESSIONAL MEN WERE BARRED FROM MANY SECTIONS OF LATIN AMERICA, AND CHARGED THAT MEXICANS WERE MISTREATED IN SOME PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AS MEXICO CITY, DEC. 20-(AP)-DR. FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA, MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S., LEFT BY PLANE TODAY FOR WASHINGTON.

CA536PCW ITY, ...SIDENT AVILA CAMACHO T...
INSTRUCTED THE NATIONAL RAILWA... TO MOBILIZE 3,000 FREIGHT CARS TO TRANSPORT THIS YEAR'S COTTON CROP TO TEXTILE MILLS.

CA536PCW

AS M... CITY, ...0-(AP)-SIXTEEN CANADIAN EXCHANGE STUDENTS HERE TO STUDY SPANISH, MEXICAN HISTORY AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS SPENT THEIR FIRST DAY HERE TODAY GETTING SETTLED, PREPARATORY TO ATTENDING A FORMAL RECEPTION TOMORROW AT THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

MONTREAL, DEC 21-(AP)-PROFITS AND PRACTICES OF CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES BECAME A CENTER OF CONTROVERSY TODAY WITH INSURANCE SOURCES DENYING THE CHARGES OF LLOYD SHAW, NATIONAL RESEARCH DIRECTOR OF THE COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION, THAT THE COMPANIES EXERCISED "MONOPOLISTIC CONTROLS AND ECONOMIC DICTATORSHIP."

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE CANADIAN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION SAID IN REGARD TO FIGURES ON INSURANCE PROFITS CITED BY SHAW THAT IN MUTUAL COMPANIES POLICYHOLDERS "GET ALL THE PROFITS AND IN STOCK COMPANI AS HIGH AS 97 1/2 PER CENT OF THE PROFITS."

HE ADDED THAT THE AVERAGE RETURN TO SHAREHOLDERS IN CANADA WAS APPROXIMATELY 3.3 PER CENT, "WHICH IN THESE DAYS CANNOT BE CONSIDERED VERY HIGH."

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SHAW, IN AN ADDRESS IN HALIFAX LAST NIGHT, CHARGED THAT CANADIANS WERE PAYING "TWO TO THREE TIMES" WHAT THEY SHOULD FOR INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS AND RECOMMENDED NATIONALIZATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ASSERTING THAT AN INVESTIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES SHOWED THAT SMALL MUTUAL BANKS AND COMPANIES WERE SELLING INSURANCE AT ONE THIRD OR ONE HALF THE COST OF POLICIES WITH THE LARGE COMPANIES, HE SUGGESTED THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT SHOULD ENCOURAGE COOPERATIVES AND THAT CREDIT UNIONS "MIGHT WELL HANDLE A LARGE PART OF THE INSURANCE BUSINESS."

OUTLINING WHAT HE TERMED THE "ECONOMIC DICTATORSHIP OF DIRECTORS," SHAW SAID THE MEN CONTROLLING CANADA'S INSURANCE COMPANIES ALSO HELD DIRECTORATES IN OTHER "MONOPOLISTIC" CORPORATIONS.

SHAW SAID INVESTORS WERE NOT GETTING FAIR RETURNS FROM THE COMPANIES AND THAT IN THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN 1929 AND 1941

ONLY 17 PER CENT OF POLICIES "FULFILLED THEIR PURPOSES", OR GRANTED RETURNS TO THE INSURED. THE REST, HE SAID, WERE LOST THROUGH LAPSE OR SURRENDER.

"IN CANADA DURING DEPRESSION YEARS," HE SAID, "LAPSES AND SURRENDERS AMOUNTED TO OVER 100 PER CENT OF ALL NEW BUSINESS, AND AT THE LAST ESTIMATE SURRENDERS NOW TOTAL ABOUT 41 PER CENT OF BUSINESS."

SN505PEW

NEW YORK, DEC. 21-(AP)-A GERMAN NEWS AGENCY HAS ISSUED A REPORT THAT "ARMED BANDS" OF THE ALLIES ATTEMPTED TO MAKE A LANDING ON THE DALMATIAN COAST NEAR SPLIT IN YUGOSLAVIA, A BBC BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE NBC SAID TODAY.

THE BBC EMPHASIZED THERE WAS NOT ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT.

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GH305PEW

(NR) BROOKLYN,N.Y.,DEC 21-(AP)-MARINE CORPS LIEUT.JAMES P.HACKETT OF RUMSON,N.J., FORMERLY AN EDITOR OF THE NEWARK, N.J., BUREAU AND NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, HAS HAD A LAKE IN FAR-OFF BOUGAINVILLE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC NAMED FOR A GIRL IN BROOKLYN.

"IF I DON'T GO DOWN IN HISTORY, I KNOW I'LL GO DOWN IN GEOGRAPHY," SAID MISS KATHLEEN REYNOLDS, 25, ONCE A BEAUTY QUEEN AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, WHEN TOLD ABOUT LAKE KATHLEEN.

HACKETT WROTE HER THAT EVER SINCE HE LANDED WITH HIS AMPHIBIOUS OUTFIT, HE HAD BEEN AFTER THE COAST AND GEODETIC MAPMAKERS AND HE FINALLY PERSUADED THEM TO NAME THE LAKE FOR KATHLEEN. IT WAS OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED DEC. 9 BY THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY AND MARINE CORPS, ARMY AND NAVY OFFICIALS AND THE NAME WAS ACCEPTED BY THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES.

SHE SAID HACKETT'S LETTER GAVE THIS DESCRIPTION OF THE LAKE.

"NO ONE HAS EVER GONE NEAR IT IN YEARS, BUT THEY WILL SOON. SEEMS THE NATIVES CONSIDER IT TABOO BECAUSE THERE ARE GHOSTS AROUND IT. WITH YOUR INFLUENCE THE GHOSTS WILL EITHER TURN OUT TO BE VERY NICE GHOSTS OR ELSE THEY WILL RUN AWAY."

Q930AEW NM

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UNDATED AERIAL

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SINCE THE ALLIES OPENED THE NEW TWO-WAY AERIAL CRUSH AGAINST GERMANY FROM BRITISH AND MEDITERRANEAN BASES SUNDAY, THE ALLIES HAVE REPORTED THE LOSS OF 104 BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS.

BUT, WHILE DELIVERING CRUSHING BLOWS ON TARGETS IN HITLER'S EUROPE THE ALLIED RAIDERS SHOT DOWN AT LEAST ~~127~~ 125 AIRCRAFT OF THE THINNING GERMAN AIR-FORCE.

THE FIGURES, AS DRAWN FROM DISPATCHES AND COMMUNIQUES:

OPERATION	ALLIED LOSSES	GERMAN LOSSES
AUGSBURG-INNSBRUCK	11	43
BREMEN	33	42
SOFIA-ELEVSIS AIRFIELD	9	25
FRANKFURT (X)	42	2
OTHER MEDITERRANEAN	2	0
NORTHERN FRANCE	7	10
TOTALS	104	125

(X) INCLUDES ALL RAF OPERATIONS MONDAY NIGHT.

SOME OF THE ALLIED PLANES MISSING IN THE AUGSBURG AND INNSBRUCK RAIDS WERE BELIEVED TO BE SAFE.

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SK725PEW